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Bibliography of the Cat: Revised Edition

Health Effects Research Lab.

January 1976

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Environmental Health Effects Research Series

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE CAT
Revised Edition

UNITED STATES · ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY ·

Health Effects Research Laboratory
Office of Research and Development
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This revision of EPA-650/3-74-001 (now obsolete) is a bibliography of the scientific and clinic literature of the cat. It contains more than 2300 titles (the majority accompanied by an abstract) as well as a listing of cited authors and a cross-index of the references by subject descriptors. The volume is 631 pages.

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REVISED EDITION

By

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This report has been reviewed by the Health Effects Research Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and approved for publication. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute endorsement of recommendation for use.

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	iv
Instructions	v
Cross-Referenced Subject Descriptors	vi
Author List	1
Articles List	46
Cross-Reference List	511

INTRODUCTION

This revision replaces the original edition of the "Bibliography of the Cat", EPA-650/3-74-001 of February, 1974, which is obsolete and should be discarded.

The "Bibliography of the Cat" originated as an aid in the definition of the domestic feline as a laboratory animal. The main source of the articles cited in this edition are a collection of books, articles, and abstracts gathered during 10 years of scientific and production and maintenance work with the domestic cat; the collection contains an estimated 7000 references.

The revisions included here are:

1. enlargement of the number of references; where the 1974 edition contained 1570 titles, this revision contains more than 2300;
2. editing of the material to prevent duplications and ensure accuracy;
3. addition of a listing of authors' last names, with their pertinent article numbers;
4. addition of a cross-index of each citation under definite subject descriptions.

The editors would like to thank Martha H. Lowe for her patience and fortitude in the tedious and often discouraging task of computer entry and edit of this material. Without her interest in veterinary science this task might not have been completed so effectively.

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and
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INSTRUCTIONS

There are three parts of this revision of the "Bibliography of the Cat":

1. Author Listing (pages 1 to 45), which lists in alphabetical order the authors whose work is cited. Each name is followed by the relevant abstract numbers.
2. Articles Listing (pages 46 to 510), which includes approximately 2300 scientific and clinical reports of the domestic cat. Each reference is numbered with a 5-digit abstract number, and the authors, title, source, and relevant abstract (when available) is given.
3. Cross-reference Listing (pages 511 to 631), where each article number is cross-indexed under up to 3 subject descriptors. Each time the article is indexed, all the subject descriptors are given.

CROSS-REFERENCED SUBJECT DESCRIPTORS

This list includes those subject descriptors that have been cross-indexed. They appear in this list and in the cross-reference section alphabetically. With each subject descriptor is the number of titles that are involved.

Abdominal cavity	10
Adnexa of skin	14
Adrenal hormones	7
Anatomy	63
Animals in general	3
Autonomic nervous system	50
Bacteriology	36
Behavioral psychology	70
Beta radiation	4
Biochemistry	46
Biological effects	28
Bladder and urethra	52
Blood and lymph	57
Bone	80
Brain	107
Caged animals	3
Cardiovascular system	53
Cartilage	1
Cell culture	2
Cell biology	10
Chemical toxicity	61
Chemistry	6
Clinical cases	6
Clinical medicine	1
Clinical pathology	9
Colony behavior	2
Colony breeding	8
Colony, commercial	2
Colony costs	3
Colony diseases	4
Colony equipment	12
Colony management	12
Colony nutrition	7
Colony rearing	7
Colony records	3
Colony sources	12
Dermatology	13
Diagnostics, other	13
Digestive system	17
Dog	3
Embryo	4
Endocrine organs, other	5
Endocrinology	2
Esophagus	7
Female reproduction	36
Fertilization	5
Genetics	197
Genito-urinary system	10
Geriatrics	8
Germ cell	29
Hair	15
Head, eyes, ears	112
Heart	29
Herbivores	1
Immunology	57
Infancy	3
Infectious diseases	73
Ingested toxic material	2

Inhaled toxic material	1
Insects	2
Isotopes	2
Kidney and ureter	46
Large intestine	2
Liver and pancreas	34
Locomotor system	20
Lung	35
Male reproduction	11
Man	1
Marrow	38
Metabolism	61
Microwaves	5
Muscle	29
Nervous system	76
Neurophysiology	190
Neurosecretory	3
Nose	3
Nutrition	134
Obstetrics and gynecology	68
Oral cavity	14
Other skin	1
Other cardiovascular	38
Ovarian hormones	5
Pancreatic hormones	3
Parasitology	135
Parathyroid hormone	6
Pathology	21
Pericardium	2
Peripheral blood	96
Pets	6
Pharmacology	170
Physical toxic agents	6
Pituitary hormones	14
Placenta	36
Postnatal development	21
Preimplantation	1
Prenatal development	18
Primates	1
Public Health	78
Radiation	6
Radiology	27
Rectum and anus	5
Respiratory system	41
Respiratory system, upper	11
Salivary glands	11
Sexual behavior	36
Skin	24
Skin in general	5
Small intestine	14
Spinal cord and nerves	54
Spleen	29
Statistics and models	56
Stomach	9
Surgery and techniques	180
Teeth	16
Tendon and ligament	5
Thermal toxic agents	4
Thoracic cavity	16
Thymus and lymphatics	63
Thyroid hormone	11
Tumors and neoplasms	253
Virology	166
Whole body	4
X- and gamma-rays	12
Young	3
Zoos	3

AUTHORS

ABBOTT 230
ABDERHALDEN 82 1503 1884
ABONYI 1806
ABRAHAM 794
ABRAHAMS 269
ABRAMSON 30[illegible]7
ACHESON 1084 2954
ACIERNO 1085
ACKART 854 1451
ADAMS 312 321 365 980 981 982 983 1252 1288 1451 1720 2366 3182
ADAMSON 1146
ADES 1584 2165
ADEY 2264 2464
ADLER 385 1721
ADRIAN 1626
AGUIRRE 2137 2864
AIKMAN 1214
AITKEN 345 898 2124 2125 2126
AITKIN 58
AIZAWA 2624
AJELLO 1462
AJMONE MARSAN 171 1940
AKSENOVA 2284
AKUN 1468
ALADAME 2012
ALBANO 1900
ALBERT 883
ALBRECHT 1036
ALBRITTON 1418
ALDERDICE 1979
ALDRICH 572 2892
ALENDER 2200
ALIVISATOS 788
ALLEN 1339 2683 2870
ALLISON 442 1652
ALM 1784 1785
ALPEN 1906
ALPERT 3010
ALTMAN 165
AMAND 2795
AMBERSON 2991 2993 3017
AMES 1057
AMORCSO 1050
ANCEL 1936
ANDERSON 1607 1983 2172 2176 3068 3098 3099
ANDREWES 127 1870
ANDREWS 1224
ANDRUS 443 1077 1078 1079
ANGEL 1952
ANNIS 1089
ANONYMOUS 50 51 96 122 129 173 221 222 223 224 348 396 574 758
ANONYMOUS 775 777 858 874 875 1945 2138 3152
ANTHCNY 1804 1805
ANTOINE 1383
ANUFRIEW 1801
APGAR 3034

AUTHORS

APPERLEY 3053
APPLEBAUM 3015
APPLEBY 1602
ARANEZ 1090
ARCHER 409
ARCHIBALD 1236
ARDOIN 973
ARIYAFRAKAI 2470
ARMIJO 2897
ARMISTEAD 1845
ARMSTRONG 1058 1060 2833
ARNAUD 412
ARNDT 2203
ARNSTEIN 454 1278 2157
AROKIASAMY 2146
ARON 1892
ARONSON 1722 1750 2878
ARORA 1135
ARTURSON 2628
ARUC 894
ASHERMAN 1926
ASHKENAZI 42
ASHLEMAN 113
ASHWORTH 3048
ATKINS 3174
ATKINSON 1091
ATWAL 1252
ATWELL 3019
AUER 1185
AUGER 1341 1342
AVALYANI 2234
AWA 1635
BACCELLI 2363 2766
BACELLI 321 365 379 981 982 983
BACKUS 2481
BAEDER 3165
BAGGOT 1817 18 3150
BAGSHAW 17
BAHMANYAR 22
BAILEY 1522
BAKER 243 250 736 1374 1427 1428 1635 2167 2877 3013 3042
BALBC 1706
BALDRIDGE 2683
BALL 1340 1341 1342 1343 1375
BAMBER 1498 1501
BANDLER 787
BANOVCANIN 3127
BARCHAS 499 2166
BARCROFT 1092
BARD 1723 1724
BARDGETT 325
BARKAI 1991
BARKER 782 783
BARLOW 548 1093 2144
BARNES 852 3045 3137 3150
BARNETT 203 2741

AUTHORS

BARON 1725
BARR 340 2029 2030
BARRATT 2376 2671
BARRETT 333 1603 1835 2904
BARRIS 1094 2968
BARRON 1561 2978
BARTELS 3180
BARTHOLOMEW 2108
BARTLETT 384
BARTO 531
BARTON 2400
BARYCRELLI 1095 2533
BARTOSHUK 736
BASKER 458
BASKERVILLE 326
BATES 3091
BATTERSBY 1824 1837
BATTERSHELL 752 2135 3100
BAUM 1067 2686
BAYONA 419 2833
BAYONNA 1058 1059 1060
BAZELL 2827
BAZETT 1096
BEACH 1621 1726 1727 2166
BEADMAN 131
BEALL 78
BEAN 2147
BEANER 1846
BEATON 1098
BECAK 2044 2044
BECELLI 980
BECKENHAUER 437
BEDELL 72
BEDFORD 948 1282
BEERY 2757
BEGANY 1099
BELCHER 128
BELINSKY 1100
BELL 1101 2268 3145
BELLHORN 2741 3089 3090
BELTER 3091
BENIRSCHKE 294 1909 1912 1922 2896
BENNETT 2821
BENTINCK-SMITH 1838
BENTLEY 1581
BERCHELMANN 910
BERDYLIEV 1696
BERGE 1102
BERGER 1994 1994
BERGEY 2220
BERGNER 2668
BERGSMA 2762
BERKSON 738
BERLIN 128
BERLINER 438
BERLUCCHI 2416

BERMAN 114 118 123 125 136 159 183 207 210 212 1620
BERNARD 1337
BERNDT 1994
BERNHARDT 1802
BERRY 1728
BERTHELON 1577
BERTRAM 340
BESCH 1458
BESTER 1103
BETTS 84
BEVERLEY 2805
BEVERLY 218
BIAVATI 3094
BICKFORD 1104 2180
BIERI 1589
BIERING-SORENSEN 262
BIERNAT 3142
BIGGERS 1904
BILCE 1825
BILL 1784 1785 1786
BILLION 3046
BILTZ 1519
BINGLE 1825
BIRNBAUM 1287
BISCOE 232
BISCOFF 2316
BISHOP 1319 1322 1324 1325 1333 1334 1335 1820 1832
BISTI 1643
BISTNER 2137
BITO 349
BITTLE 175 771 1423 1839 2898
BLACK 1105
BLACKBURN 544
BLACKMORE 3198
BLAKE 336 899 1426
BLAKELY 1086 1106
BLAKEMORE 7 55 139 1089
BLANCHARD 3036
BLANKIER 2883
BLAUCH 3172
BLEBY 911 912 1254
BLENDEN 16
BLIND 44
BLOOM 530 968 969 1027 1344 1384
BLOOR 182
BOARDMAN 2820
BOCK 58
BODIE 1345
BOEHM 1803 1997
BOHNER 1124
BOHNING 802 2847
BOHNSALE 1685
BOLIN 1441
BOLTON 1868 2731
BOND 342 887
BONNEBERGER 2185

AUTHORS

BONNET 1022 1934
BONORRIS 1556
BOOKER 169
BOOTH 1107
BORDER 2201 2493
BORDET 1182
BORETOS 376
BORGEN 213
BORGMAN 1108
BORISEN 1995
BORISON 562 1110 1158 3155
BORLAND 2349
BORNSTEIN 2742
BORTHWICK 1708
BOSHER 2049
BOSWOOD 722
BOUIN 1936
BOURDELLE 1414
BOURG 1263
BOURGUIN 1891
BOVEE 357
BOWER 1847
BOWLES 825
BOWMAN 1633 1634
BOYD 233 245 417 1694 1729
BRADBURY 3039
BRADLEY 1109
BRAHAM 1591
BRAHMS 3022
BRAMEPING 2203
BRANCHE 1669
BRAND 1110
BRANDT 2733
BRASHEAR 2980
BREAZILE 821
BREDBERG 1584 2165
BREE 545
BREHAUT 698
BREMER 1896
BRENT 551
BRESSANI 1591
BRESSOU 1414
BREUER 1583
BRIDGMAN 880
BRIFFAULT 1881
BRIGHT 268 2132
BRINKER 5 1111
BRION 2011
BRISH 541
BRITTEN 41
BRITTON 1112 1113
BRODAL 52
BRODEY 460 391 1220 1275 1704 3073 3085
BRODIE 2127
BROMBERG 2379
BROMLEY 1463

AUTHORS

BROWN 149 195 272 853 977 1036 1043 1116 1717 1868 2021
BROWN 2844 3080 2222 2283 2284 2385 2762
BROWNLIE 2196
BRUCE 1099
BRUCK 1937
BRUNDEN 1570
BRUNK 2165
BRUSH 1652
BRUTSAERT 1959 1960
BRYAN 2899
BRYNJOLFSSON 866
BUCCI 2316 2625
BUCHANAN 2966
BUERGELT 2734 3128
BULAT 2794 2856
BULBRING 1117
BULIK 3084
BULL 1084
BUNGE 1883
BURCH 1239
BURGEN 150 1118
BURGESS 904 1020 1549
BURGISSER 3112
BURKE 941
BURKHART 386
BURKI 539 2109 2112
BURNS 1932 2987
BURREN 1953
BURRIDGE 359
BURSTEIN 1119
BURT 3051
BUSCH 1045
BUSH 943 2732
BUSSOLATI 101
BUSTAD 3140
BUSU 169
BUTLER 202 211 942 1776 1777 1778
BUTT 2825
BYGDEMAN 2627
BYSTRZYCKA 974
CALARESU 18 1996 1998 1999 2826
CALDERWOOD 2178
CALDWELL 3035
CALHOUN 470 2037
CALVIERI 1925
CAMERON 435 545 740
CAMPA 784
CAMPBELL 1063 1286 2202 2752
CAMPOS 191
CANESE 101
CANIC 3047
CANNON 268
CAPEN 364 988
CAPRILLI 2835
CARBONE 1848 2189 2862
CARDEILAC 451

AUTHORS

CAREY 3157
CARL 1047
CARLISLE 343 759 1553
CARLOS 200 1664 1664 2227
CARLSON 1122
CARMICHAEL 1730 1992 2738 3196
CARNEY 2257 2877
CARPENTER 41 1478 1585
CARR 193
CARRECAL 2217
CARRIS 3155
CARROLL 2015
CARTER 330 2309 3137
CARVER 464 465 1497
CASAGRANDE 3170
CASE 393 3101
CASSEDAY 1583
CASSELL 1695
CASSIDY 2836
CASTRO 1460
CATCOTT 423
CATER 475 528
CAUSEY 37
CAVAGGIONI 430
CAVANAUGH 2226
CAWLEY 1236
CAZIEUX 489
CESA-BIANCHI 126
CESKA 98
CESSI 1123
CHAFFEE 2884
CHAIKOFF 494
CHAKRIN 2347
CHALMERS 898
CHAMBERS 62
CHANG 2308
CHANLEY 2269
CHAPMAN 886
CHARMAN 1281
CHATTERJEE 3063
CHEN 17 1124 3154
CHERNOV 1930
CHERVYAKOV 1705
CHESLER 384 391
CHESTERMAN 1260
CHI 785
CHIANG 1561
CHIBA 1376
CHIEN 2207
CHOU 105
CHOW 1323 3154
CHRISTENSEN 879 2835 2868
CHRISTENSON 105
CHRISTOPH 1346
CHU 1614 1905
CHUCK 1556

AUTHORS

CIRIK 19
CIRIO 487
CLAES 1959
CLARK 217 246 431 466 881 1056 1453 1570 1641 1979 1980 2973 3031 3213
CLARKE 948
CLARKSON 124 695 3050
CLEMENTE 48 930 931 1400 1401 1742 1966
CLIFFORD 498 897 1126 1127 1128 1129 2730 2767
COATES 928 1421
COBB 2237
COBBOLD 270
COCK 332
COCKRELL 2743
CODY 1781
COFFIN 1466 1485 1654
COHEN 62 493 514 1424
COHN 2178
COHNSTEIN 1999
COHRS 512
COLBY 287 416 2037 2817
COLE 44 258 2842
COLEBATCH 404
COLERIDGE 235 235
COLGROVE 3137
COLLET 1343
COLLINS 15 227 849 1194 2182 2408 2409 3179
COLVIN 1797
COMBS 513
COMFORT 3209
COMMITTEE 2765 2070
COMROE 1136
CONDON 1005
CONNEY 1932
CONNOR 249 250
CONROY 43 2865
CONSOLO 985
COOK 2428
COOLS 194
COOMBS 1335 2913
COONEY 2859
COOP 933
COOPER 699 1731 1732 1733 2378
COOTE 1815
COPPIN 1601
COQUERY 702
CORBIN 545 2937
CORDY 1592
CORLETT 2673
CORN 2268 3145
CORNELIUS 46
CORNER 2857
CORONIOS 85
COTCHIN 1037 1078 1225 1226 1347 1348 3136
COULON 489
COUNTER 1793
COURI 2870

AUTHORS

COURRIER 1264
COVENTRY 3055
COWGILL 1237
COX 518 1262 1856
CRAGO 1014
CRAMER 2184
CRANDELL 1425 1435 1436 1437 1438 1439 2110 2245
CRANE 2805
CRANFORD 835
CRANMORE 1906
CRAPPER 3158
CRAWFORD 1229 3007 3091
CRAWSHAW 1130 1245
CRAYTON 782 783
CREED 986
CRESCENZI 1676
CRESCITELLI 1131
CRESON 2376
CREUTZFELDT 1644
CREW 338
CRIGHTON 77 236 237 263 350 3102 3103
CRISMAN 2870
CRISTOFORONI 1452
CROFT 1132
CROGHAN 771
CROWELL 3164
CRUICKSHANK 1871
CSIZA 686 691 770 840 2153 2154 2753
CUCUEL 684
CULLEN 176
CUMMINGS 1133
CUNNINGHAM 1898
CURGY 661
CURREY 110
CURRIE 762
CUTLER 547 701 2815
CZAPLINSKI 1807
CZICMAN 1965
DAENGSVANG 1700
DALE 23
DALLMAN 798 1989
DALTON 77 3158
DALY 1134 3053
DAMJANOV 2856
DANFORTH 1054
DANIELS 1561
DARIAN-SMITH 1334
DAS 1135 1676 1775 3128
DASILVA 75 76 1594 1595 1596
DAUBE 1836
DAVENPORT 1172 3028
DAVIDSON 187 343 759 1553 2040
DAVIE 1229
DAVIES 3
DAVIS 102 183 436 437 450 741 1194 1283 1817 1819 1820 1821 1938 3150
DAWES 1117 1136

AUTHORS

DAWSON 394 440 452 1265 1350 2218 2960
DAY 3163
DEAN 2316
DEANGELIS 1594 1595
DEAR 2735
DEBOER 1021
DECAMP 934 1405
DECKER 771
DEDERER 2994
DEDOES 1351
DEDRICK 2391
DEGEER 44
DEGROOT 930 931 1400 1401 1742
DEHARVEN 726 991
DEHNER 2285 2816
DEHOFF 2847
DEINHARDT 1301
DEJOURNETT 944 1861
DELAHUNTA 840 2153 2753 2830
DELEON 493
DELLAPOSA 3140
DELORME 1967
DEMARCO 1615
DEMARSH 2940
DEMENT 499 1962 2166
DEMPSEY 1274
DENHAM 3211
DENNIS 484
DERENYI 3012
DERIVAUX 1137
DESMEDT 2594 2597
DESPEAUX 1435
DETRICK 2921
DEUNWALD 2209
DEWALGUE 1137
DEWAN 448
DEWINIWARTER 1640
DIAMOND 895
DIBONA 25 2068
DICKINSON 63 70 1255 1597 1598 1653
DIDIER 1352
DIEHL 3074
DILL 2213 2799
DILLE 1649
DILLON 1194
DIMMICK 1734
DINDERO 1701
DINGWALL 1510
DINSLEY 1256
DIPALMA 1035
DIPEPPI 1015
DIRECTO 1664
DISQUE 393
DITCHFIELD 1800
DIXIT 3182
DIXON 155 378

AUTHORS

DLUGACH 1709
DMOCHOWSKI 1297
DODDS 429
DODSON 1735
DOEVE 1377
DOHERTY 1689
DOLAN 1584
DOLOWY 200 417 478
DOMEK 548
DOMINO 1951
DONDERS 1959
DONNELLY 1821
DONOHUE 612
DOOLIN 1561
DORFMAN 342
DORN 86 473 863 864 914 2807 3072
DOTY 1827
DOUGHERTY 3104
DOUGLAS 1347 1496 1628 2117
DOWD 2659
DOWNEY 3125
DOWNING 418 793
DRAVID 1015
DRESBACH 2000
DREUX 2062 2063 2071
DREWITT 2916
DRIEUX 1377
DRINKER 362 362
DROBECK 167
DUBEY 203 214 218 707 811 959 1990 2162 2805 3043
DUBIEL 781 2814
DUBOIS 2971 2972 2999 3018
DUCOURNEAU 1353
DUDMAN 2818
DUENWALD 1682 2224
DUFF 495 771
DUKES 1413
DUNACHIE 723 1699
DUNBAR 1162 2914
DUNCAN 1813 2958
DUNDEE 1140
DUNGWORTH 78 471 1276
DUNNING 2965
DUPLESSIS 3143
DUPREY 167
DURANT 387 388 392 2683
DURBIN 545
DURFEE 2207
DUTTA 169
DUVAL 996 997 998 999 1000 1304
DWORKIN 1736 1737
DYTE 192 2041 2077 2078
EADIE 195
EADS 1141 1168
EAKINS 2810
EASTON 1142 1984

AUTHORS

EBERLEIN 1291
ECHOLS 1961
EDDY 1627
EDEL'STEJN 1674
EDELSTEIN 229
EDESON 1954
EDMONDS 2873
EDWARDS 233 1886 2100 2836
EERNISSE 128
EGBERTS 2754
EGGLESTON 1143
EGGLETON 924
EHINGER 2020 2489
EIDELBERG 1505
EISNER 550
EL-AHWAL 1667
EL-KHANAGRY 2666
ELEFSON 23
ELIASSON 1044
ELIOT 2118 2113
ELISEEVA 987
ELKES 1109
ELLENBERGER 1067
ELLINGER 1283
ELLIOTT 2974
ELTON 1733
ELYEA 2213
ELZAY 341
EMERY 1839
ENDERS 1443 1444 1445 1773
ENDRES 2170
ENGEL 784 3180
ENGLE 3073
ENGLISH 1055 2121
ENOLD 1144
ENSOR 1124
ENZIE 926
ERB 1036
ERICHSON 213
ERICKSON 2073
ERNST 1145
ERRARPA 857
ERULKAR 1331 1332
ERVIN 1451 2426
ERWIN 279
ESSEX 1295 2156
ESSLER 483 1146
ESTES 454
ETTINGER 204 2731 2777
EVANS 130 1147
EVARTS 1828
EVDOKIMOV 1705
EVERED 3205
EVERETT 1476 1599
EWER 1739 1740
EXLEY 1651 1710

AUTHORS

EYESTONE 1028 1378 1379
EYLES 256
EYQUEM 3058
EYZAGUIRRE 1148
FABIAN 3092
FABRICANT 485 843 1284 2143
FAGG 2022
FAILLA 1741
FAIRCHILD 2206 2328
FAJER 1595
FALCK 2489
FAMIGLIETTI 2881
FARAGALLA 1079
FARAGLIA 443
FARRELL 2167 3042
FARROW 800 1702
FASNACHT 746
FASTIER 1794
FAZEKAS 984
FEIN 2795
FELDBERG 251 1992
FELDMAN 27 36 962
FELDMANN 2818
FELDSTEIN 1965
FENDLEY 2243
FENN 1191
FERGUSON 499 1699 1941
FERNANDEZ 1969
FERNANDEZDEMOLINA 2505
FERNANDO 474 521
FESTING 911
FEZER 2832
FIEBIGER 1417
FIELD 3178
FIENNES 1406
FILLENZ 693 1330 1331 1332
FINCO 1012 1013 3164
FINK 2024
FINN 3187
FINNEMORE 392
FISCHER 445
FISCHINGER 763 1302
FISH 3033 3027
FISHER 2976
FISHLER 137 771 1245 1349
FITZ 3137 3160
FITZSIMMONS 439
FLEISCHHAUER 549 1992
FLEISCHMANN 1308 1309 1310 1757
FLEMING 1828
FLETCHER 170
FLEXNER 2991 2993
FLINT 1454 1455 1456 2101
FLOREZ 1995 2897
FLORIO 3214
FLOYD 444

AUTHORS

FLYNN 785 787
FOLEY 2971 2972 2993 3010
FOLK 483 1146
FOLKOW 270 271 272 1744 1737 2533
FONTAINE 2019
FOOTE 2945 2953 3141
FORD 2811
FORGERET 1475
FORSSBERG 867
FORSTER 1941
FORTNA 866
FOSTER 929 1393 2386
FOWLER 3015
FOX 56 419 425 771 892 1058 1059 1060 1616 1617 2833 2934 3105
FRANCK 1877
FRANK 1150 1741
FRANKEL 2442 2626
FRASCELLA 2626
FRASER 541 2858
FREEMAN 498 519 771 1644 2318
FREID 1473
FREIER 1151
FRENKEL 214 707 959 1390 2162 3064
FREUDIGER 1010 2109 2196 3189
FREWEIN 1071
FREWIN 388
FREY 537 541 2383
FRIEDMAN 2237
FRIESS 387 388 2269 2693
FRITSCH 1152 2130
FROTA-PESSOA 2035
FRUMKES 1824 1837
FRYE 86 684 863 1065 1275 2183 2736 2861 2877 2921 3175 3176
FUCHS 3123
FUKUSHIMA 3093
FUMAGALLI 1925
FUNG 1791 1792
FURMAN 132
FURUKAWA 2145
GABRIEL 24
GABRYS 781 2814
GACEK 2204
GAGOV 146
GAJDUSEK 3044
GALAMBOS 1975
GANANSIA 2870
GANAWAY 1425 1437 1438
GARBY 128
GARCIA 1154 2135 3100
GARDIER 2870
GARDNER 454 867 944 945 1278 1699 1861 2157 2830
GAREY 1829 1830
GARFFLIN 2953
GARMAN 3192
GARNER 866 2219 2285 2371 2816 3095
GARRETT 1582

GARRY 1155
GARTNER 1055 1641
GAUER 2490
GAZET 1223
GEARY 426
GEERING 726 991
GEIB 801 3119
GELTZER 329
GEORG 1461 1463
GEORGI 2838
GERACI 1822
GERAL 489
GERBER 457 2186
GEROLA 1095
GEROULIS 788
GERSHOFF 13 49 443 927 1061 1076 1077 1078 1079 1589 1655
GERSHON 188
GERSHON-COHEN 1235
GESSA 604
GETTY 231 2076
GHOSHAL 1983 3148
GIACOBINI 985
GIAUFFRET 1698
GIBBONS 2014
GIBBS 2981 2981 3044
GIBSON 256
GIDDENS 200 417
GIESBRECHT 1595
GILBERT 3000
GILDEN 458
GILDING 2129
GILLESPIE 149 151 686 687 688 691 769 770 771
GILLESPIE 836 837 840 843 2109 2143 2153 2154 2753
GILLICK 3168
GILMAN 1131
GILMORE 845 845 1035 1035 3106
GINGLINGER 1887
GLASOFER 1587
GLASS 123
GLASSHAGLE 3011
GLEES 1084
GLEISER 2858
GLENN 295 295 476
GLICKMAN 709
GLUSMAN 1991
GOFF 771
GOLDBERG 1970
GOLDRING 1948 1949
GOLDSTON 3164
GOLLENDER 1323
GOODMAN 1110
GOOTMAN 514
GOPINATH 203
GORCZYNSKI 2895
GORET 2012 2013
GORHAM 538 1682

AUTHORS

GORLEY 1575
GOTO 1054
GOTSCHLICH 2130
GOTTLEIB 13
GOTTSCHALDT 3207
GOULD 751
GOURLEY 92 3056
GOVIER 1162
GOWING 135
GRAFFLIN 3141
GRAHAM 902 2029 2030 2102 3066
GRAHAM-JONES 1406
GRAHAM-MARR 490
GRATZL 1808
GREAVES 966 1008 1080 1081 1082 1398 1407
GREEMAN 1938
GREEN 930 931 1400 1401 1742
GREENE 802
GREENLAW 438
GREENSTEIN 1287
GREGOR 11
GREGORY 437
GREGSON 2761
GRENN 2747
GREULICH 1743
GREWE 1156
GRICE 1290 1299
GRIESEMER 247 355 375 771 2018
GRIESS 489
GRIEVE 762
GRIFFIN 728
GRIFFITHS 260 905 1472
GRINYER 1800
GROFFITHS 1420
GROOM 1153 2174
GROS 1264
GROSS 27 36
GROSSER 1051
GROULADE 2079
GROVES 1608 1615
GRUNDY 554
GRUSSER 1329
GUARDA 3208
GUAZZI 979 2363
GUEDRY 2408 2409
GUELFI 3214
GUERIOS 1238 1594 1596
GUFFY 3172
GUILLERY 1328 3169 3170
GUILLOUD 2730
GULIEV 2284
GUMNIT 1313
GUNAME 1700
GURAYA 523
GUSTAFSSON 3129
GUSTAVSON 1272

AUTHORS

GUTEKUNST 803
GUTHERZ 1907
GUTHRIE 1744
GUTNICK 3105
GUY 135 113 3211
HABEL 361 1071
HABERMEHL 1068
HACEK 367
HAEFELY 163
HAFEZ 168
HAGIWARA 257
HAGUE 359
HAIR 2959
HAJJAR 1956
HAKANSON 1796
HAKANSSON 739
HALEY 879
HALL 32 728 1157 1211 2796 2904 3149
HALLPIKE 2049
HAMAJIMA 2260
HAMILTON 229 522 540 862 1023 1023 1283 2910 2950
HAMLETT 2995
HAMLIN 1775 2856
HAMMEL 1942
HAMMETT 1883
HAMMON 382 1424 1443 1444 1445
HAMMOND 1779 2942
HAMNER 449 1026
HAMPE 3097
HAMRE 1429 1430
HANICHEN 3139
HANKES 3180
HANSEN 2876
HARKE 2191
HARBUTT 2193 2850
HARDY 684 726 991 1275 1619 1942 2901 3085 3144
HARE 1908 2095
HARLTON 2891
HARNED 785
HARPER 1478
HARRIS 455 849 1110 1158
HARRISON 1069 1159 2919 3171
HARRISS 368
HARSH 1745
HARTHOORN 949 949 1286
HARTIG 2768
HARTMANN 1875
HARVEY 1350
HASKELL 1150
HASKINS 1451
HATAKKA 3115
HATCH 415 762
HATCHER 1143 1200
HAUSE 2801
HAUGLIE-HANSSEN 83
HAUPT 1946

AUTHORS

HAY 236 263
HAYDEN 1851
HAYES 3157
HAYKOW 1327
HAYWARD 84 323
HAZELTON 1663
HEAD 1385 3097
HEARN 2197
HEATH 1115
HEAVNER 2797 2900 3184
HEBEL 484
HEBERLING 432
HEROLD 2768
HEGSTED 1076 1077 1078 1655
HEIDARY 1576
HEIER 456
HEIMPEL 128
HELLER 2490
HELLMAN 136
HELMBOLDT 703
HELWIG 2324
HEMENWAY 450
HENDERSON 935 1161 1408
HENKIND 2741 3089 3090
HENMINGER 2120
HENNESSEY 2180
HENNIG 1266
HENRICIUS 189 1306 1307
HENRICSON 2742
HENRIKSEN 499
HENRY 18 1335 1996 1998 2826 3080
HENSEL 238 1811 1937
HERBERT 1745
HERMAN 1118 2098
HERNDON 2754 3042
HERON 1318
HERRERA 1571
HERRICK 1697 2096
HERRINGHAM 1870
HERRON 1629
HERZ 1279 1289
HESSLER 3173
HETLAND 2870
HETZKO 846
HEUBNER 1861
HEUSCHELE 2748
HEYMANN 2758
HEYWARD 527
HIBBARD 473 863 864
HICKS 1946
HIGHSMITH 890
HIGHTOWER 2843
HILHAM 2754
HILL 1257 1799 2023 3198 3217
HILLABY 266
HILLEBRAND 1052

AUTHORS

HILTON 269 1116
HIME 2886
HIMWICH 1015
HINDORF 2203
HINMAN 1580
HINSEY 2937 2989 2990 2992
HIRSCH 683
HIRTH 219
HISAW 929 1399 2986
HITCHCOCK 1470
HOAG 431
HOBBIE 531 1619
HOBER 3017
HOBSON 147 2179
HODGE 167
HOEFNAGEL 1912
HOEFT 584 2183
HOEKSTRA 1589
HOEPPNER 1692
HOESSLIN 1212 1504
HOFF 2120
HOFFMAN 1572 1836
HOFLIGER 1673
HOFSTRA 2847
HOGLE 689
HOLDERMAN 2257
HOLGERSON 1983
HOLLAND 1682
HOLLANDER 2080
HOLLEY 682
HOLLINSHEAD 240 241 2970
HOLMAN 42
HOLMES 80 274 395
HOLZINGER 3191
HOLZWORTH 40 226 242 260 276 457 771 1031 1032 1223 1233 1422 1457
HOLZWORTH 1465 1466 1472 1480 1481 1482 1483 1484 1485 1486 1654 1712
HOLZWORTH 2017 3106
HOORENS 1042
HOOVER 2901 2902 3144
HOPKINS 728
HORTON 1744
HORVAT 492
HOUGH 2939
HOUK 2141
HOVELL 705
HOWARD 324 821 1426 1582 2772 3081 3215
HOWE 230 235 243 244 1065 2984
HOWELL 138 325 2038
HOXTER 1238
HSU 1909 1910 1911 2308
HUBEL 1326 1831
HUBER 1099
HUDAK 387 388 392 2269
HUDSON 2922
HUEBNER 454 458 344 1145 1630 2157
HUEGIN 438

HUGES 341
HUGHES 736 1975
HUKILL 3130
HULLAND 369
HULSE 3082
HUMMER 3194
HUMPHREYS 1213 2908
HUNT 1053 3018
HUNTUNGTON 3059
HUNYADY 3135
HURVITZ 2094 3107
HUSTED 467
HUSTON 3172
HUTCHISON 352 723 1699
HUTYRA 486
HUXTABLE 1702
IBANEZ 2259
IBSEN 33
IGGO 3207
IKEDE 1523 3125
ILJIN 337
ILLERT 24
IMAIZUMI 257
INDRA 167
INGHAM 2749
INGRAM 408 2976
INNES 1350
IPPOLITI 1354
IRVING 1664 2227
IRWIN 1152
ISENBERG 2813
ISHIDA 2920
ISHIHARA 1636
ISHMAEL 325 2761
ISOUN 1523 3183
IZQUIERDO 1092
JABBUR 63 1611
JACK 1601
JACKSON 411 876 1164 1588 2763 2806 2870 2917 3198
JACOBOWITZ 328 1924 1927
JACOBSON 315 317 2220 2348 2493
JAIN 307 308 310
JAKUFCEVIC 2856
JAMES 781 1163 2744
JAMSSEN 1268
JANKOVIC 432
JANNKE 324
JANSSEN 384
JANSSON 2646
JANZEN 1290 1293
JARDINE 2858
JARRETT 35 77 236 236 237 237 253 1229 2176 2176 2913 3059
JARRETT 3065 3098 3099
JASPER 171 1940
JAYKE 1288
JAYNE 391

JAYNES 1726 1727
JENKINS 5 2243
JENKINSON 544
JENNINGS 449 970 1026 1066 1070 1416
JENSEN 1455 1456
JENSH 551
JEPSON 109
JERVIS 2338
JESSOP 2119
JEWETT 197 1961 1963 1964
JHAVERI 831
JOCHEN 2819
JOCHLE 1314
JOHANNSEN 403
JOHN 384
JOHNS 1815
JOHNSON 220 504 824 944 945 1534 1342 1343 1351 1371 1372
JOHNSON 2111 2114 2116 2132 2324 2675 3088
JOHNSTON 438 1663 1780 2889
JOHNSTONE 1164
JOINER 2858
JONAS 418 3130
JONES 256 542 698 845 1035 1422 2082 2387 2969
JORDAN 1982 2996
JORGENSEN 2251
JORTNER 1688
JOSHUA 778 1832
JOUBERT 2012 2013 3046
JOUVET-MOUNIER 1967
JOWSEY 265 380 386 682 1235
JOYNT 1165
JUBB 1421 2016
JUDKINS 836 837
JULEB 928
JULIUS 431
JULLIARD 1380
KAAS 1836
KADO 2464
KADZIOLKA 1355
KAEBLER 1165
KAELBER 745
KAHN 769 837 1856 3191
KAILIS 3054
KALIL 891
KALTER 432 916 2867
KANAWYER 1460
KANEKO 751 2885
KANG 2815
KANO 534
KAPLAN 1461 1462 1463 1917 2796
KARAHASHI 1948
KARAPAS 1969
KARELOVA 983
KARJALAINEN 985
KARN 1746
KARPAS 205

AUTHORS

KASHCHENKO 2907
KATER 3023 3033
KATO 1320 1376
KATSURADO 923
KATZ 1166 1556
KATZMAN 1947
KAUFMAN 977
KAWAKAMI 78 1276 1298 2156
KAWALAMI 1295
KAY 2734
KAYAN 844
KAYANJA 1316 1693
KAYSER 1887
KAZA 84
KEAHEY 344 3183
KEELE 1118
KEEP 2926
KELL 2120
KELLY 2795
KENNEDY 2016
KENSHALC 1812 1813
KENYON 3081 3715
KERR 1901
KERRUISH 2042
KEY 1217
KEYMER 1572
KEYSER 2958
KEYWOOD 935 1403 2037
KHAN 804
KIANG 2204 2231 2928
KIKUCHI 479
KILHAM 287 1872 1873
KIM 432 2668 3078
KIMELDORF 2387
KING 131 197 803 1487 1488 1489 1502 1771 1772 1773 1774 1954
KINGSBURY 2346 2952 3005 3014 3015 3024
KINOSITA 1917
KINSCHBAUM 1250
KINSTON 1325
KIRBY 3168
KIRCHNER 3159
KIRK 346 1033 1167 1755 2134
KIRPEKAR 140 151 156 157 159 978
KISELVA 1695
KISSELEWA 1251
KITAI 1609
KITAMURA 2880
KITCHEN 2743
KJELLMER 2632 2635 2636 2641
KLAPPER 1230
KLAUBER 864
KLAUS 2123
KLEIN 330
KLEINEBERGER 1046 1047
KLESMER 1145
KLEYN 748

AUTHORS

KLEYNTJENS 2963
KLIDE 1294 2178
KLINE 890
KLING 31 1216
KLINGELE 2291
KNAUER 3108
KNAUSS 1966
KNECHT 2863
KNEELAND 1431
KNIRK 1168
KOBAYASHI 2084
KOCIBA 2901 2902
KOELLA 1965
KOEMAN 2759
KOESTNER 220 258 1474
KOHN 2180
KOLATA 2175
KOLB 2381
KOLLER 1637
KOLODZIEJ 433
KOMAI 2031
KOMAR 2755 2759 2759
KON 1487 1774
KONIG 1625
KONISHI 3093
KONRAD 178
KONTUREK 781 2814 3142
KOPP 1009
KOPPANYI 1169
KORN 974
KORCEKIN 701
KOSTERS 1265
KOTSKO 2268 3145
KOVACH 31
KOVACS 3070
KOVALEF 1670
KOWALL 1281
KOZAK 1324 1373 1826
KRAINTZ 4
KREHL 1237 1507
KREMER 1156
KREUTZMANN 362
KRISHNAN 3158
KROGMAN 1865
KROCK 333 428 2143
KRUCKENBERG 3153
KRUMBHAAR 371
KUHN 1333 2025
KUMAZAWA 2363
KUNDIN 1664 2227
KUNDT 1937
KUNTZ 2950 2955
KUO 1747 1748
KURUHARA 2034
KUTSBE 257
KWO 2323

AUTHORS

KYDD 722
LABIE 2019
LACEY 912
LACKOVIC 2856
LADPLI 1835
LAEM 1524
LAIRD 236 237 263 2176 3059 3039
LALL 232
LAMB 334
LAMBERTSEN 1134
LAMOREUX 2090
LAMOTTE 1257 2222 2384 2385
LAND 1569
LANDAUER 1650
LANDGHAM 1574
LANDOLT 1172
LANG 2748
LANGHAM 39
LANGWORTHY 1743 2935 2963
LARSEN 3085
LARSON 1173
LASSMAN 780 2744
LATIES 328
LATIMER 33 34 74 1214 1215 1495 2956 2957 2967 2975
LATOUCHE 1494
LAU 2844
LAUG 2991
LAURENT 1697
LAUTIE 489
LAVIGNETTE 1089
LAWLER 2187
LAWRENCE 279 280 398 854 1446 1447 1451 1844
LAYMAN 2143 2043
LEA 3078
LEAHY 3204
LEATHEM 2944
LECOUSTUMIER 1182
LEE 128 491 1608 1781 2289 2812 2979
LEEFLANG 747 748
LEFER 2895
LEGG 1076
LEHMANN 1966
LEIGHTON 134 712
LEINERT 1810
LEIPOLD 3172
LELLMAN 1389
LENIHAN 2829
LENNETTE 103 373 1690
LENTINI 1077 1655
LEOPOLD 3094
LEPINE 1508
LEROUX 2192
LESBOUYRIES 1577
LESCURE 3214
LESSARD 25 857
LEVADITTI 1508

LEVENE 3067
LEVER 245
LEVICK 1333
LEVINE 941 2231 2237 2796
LEVINSON 2161
LEVITT 788
LEVY 1750
LEWIN 1148
LEWIS 128 245 1093 1297 1579 2184 2331 2633 2750
LEYHAUSEN 1751 1752 1753 2064
LICHE 536
LIDDLE 136
LIEB 1957
LIEBERMAN 1247
LIERSE 964
LILJESTRAND 1206
LILLIE 1386
LIN 105 113
LINDEMAN 2165
LINDGREN 1044
LINDO 2747
LINDSAY 97 494
LINDSEY 1695 2167 3042
LINDSLEY 1323 2273
LINDT 2109 2112
LING 751 2885
LINGEMAN 2219
LINK 2884
LINMAN 682
LIPTON 2770
LISANDER 271
LITTLEWORT 2117
LIU 2859
LIVINGSTON 2050
LLOYD 296 1929
LLOYD-JACOB 441 1764
LOBBAN 505
LOCKE 1358
LOCKETT 1788
LOEVY 3173
LOEWE 1176
LOMBARD 10 866 920 3077
LONGLEY 164 1177
LONGNECKER 3155
LONLEY 1718
LOO 2893
LOPRESTI 2328
LORD 2738
LORENZO 547 701 2815
LORGUE 3214
LOSOS 1523
LOU 2308
LOUGHMAN 1005 2861 2877
LOVE 1683 2164
LOW 54 852 1013 1041 2896
LOWDEN 2883

LOWE 1412
LOWENSTINE 2885
LOY 2180
LUCAS 1448 1697
LUCKE 326 356 469 1053 2136 3109
LUDLOW 1734
LUGINBUHL 1422 2133
LUI 2731 2737 2738
LUMB 1178
LUND 1359 1381 2835
LUNDGREN 270 1787 2633 2634 2637 2642
LUQUETTE 1911
LUSHBAUGH 2118
LUST 538
M'FADYEAN 2099
MACGILLIVRAY 2464
MACGREGOR 2964
MACKAY 925 1179 1180 1505
MACKEY 2909 2913 3069
MACLENNAN 1600
MACNAMARA 2349
MACQUEEN 1115
MACRI 2021
MADIN 1439
MAFFEI 1643
MAGNI 1952
MAGOUN 1094 1193
MAHARRY 745
MAISKII 2305
MAKIMURA 2927
MAKINO 1638 2028
MALCUS 739
MALHOTRA 1396
MALLET 1181
MALONE 992
MALOUF 1912
MANCIA 321 365 979 980 981 982 983 2363 2366
MANDELKER 1586
MANN 326 376 2740
MANNA 1923
MANNING 695
MANNINGER 486
MANTEL 1859
MANWELL 1269
MARCENAC 1182
MARCHAND 1646 1768
MARCHIAFAVA 1336
MARCO 977
MARCUS 44 1253
MARDER 520
MAREK 486
MARGOLIS 287 1872 1873 2754
MARGULIS 2915
MARK 1370 1467
MARKEE 2989 2990 2992
MARKHAM 1680 1681

AUTHORS

MARKS 1730 2870
MARLEY 934 1020 1217
MARRAZZI 2347
MARSHALL 2225 2226
MARTIN 387 388 392 750 1145 1229 1423 2745 2845 2924 3110
MARTINSON 2646
MARTY 1624 1625 2906
MARUYAMA 1297
MARX 3185
MASON 3029
MASSERMAN 1210
MATANO 1913
MATHUR 2882
MATSUMOTO 1313
MATSUOKA 1951
MATTHEWS 1982
MATTHEY 1914 2027
MAUK 2855
MAURER 1425 1435 1437 1438
MAYER 175 1184
MAYERS 501
MCALLEN 1790
MCALLISTER 945
MCCAIG 765
MCCARLEY 2179
MCCARTHY 563
MCCARTNEY 1164
MCCLEARY 703
MCCLELLAND 3218
MCCOLL 1223
MCCOY 44 1652
MCCREA 3083
MCCULLOUGH 3144
MCCULLY 1247
MCCUNN 1039
MCCUSKER 2124 2126
MCDONOUGH 1275 3085
MCEACHERN 1241
MCELHINNEY 2847
MCELVAIN 2132
MCEWAN 543 698
MCFARLAND 1252 3176
MCFEELY 1904 1906
MCGINN 1789
MCGOWAN-SASS 1606
MCGRATH 1370 1457
MCINTYRE 128
MCKEE 2257 2924
MCKELVIE 2102
MCKENNA 447
MCKERCHER 1432 1433
MCKHANN 2167 3042
MCKIBBEN 231
MCKINNEY 2139
MCKUSICK 56 56
MCKUSKER 345 2125

AUTHORS

MCMAHON 3151
MCMILLEN 1839
MCQUEEN 3162
MCRAE 2206
MCSHERRY 369
MEADOWS 370
MECHELSE 2597
MEDWAY 1822
MEIER 38 92 255 260 1029 1031 1249 1363 1382 1472 1754 1850
MEINCKE 531 1619 3111
MELBY 165
MELISSENOS 1270
MELLANDER 2628 2633
MELTON 261 461 704
MELTZER 1185
MENDEL 1789
MENDELL 2870
MENDHAM 357
MENGES 1461
MENKIN 268 268
MENSCHICK 480
MERDIVENCI 859
MERG 972
MESTLER 1023
MESZAROS 2755
METCALFE 2091
METIANU 1697
MEYER 482 788 2846
MEYNARD 1186
MICHAEL 1755
MICHAELSON 420
MICHELBACHER 102
MICHELETTO 1703
MIEOG 748 2764
MILES 543 598 1671 2122 3186
MILLER 214 299 442 706 707 959 1652 2162 2181 2204 2225 2843 3083
MILMAN 2869
MILNE-EDWARDS 1878
MINOUCHI 1639 1915
MINTSCHEV 12
MINTZ 1756
MIRANDA 2259
MISDORP 1852 3065 3097
MISENER 1187
MISKOWIEC 3180
MITARI 1950
MITCHELL 353 439 844 1931
MITCHUM 694
MITTEN 330 2309
MIURA 459
MIYAKAWA 257
MIYAZAKI 2259 2323
MOCHIZUKI 2084
MODELL 3002 3009
MOELK 1757
MOFFAT 2072

AUTHORS

MOGHISSI 1797
MOIR 1159
MOLLER 262
MOLLISON 128
MOLTZEN 1315
MONACO 2594
MONEY 2675
MONROY 133
MONSAC 1596
MONTAGNA 456
MONTANE 1414
MOORE 57 193 268 1296 1970 2029 2585 2822
MORATO 2941
MOREST 1971
MORITA 1054
MORRIS 161 1062 1656 1657 1658 1659 1715 2831
MORRISON 2283
MORROW 2772
MORTENSEN 2998
MORTON 1412
MOSS 1454
MOSSMAN 184 1312
MOSTOSKY 344
MOSTYN 1240
MOTT 3049
MOTTA 1925
MOULTON 1230 1682
MOXON 2231
MOYE 2900
MOYER 1980
MUHLETHALER 2112
MUIRA 3114
MULDER 2991 2993
MULINOS 1189
MULLER 882 1083 2145 2149
MULLIGAN 1231 1360 2882
MULLIN 1701
MULNIX 2154
MULVANEY 2085
MUNDAY 2769
MUNKUAD 198
MUNKVAD 199
MUNN 78 471 1296
MUNSON 1422 2416
MURAI 479
MURAKAMI 3159
MURATA 108 112 116 2839
MURPHY 2335
MURRAY 921 1361 2743 3216
MUTO 257
MYERS 251
NADEAU 404
NAFSTAD 1916
NAGODE 364
NAIR 2163
NAJEAN 128

AUTHORS

NAKAI 1016
NAKAMATSU 1054
NAKAMURA 479
NAKAYAMA 1942
NATSCHEV 146
NAVA 3096
NEFF 1583 1584 1817
NEIDINGER 597
NEILSEN 3113
NEILSON 1610
NELSON 136 210 212 443 1079 1620 3140 3211
NELSON-REES 945
NEMOTO 2442
NEUMANN 849 2803
NEVES 2391
NEWBERNE 175 1423 1780
NEWTON 268 3051
NGAI 1166 1190 1243
NICHOLS 2141
NICHOLSON 2349
NICKEL 1415
NICOD 3112
NICOLL 782 783
NIEBERLE 512
NIEGLOS 2283
NIELSEN 172 219 703 967 1228 1232 1233 1851 2428 3212
NIELSON 975 1040
NIEMANN 1425 1437 1438
NIEMEYER 23
NIKARA 1319 1322
NILLES 2796
NILSSON 3202 3203
NIMI 1333
NIMS 1207
NISHI 2804
NODA 1644 1903
NODDLE 394
NONIDEZ 2943 3026
NONOGAKI 1376
NOONAN 2915
NORBY 1301 1905
NORKIN 1061
NORONHA 431
NORRDIN 520
NORRIS 2285 2819 3095
NORTHWAY 789 2171 2872
NOTT 1632 1633
NUSSBAUM 1997
NUTT 2123
O'BRIEN 894 1616 1617
O'CONNOR 353 1076 1302 2153
O'DONNELL 3003 3011
O'LEARY 1834 1943
O'NEILL 2870
O'REILLY 398 765 990
O'ROURKE 801 2726

O'SHITA 2226
OBAL 984
OBERDORFER 3170
OBERHARDT 597
ODELRAM 2632
ODOM 1241
OEHME 2911
OHNO 1917 2044
OHSHIMA 3114
OHTA 1639
OKABE 2828
OKAMURA 1973
OKINO 923
OKONE 44
OKOSHI 108 112 116 290 2839
OKSANEN 3115
OLAFSDOTTIR 2125
OLD 726 991
OLIN 3078
OLMSTED 2997
OLSEN 1191
OLSON 370 2144
OMAR 264
OMTVEDT 295
OPITZ 1769
OPPONG 3057
ORDIDGE 947
OSBALDISTON 951
OSBORN 763 3088
OSBORNE 504 852 1013 1041 3137 3180
OSEN 1968 1972 1973 1974
OSHIMA 459
OSHIRO 103 373 1690
OSKOSHI 2927
OSTER 1476
OSTLER 482
OSWEILER 2808
OTEY 1287
OTT 9 771 1682 2209 2224
OURA 2804
OWEN 727 2073
OWMAN 172 976 1795 2488
PAGE 480
PAINE 2851
PAKES 254
PALAY 1321
PALICH 1775
PALLASKE 1345 1362
PALLIE 2804
PALMER 850
PALUMBO 2893
PANICHI 1706
PANKRATZ 2991
PAPE 1947
PAPLANUS 772
PAPPAS 152

AUTHORS

PARISH 735
PARK 1575
PARKER 3137
PARKS 786
PARMLEY 1556
PARRISH 16
PARTINGTON 3204
PASCOE 1955 1958
PASS 1525
PATERSON 368
PATON 1331
PATTERSON 38 501 1029 1258 1353 1382 2095
PATTY 1543
PAULI 1585
PAVIA 1424
PEARCE 398 1995
PEARCY 1192
PEDERSEN 2832
PEDERSON 2840
PELLEGRINO 1513
PELLETT 1353
PELTZ 2059 2065 2066 2067
PENFOLD 200 417 478
PENNY 343 755 800 1653
PENSINGER 1378
PENUMARTHY 2911
PERACCHIA 430
PERCY 1688 2838
PEREZ 2218
PERKINS 1675
PERL 2505
PERMAN 852 1041
PERREAULT 612
PERRI 2893
PERRY 1789
PERSSON 2482 3052
PETERMAN 1069
PETERS 1172 1321
PETERSEN 771
PETERSON 750 3055
PETIT 1364 1365 1366
PETROV 146
PETTIGREW 1319 1322 2144 2919
PFAFFMAN 1758
PFEIFFER 2431 2828
PHILBRICK 3050
PICCOLINO 1043
PICKERING 138
PIERCE 32 3108
PIERCY 2113
PIERMATTEI 135 327
PIKE 2177
PILE 1303
PINES 41
PINVIDIC 1307
PIPER 2842

AUTHORS

PITTS 1193 2660
PLACE 1867
PLAGENS 3039
PLESS 1099
POCOCK 1759
PODLIACHOUK 3058
POILEY 278
POMPEIANO 83
PONDER 2128
PONNUDURAI 3211
PONTES 1594 1595
POPP 1575
PORCHER 1890
PORTAS 304 1020
PORTMAN 1569
POST 3104
POTKAY 3192
POTTENGER 1242
POVEY 705 2107 2114
POWELL 709 1823 1830
POZZI 1707
PRADHAN 169 170
PRAT 146 156 978
PRAY 2671
PRECHTL 1760
PRENTISS 1627 1628
PRESCOTT 309 343 759 840
PREVOT 2012 2013
PRICE 47 353 406 926 1036 1101 1431 2205
PRIESTER 303 1679 1853
PRITCHARD 1318
PRYDIE 2113 2115
PRZIBRAM 1876
PUIG 143 153
PUJOL 1625
PURDY 3135
PURNAVEJA 2225
PUTZ 2855
PYLE 2095
QUAST 3137 3150
QUEST 2882
RABINOWITZ 1556
RADECKI 3142
RAHAL 1566
RAISZ 265 380
RAJAN 2163
RAJCANI 989
RAKE 1429 1430 1430
RAKIC 432
RALSTON 1018 2376
RAMACHANDRAN 2163
RAMSAY 2938 3008
RANDRUP 198
RANDT 1134
RANRUP 199
RANSON 1133 3010 3028

AUTHORS

RAPER 1632
RAPPAPORT 728
RAPPORT 1991
RASHBAUM 3060
RASMUSSEN 3038
RATHMAKER 1793
RAUS 389
RAVIZZA 895
REARDEN 1910 1911
REBER 1396 2683
REDFEARN 2318
REECE 2833
REED 751
REHFELD 1006
REHKEMPER 1438
REHNBERG 1797
REID 1253 1389 1676 2371
REIF 446
REIGHARD 970 1066 1070 1416
REIMAN 922
REINHARDT 1490
REINKE 2844
REIS 3161
REMMELE 330 2309
RENAUX 44
RENSBURG 3143
REX 2133
REYNOLDS 1866
RHODES 3033
RICH 345 453 425 843 1284 2134 2400
RICHARDS 891
RICHMOND 2739
RICHTER 393
RICKARD 454 771 917 3104
RICO 3214
RIDDLE 712
RIGGS 103 373 1690
RILEY 398
RIPPS 2034
RISER 460 936 1448 1449 1450
RIVERA 419 1059
RIZZOLATTI 2416
ROBBIE 1708
ROBERTS 937 938 1461 3007
ROBIN 1368
ROBINSON 518 547 919 939 1067 1317 1491 1780 2069
ROBINSON 2074 2077 2086 2087 2088 2092 3061
ROCERETO 1927
RODIECK 1324 2811
ROEHLICH 410 414
ROEHNELT 2203
ROEMER 1613 1618
ROEPKE 1455 1456
ROGERS 1761 2104 2985 3211
ROGOFF 438
ROHDE 1894

AUTHORS

ROHOVSKY 220 247 355 375
ROJAS 3131
ROMANO 1623 1625 2906
ROMMEL 3057
RONGEY 454 944 945 1278 1861
RONNEBERGER 834
ROSATI 430
ROSE 1626 1975 2273
ROSEN 273
ROSENBLATT 1218 1750 1762
ROSENGREN 2469 2489
ROSENQUIST 1791
ROSENSTEIN 125 1620
ROSSI 249 250
ROSZEL 357 3147
ROTH 548 2828
ROTHERMEL 3004
ROUTLEDGE 205
ROWLAND 364 988
ROWLANDS 1153
ROWLES 2882
ROWLEY 1459
ROY 1863
ROZDILSKY 755
RUBENSTEIN 272
RUBIO 2398
RUBIN 901 2770 2864
RUBNER 1885
RUDOLPH 3183
RUDY 243 253
RUNKLE 60
RUNNER 914
RUSSE 1314
RUSSELL 1124 2776
RUST 2225 2226
RUTLEDGE 1514
RUTTY 1259
RWEYEMAMU 406
RYAN 896
SAAR 3116 3117 3118
SABINE 1684
SABO 989
SACKTOR 2511
SAID 2830
SAIDA 2870
SAINT-MARTIN 1475
SAINTMONT 1640
SALIBA 3123
SALOMON 1377
SALUTINI 2756
SAMPSON 232 1797
SANDER 1574
SANDERSON 1334
SANDO 450
SANTIBANEZ 1026
SANTINI 976

SARMA 454 458
SASAKI 1635 1918
SASS 2326 2327
SATO 538
SATTELL 1716
SAUNDERS 928 1421 1451
SAUR 1329
SAVOSKINA 2305
SAWITSKY 2846
SBERNAPDORI 3096
SCARBOROUGH 2925
SCHAAF 1668
SCHAAL 1668
SCHACHTER 482
SCHAFER 14 1933
SCHAFFER 2771
SCHALL 3164
SCHALLER 1071
SCHALM 754 809 952 1034 1279 1289 2015 2150
SCHAPPERT 3119
SCHAPPES 374
SCHECHTECR 407
SCHEIN 1630
SCHENK 1879
SCHERMER 29
SCHERZO 606
SCHILLER 2863
SCHILLINC 2257
SCHIRMER 327 744
SCHLEGEL 1793
SCHMAUCH 1049
SCHMIDT 1994 2371 3075 3157
SCHMIDT-NIELSEN 174
SCHMIDT 39
SCHMITT 1196
SCHNECK 2866 3177
SCHNEIDER 86 854 914 958 2169 3072
SCHNEIRLA 1218
SCHNELLE 339 936 1197 1409 1492
SCHOLZ 2936
SCHOOLMAN 2024
SCHRYVER 1554
SCHUH 330
SCHUMANN 2766
SCHUMMER 1415
SCHWARTZMAN 1458
SCHWEIGERT 1015
SCHWEITZER 1134
SCOTT 57 69 70 441 462 686 691 769 770 771 814 836 840 937 938
SCOTT 966 1068 1081 1082 1198 1213 1219 1255 1261 1397
SCOTT 1398 1407 1477 1597 1598 1622 1631 1653 1763 1764 2106
SCOTT 2153 2154 2753 2888
SEAMER 1260 1459 1496
SEARLE 2026 2032 2045 2075
SEAWRIGHT 217 881 1055 1056 1541 2121
SEBESTA 1810

AUTHORS

SEDGWICK 2015
SEDLMEIR 2198
SEIFERLE 1415
SEIFTER 1099
SELF 1199
SELIMOV 2284
SELLWOOD 971 1419
SEMBA 534
SENEVIRATNE 1825
SERMSNATSRI 1700
SETH 788
SHA'AFI 1955 1956 1957 1958 2400
SHACKLEFORD 1280
SHADDUCK 254 2842
SHAFF 2134
SHARMAN 57
SHASHEN'KO 1670
SHAW 854 1645 1844
SHEARD 1993
SHEER 1551
SHEFFIELD 261 461 704
SHELDON 1338 2477
SHELTON 2793
SHEPARD 772
SHERIDAN 2740
SHIDEMAN 131 2247
SHIELDS 2841
SHILLAM 3204
SHIRER 400
SHOLKOFF 709
SHORT 956 1257 1293 1692 2151
SHUMACKER 2 33
SI-KWANG 204
SIEDAMGROTSKY 1369
SIEFERT 541
SIEGEL 733 2038
SIIM 262 723
SILSON 319 2087 2088
SILVA 3054
SILVER 475 528 1355
SILVERMAN 728 3120
SIMER 3140
SIMON 276 1892
SIMPSON 1486
SIMS 2910
SINGER 1815
SINHA 344
SINONSEN 1242
SIS 2076
SIVADAS 2163
SIVANANDAM 1701
SKAGGS 967 1410
SKELLEY 1370 1467
SLADEK 2823
SLAGER 2118
SLAUSON 3187

AUTHORS

SLAUTER 3121
SLAYER 533
SMAHA 745
SMALL 6 1422 2863
SMETZER 2868
SMITH 131 176 468 879 893 896 1259 1298 1448 1476 1487 1488
SMITH 1489 1502 1771 1772 1773 1774 1776 1777 1778
SMITH 1799 1844 2051 2820 2866 3023 3030 3155
SMITS 25 857 2068
SNAFORD 1195
SNEIDER 2962
SNIDER 433
SNODGRASS 2815
SNOW 3155
SNYDER 1277 1301 2158 3035
SOBIN 1791 1792
SODIKOFF 754
SOIFER 498 2730
SOJKA 449 1026 2152
SOLLMAN 1200
SOLOMON 2400
SOMA 897 1129 1294 2178
SOMERS 1371
SOMOGYVARI 3070
SONG 2174
SONNENBLICK 1960
SONTAG 1866
SOTCUI 126
SOULEBOT 1569
SPECTOR 1530
SPENCER 1610
SPIES 1115
SPINELLI 683 1835
SPITTLE 378
SPLITTER 1450
SPOONER 2506
SPRADBROW 304 1020
SPRAGUE 62 1833
SPREULL 490
SPRINGER 2052
SPRINZ 2338
SPYER 1790
SQUIRE 165 1234 3122
SQUIRES 2220 2348 2493
STAEHELIN 163
STAGG 1162
STANDAERT 389
STANDAL 213
STANSBURY 44 1281 1493 1660
STANTON 2268 3145
STAPLES 90
STARA 114 159 183 210 985 1856 3140
STARK 2873
STARKEY 2944
STARTUP 2135
STAUB 2291 2801

AUTHORS

STECKER 1531
STEELE 447 1056 2303
STEGGERDA 2991 2993
STENING 2913
STENIUS 1917
STEPHEN 330 2303
STERMAN 1966 2206 2328
STETSON 2130
STEVENS 2977
STEVENSON 3195
STEWART 429 906 1725 2176
STITZEL 191
STOCK 1201 2740 3085
STOOKEY 2213 2799
STOPIGLIA 3127
STORCK 1824 1837
STOWE 951
STRAFUSS 2172
STRAIN 438
STRANDSTROM 3115
STRASSER 3165
STRATA 1952
STRAUB 1856
STRAUSS 520
STRICKLAND 470
STRINGFELLOW 1451
STROM 1939
STROMSEN 427
STUART 1754
STUDDERT 750 2845
STULZ 1892
STUNKARD 392 2257
STUNZI 1388 3133 3134
STURM 1819
SUDARIC 3132
SUDMAN 1288
SUGAHARA 887
SUGAYA 1949
SUGIMOTO 1902
SUGIMURA 2138
SUKHOMLINOV 2907
SULLIVAN 2998
SULMAN 457
SUMNER-SMITH 792
SUN 2668
SUNDLER 1796
SUTER 2734 3199
SUTHERLAND 3146
SUTOR 411 876
SUTTER 1570
SUZUKI 1320
SVESNIKOVA 1545
SWAIM 2841
SWEARINGER 1297
SWERCZEK 418 703
SWETT 1628

AUTHORS

SWIFT 102
SWITZER 809
SYME 898
SYVERTON 1446 1447 1451 1844
SZABUNIEWICZ 1522
SZLACHTA 361
SZUR 128
TABER 52
TAGAL 1090
TAGLIAMONTE 604 604
TAINTER 167
TAKACS 289
TAKAGI 1376
TAKAYAMA 1635
TAKEDA 472
TAKENAKA 1950
TAKETA 25 857 2068 2855
TAKEUCHI 2338
TALBOTT 2387
TALUKDAR 1923
TAN 1671 1680 1681 3186
TAPERNOUX 1890
TARDIEUX 2012
TARKIEWICZ 1355
TARSHIS 102
TASHJIAN 1676 1775
TASKER 354
TASSINI 2283
TATA 2430
TATEISHI 1638 1919
TATLOCK 1426
TAUSSIC 2148
TAVERNER 1202
TAYLOR 86 103 113 174 373 473 839 863 864 877 1690 1781 2285
TAYLOR 2736 2816 2893 3052 3072 3095
TEGTMEYER 794
TENDLER 2991
TENG 2308
TERROUX 150
TESKE 950
TEYLER 1613 1613 1645
THE 219
THEILEN 73 471 957 1276 1277 1279 1283 1295 1301 2150 2155
THEOBALD 967 1410
THERY 2105
THOENEN 163
THOMAS 513 1506 1624 2111 2268 3145
THOMPSON 326 501 1608 1610 1613 1615 1618 1645
THOONEN 1042
THOR 3142
THORNTON 226 537 1420
THORPE 208
THULINE 1001 1905
THURN 111
TIDBALL 2836
TIEFFENBACH 1557

AUTHORS

TIEKERT 2511
TIFFIN 2912
TILT 3195
TIMMENS 2283
TINDALL 2919
TOBACH 1741
TOBIAS 1928
TODD 234 275 397 1499 2036 2039 2046 2047 2050 2061 2082 2089 2033
TOMAN 1476
TOMLINSON 780 2744
TOMODA 2927 2930
TONER 3210
TORLONE 1440
TORPHY 381
TORRES 1017
TORYU 2920
TOWE 63 1611
TRAUTMANN 1417
TRAVELL 3002
TREMER 1791
TREMOR 1792
TREVETHAN 3080
TRIBE 1267
TROGER 764
TRUBOWITZ 299
TRUESDAIL 1660
TRUJILLO 1917
TRYPHONAS 755
TSAI 1664 2227
TSENG 2289
TURK 1101
TURKEWITZ 1218
TURNBULL 2826
TURNER 1271 1552 1770 2077 2078 2091
TUTTLE 271 708
TYREE 2834
UBERREITER 1853
UEBERBERG 2053
UGENTI 2085
ULLRICH 1203
ULMER 1946
UNDERBEJERG 1108
UNGAR 788
UNKNOWN 366 477 732 1390 1532 1533 1534 1535 1536 1537 1533
UNKNOWN 1539 1540 1541 1542 1546 2169 2290
UPDEGRAFF 737
USENIK 545
USUI 290 333
UVNAS 1044
UZZELL 1551
VACHER-COLLOMB 1204
VADAS 1325
VAGEK 913
VAINISI 1063
VAKKUR 1333 1826
VALENTINE 280 398

VALINCUS 1674
VALLEE 1697
VALLI 369
VALLILLO 1372
VALTER 3087
VANBERGEN 1045
VANDELINDE-SIPMAN 2769
VANDENBOS 399
VANDENINGH 2769
VANDERGULDEN 884
VANDERSTRICHT 1719 1935
VANDYKE 1272
VANHASSELT 1985 1986
VANIK 1159
VANLIEW 2208
VANROSSUM 194
VANSELL 378
VANSICKLE 2750
VANVEEN 3045
VARGA 98
VASCONETTO 1313
VELL 1589
VERARDINI 1373
VERGE 1452 1508
VERNON 21 458 1412 1893
VERZAR 1895
VESKOV 492
VESTWEBER 3153
VICE 1205
VICTOR 384
VIGNES 1380
VILLARREAL 1591
VIMONT-VICARY 1967
VIRUTAMASEN 1978
VISHKER 1705
VOGT 42
VOIGTLANDER 2823
VONBONIN 2951
VONBUNGE 1517
VONEULER 1206
VONGERBER 1010
VONGREMP 2834
VONWITTICH 1883
VORON 1890
VOSS 2824
VREIM 2680
WADDELL 860 861 2000 2730
WAKADE 148 157 158 978
WALBERG 52 83
WALDRON-EDWARD 885
WALKER 330 1072 1524 2117 2309
WALLACE 1680 2104 2142 3064 3201
WALLACH 193 1924 1927 1978
WALLENTIN 270 1787 2533 2637
WALLER 353 2963
WALLOW 2771

WALNUT 311
WALSH 2234
WALTON 687 688 735 2131
WALZL 3135
WANG 271 1207
WANNER 3178
WARD 136 212 530 754 1620 1816 2840
WARKANY 289
WARNER 1017 1569
WARR 975 1976 1977
WARREN 1725 1729
WATANABE 1950
WATERHOUSE 464 465 971 1419 1497 1665 3204
WATERLOW 1581
WATERMAN 3156
WATSON 1901
WATTEN 1664 2227
WATTS 722
WEAVER 1157 1192 1244
WEBER 1908
WEBSTER 58
WEEGE 3126
WEEMS 388 2269
WEIBEL 2145
WEIJER 3097
WEIL 16
WEILAND 1303
WEILER 1917
WEINBERG 1609
WEISS 2138 2832 2870
WELCH 1932
WELLMAN 1856
WELLS 383
WELT 1507
WERNER 2798 2824
WEST 44 2153 3171
WESTFALL 1820
WESTON 1766
WESTRUM 83
WETRICH 270 1451
WEYER 1765
WEYMARK 1313
WHARTON 1954
WHEDON 1237
WHEELER 1797
WHELAN 2855
WHITAKER 990
WHITE 2048 2054
WHITEHEAD 424 1434 1854 1862 3076
WHITEHORN 2879
WHITEMAN 1734
WHITESIDE 463
WHITFIELD 2390
WHITING 3163
WHITNEY 1677 2799
WHITTERIDGE 1825

AUTHORS

WHITWELL 246
WICKELGREN 1612
WICKENS 1269
WIDDICOMBE 1208
WIENER 2481
WIERSIG 1522
WIESEL 1326 1717 1831
WIKLER 1209 1210
WILDING 946
WILKINSON 322 351 774 776 1550 2014 3079 3124
WILL 358
WILLIAMS 918 993
WILLIAMSON 378
WILLIS 1982
WILLS 1509
WILLSON 1420
WILSON 932 986 1549 1766 2122 2237 2511 2730 2821 2937 3051 3066
WIND 467 1486
WINDLE 2849 2982 3001 3003 3006 3017 3021 3025 3027 3032 3037
WINITZ 1287 1288
WINKELMANN 3055
WINSTANLEY 2894
WINTERS 2506
WINTROBE 293 1814
WINTWARTER 1920 1921
WIRTANEN 2997
WIRTH 379
WISLOCKI 1273 1274 1897 2961 2995
WITZEL 1422
WOLCHUK 455
WOLF 200 248 253 417 1527 1528
WOLFE 375 1298 1301 2018 2312 2350 3129
WOLFF 497 1753 2871 2905 2939 2965
WOLFGANG 2055 2056 2057 2058
WOLKE 333
WOODARD 3179
WOODFORD 699
WOODS 1930
WOOLEY 411
WOOLSEY 1836
WOOTEN 3161
WORDEN 851 971 1419
WORK 259 352 723 1555
WOTTON 2938
WRIGHT 118 123 136 212 1211 1620 1816 1978
WURSTER 294 1922
WYKOFF 2470
YAMADA 2425
YANG 1908
YARNS 1775
YASGUR 1009
YATES 2140
YERASIMIDES 1434
YOHN 1424 2901
YORK 1423 1839
YOSHIDA 2880

AUTHORS

YOUNG 3207
YOUNGREN 393
YOUNGYI 1700
YOUSEFF 1701
YUASA 488
ZABELICKY 2493
ZAIMIS 1634
ZAJAC 941
ZAKI 2859
ZAMAN 1685
ZANCHETTI 321 365 979 980 981 982 983 2363 2366 2533
ZAWIDZKA 1290 1299
ZBROZYNA 269
ZEDLER 2190
ZEINER 886
ZIMMERMAN 1073
ZITRIN 1726 1727 2166
ZIVKOVIC 2794
ZLATITSKAYA 2304
ZOLOVICK 1993
ZOOK 226 1300
ZUNTZ 1399
ZVARGULIS 772
ZWAAN 918
ZWEMER 2938
ZYDECK 2821

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DAVIES, W.L.
THE CHEMISTRY OF MILK.
CHAP. 1, PAGE 7, 1939.
INCLUDES A COMPREHENSIVE TABLE OF MILK COMPOSITION FROM VARIOUS SPECIES, IN % VALUES. THE 4 ANALYSES OF CAT MILKS ARE: WATER=81.63, FAT=3.00 TO 4.98, SUGAR=4.71 TO 4.91, CASEIN=3.12 TO 3.79, OTHER PROTEINS=3.11 TO 5.96 AND ASH=0.58.

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KRAINITZ, L.
A COMPARISON OF THE CALCIUM CONCENTRATION OF SUBMAXILLARY SALIVARY GLANDS.
NATURE 209(5019):215-216,1966.
THE CALCIUM CONCENTRATION OF SUBMAXILLARY GLANDS IS MARKEDLY DIFFERENT IN SPECIES EXAMINED AND IS RELATED TO THE SIALIC ACID CONTENT OF THE MUCOID PRESENT. CALCIUM CONCENTRATION OF SUBMAXILLARY SALIVARY GLANDS OF 3 MALE CATS, EXPRESSED AS MG OF TOTAL CALCIUM/100 GM OF WET WEIGHT OF TISSUE, IS 63.8 (S.E. OF MEAN=4.8).

00005

BRINKER, W.O.
JENKINS, T.W.
AMPUTATION OF THE FORELEG IN SMALL ANIMALS.
J.A.V.M.A. 130(3):126-129,1957.
EXCELLENT STEP-BY-STEP DESCRIPTION OF A MODIFICATION OF THE FRICK METHOD OF AMPUTATION OF THE FORELEG, FROM THE SHOULDER JOINT DISTALLY. INCLUDES 7 DRAWINGS.

00006

SMALL, E.
NERVOUS SYNDROME IN CATS: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
MOD.VET.PRACT. 46(1):68,1965.
A SHORT CLINICAL DISCUSSION OF CIRCLING AND INCOORDINATION IN ADULT CATS. THE MAIN CAUSE IS PUT AT MIDDLE EAR INFECTION OR ANTI-FREEZE TOXICITY.

00007

BLAKEMORE, J.C.
CAUSE OF SUDDEN DEATH IN KITTENS.
MOD.VET.PRACTICE 46(1):70,1965.
A SHORT DISCUSSION OF POSSIBLE CAUSES OF DEATH OF TWO LITTERS OF KITTENS FROM A SEEMINGLY GOOD CATTERY ENVIRONMENT. POSSIBLE CAUSES DISCUSSED WERE ENTERITIS, CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS AND PANLEUKOPENIA.

00009

OTT, R.L.
FELINE EXUDATIVE PLEURITIS.
MOD.VET.PRACTICE 46(3):53-54,1965.
A SHORT BUT THOROUGH DESCRIPTION OF FELINE EXUDATIVE PLEURITIS OF BACTERIAL ORIGIN. CAT AND MINK ARE TEN TIMES MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO THIS CONDITION THAN THE DOG. EARLY AND OFTEN
OVERLOOKED SYMPTOMS ARE DRY PLEURITIS, TEMPERATURE OF 104 TO 105, CROUCHED POSITION WITH ABDUCTED ELBOWS AND ABDOMINAL BREATHING. AS EXUDATE FORMS, TEMPERATURE FALLS TO 102.5 OR 103 F AND WBC INCREASES. ALTHOUGH THE LUNGS MAY BECOME QUITE COMPRESSED THE CAT CAN ADAPT

QUITE REMARKABLY TO DECREASED PULMONARY FUNCTION. THE AUTHOR CONTINUES WITH DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC MEASURES.

00010

LOMBARD, C.
TONGUE CANCER IN CATS.
BULL.ACAD.VET. 37(4):164-166,1964.

00011

GREGOR, W.W.
SALICYLAMIDE AS A TAENIACIDE.
VET.REC. 75(51):1421-1422,1963.

00012

MINTSCHEV, P.
SUPPRESSION OF ESTRUS IN CATS.
ZUCHTYG.FORTPFLSTORUNG U.BESAMUNG 7:120-126,1963.
TWO DAILY ORAL DOSES OF 2-3 DROPS OF A 1% SOLUTION OF PILOCARPINE HCL SUPPRESSED ESTRUS IN CATS WITHIN 2 DAYS. ABOUT HALF OF THE CATS HAD THE NEXT CYCLE AT THE NORMAL TIME. THE REMAINDER MISSED ONE OR MORE AND ABOUT 13% HAD NO FURTHER CYCLES. IN MALE CATS TREATMENT SUPPRESSED LIBIDO. IN BITCHES GIVEN 3-4 DROPS TWICE A DAY, ESTRUS CEASED ON THE SECOND DAY.

00013

GERSHOFF, S.N.
GOTTLEIB, L.S.
PANTOTHENIC ACID DEFICIENCY IN CATS.
J.NUTRITION 82(1):135-138,1964.
A DIETARY SOURCE OF PANTOTHENIC ACID IS ESSENTIAL FOR PROPER GROWTH. IN A CAT THE MINIMUM AMOUNT OF CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE REQUIRED TO MEET THIS NEED IS 5 MG/KG OF DIET. OF 28 MIXED-BREED KITTENS, 3 MONTHS OLD, FED PURIFIED DIETS CONTAINING VARYING AMOUNTS OF CA-PANTOTHENATE (0.1, 3, 5, 10 OR 20 MG/KG OF DIET), 3 WHICH RECEIVED NONE EXHIBITED TERMINAL STAGES OF ACUTE DEFICIENCY AFTER 2-4.5 MONTHS ON THE RATION. ALL OF 4 RECEIVING 1 MG CA-PANTOTHENATE/KG DIED AFTER BEING FED THE RATION FOR 3.5-4.5 MONTHS; 3 OF 4 RECEIVING 3 MG/KG DIED AFTER 6 MONTHS AND THE 4TH DIED AT 9.5 MONTHS. LEVELS OF 5 MG/KG AND HIGHER ARE ADEQUATE TO SUPPORT GOOD GROWTH AND HEALTH. THE CLINICAL PICTURE OF PANTOTHENIC ACID DEFICIENCY WAS CHARACTERIZED BY EMACIATION, FOLLOWING AN INITIAL GROWTH RESPONSE. CATS RECEIVING 0-3 MG CA-PANTOTHENATE/KG STARTED TO LOSE WEIGHT AFTER 2-3 MONTHS, WHILE THE WEIGHTS OF CATS IN THE OTHER GROUPS CONTINUED TO INCREASE. AS INDICATED BY URINARY EXCRETION, WHEN THE CA-PANTOTHENATE CONTENT OF THE DIET INCREASED FROM 3 TO 5 MG/KG THERE WAS A SHARP INCREASE IN ACETYLATION OF P-AMINO-BENZOIC ACID FROM 20 TO 37% (40% AT THE 20 MG/KG LEVEL) AND ALSO A SHARP INCREASE IN THE URINARY RATIO OF PANTOTHENIC ACID TO CREATININE. AT NECROPSY, LESIONS ATTRIBUTABLE TO PANTOTHENIC ACID DEFICIENCY WERE OBSERVED IN CATS RECEIVING 0.3 MG/KG, WITH THE LIVERS AND INTESTINAL TRACTS BEING THE MOST PROMINENTLY AFFECTED. MANY OF THESE ANIMALS ALSO HAD

BRONCHOPNEUMONIA. IT APPEARS THAT CA-PANTOTHENATE AT A LEVEL OF 5 MG/KG OF DIET IS THE MINIMUM AMOUNT REQUIRED TO SUPPORT NORMAL GROWTH AND MAINTAIN GOOD HEALTH IN THE CAT.

33014

SCHAFER, W.J.
BLEEDING GASTRIC ULCERS IN THE CAT.
VET.MED./SMALL ANIM.CLIN. 59(5):461 & 463,1964.
A 5-YEAR OLD CAT WAS SUBMITTED WITH SYMPTOMS OF ANOREXIA AND DEPRESSION. FETID, BLACK TARRY FECES HAD BEEN OBSERVED. CLINICAL EXAMINATION REVEALED SEVERE ANEMIA. TEMPERATURE WAS NORMAL. FECAL EXAM WAS POSITIVE FOR HOOKWORMS. TENTATIVE DIAGNOSIS INCLUDED INTESTINAL PARASITISM, HEMOBARTONELLOSIS, OR LEUKEMIA. INITIAL TREATMENT CONSISTED OF INJECTABLE IRON, B-VITAMINS AND VERMIFUGE. DAILY FOLLOW-UP THERAPY INCLUDED PENICILLIN -STREPTOMYCIN AND IRON LIVER TABLETS. THE VERMIFUGE WAS REPEATED IN 10 DAYS. SINCE CLINICAL IMPROVEMENT WAS EVIDENCED, THE CAT WAS DISCHARGED AND IRON LIVER TABLETS AND TERRAMYCIN TABLETS WERE DISPENSED. A MONTH LATER THE CAT WAS RETURNED WITH THE OWNER'S COMMENT THAT THE CAT WAS JUST NOT DOING WELL. TREATMENT WAS INSTITUTED TO COMBAT ANEMIA, BUT RESPONSE WAS SLIGHT. AT THE REQUEST OF THE OWNER, THE CAT WAS EUTHANIZED. NECROPSY REVEALED TWO BLEEDING GASTRIC ULCERS (COVERED BY A LOOSE FIBRIN NETWORK) JUST ANTERIOR TO THE PYLORUS. ONE OF THE ULCERS HAD PENETRATED THE PYLORIC REGION, AND THERE WAS BLOOD IN THE PERITONEAL CAVITY. THERE WERE NO OTHER GROSS LESIONS. WE CONCLUDED THAT THE ULCERS WERE THE CAUSE OF THE ANEMIA.

33015

COLLINS, D.R.
THORACIC TUMOR IN A CAT.
VET.MED./SMALL ANIM.CLIN. 59(5):459,1964.
A 12-YEAR OLD SPAYED CAT WAS PRESENTED TO OUR CLINIC WITH RESPIRATORY DIFFICULTY AND ANOREXIA. THE TEMPERATURE WAS NORMAL BUT THE WBC WAS SLIGHTLY ELEVATED. PNEUMONIA OF UNKNOWN ETIOLOGY WAS TENTATIVELY DIAGNOSED. ORIGINAL TREATMENT WITH COMBINED PENICILLIN-STREPTOMYCIN AND CORTICOSTEROIDS WAS CHANGED TO NERAMYCIN SUPPORTED WITH B-COMPLEX AND SENILE METABOLIC TREATMENT. THE RESPIRATORY DIFFICULTY AND ANOREXIA WAS UNRESPONSIVE TO THERAPY AND BECAME PROGRESSIVELY WORSE...WITH EMACIATION, DEPRESSION, DYSPNEA, CYANOSIS & A GRADUAL DROP IN BODY TEMPERATURE. A METASTATIC TUMOR WAS SUSPECTED WHEN RADIOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION REVEALED MULTIPLE SHADOWS IN THE LUNGS AND MEDIASTIUM. EUTHANASIA WAS RECOMMENDED. AT NECROPSY, LESIONS RESEMBLING A GRANULOMATOUS DISEASE WERE FOUND. AND AT NECROPSY, AN ADVANCED HYDROTHORAX WITH SEROSANGUINOUS FLUID WAS SEEN. SCRIBED, GRANULAR NODULES THAT WERE WHITISH IN COLOR WITH A YELLOWISH VISCOUS FLUID IN THEIR CENTERS. MEDIASTINAL AND BRONCHIAL NODES WERE INVOLVED. A LARGE (3X7 CM) MASS SURROUNDED THE TRACHEA AT ITS BIFURCATION AND INVOLVED THE LARGER CORONARY VESSELS AS IT LEFT HE HEART. THE PARIETAL PLEURA WAS INVOLVED WITH GRANULAR, WHITISH PROLIFERATIONS PARTICULARLY PROMINENT OVER

EACH RIB. ABOUT 2/3 OF THE LUNG TISSUE WAS INVOLVED, LEAVING ONLY A SMALL AMOUNT OF FUNCTIONAL LUNG. HISTOPATHOLOGY REPORTS SHOWED A CAROTID BODY TUMOR WITH METASTASIS TO THE LUNG AND THORACIC VISCERA.

00016

PARRISH, H.M.
BLENDEN, H.C.
WEIL, T.P.
SOME MISSING MEASUREMENTS IN COMPARATIVE MEDICINE.
CAN.J.COMP.MED. 32:483-485,1968.
AT THE PRESENT TIME IT IS DIFFICULT TO MAKE COMPARISONS OF ANIMAL DISEASES IN VARIOUS GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS. SOME MISSING MEASUREMENTS WHICH LIMIT THESE COMPARISONS ARE: THE LACK OF AN INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED SYSTEM TO CLASSIFY DISEASES; THE LACK OF ROUTINELY COLLECTED INFORMATION ABOUT ANIMAL BIRTHS, DISEASES AND DEATHS; THE LACK OF NORMAL OR STANDARD VALUES FOR MANY SPECIES; THE LACK OF METHODS TO DEFINE ANIMAL POPULATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS IN TIME. MOST OF THESE PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN FACED AND SOLVED FOR HUMAN DISEASES. WORK SHOULD BE STARTED IMMEDIATELY TO DEVELOPE SIMILAR RESEARCH METHODS FOR ANIMAL DISEASES.

00017

CHEN, H.
A CASE OF FELINE PAPILLIFEROUS MAMMARY ADENOCARCINOMA WITH WIDESPREAD METASTASES.
CAN.J.COMP.MED. 32:465-467,1968.
A PAPILLIFEROUS MAMMARY ADENOCARCINOMA WITH GENERALIZED METASTASES, INCLUDING MULTIPLE INVOLVEMENT OF THE BRAIN, WAS FOUND IN A 14-YEAR OLD FEMALE NATIVE BORN (TAIWAN) CAT. NO NERVOUS SIGNS, EXCEPT SOME BEHAVIORAL CHANGES, WERE NOTED.

00018

HENRY, J.L.
CALARESU, F.R.
TOPOGRAPHY AND NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION OF NEURONS OF THE THORACO-LUMBAR INTERMEDIOLATERAL NUCLEUS IN THE CAT.
J.COMP.NEUROL.,1972.

00019

CIPIK, V.
CLINICAL FEATURES OF AUJESKY'S DISEASE IN CATS.
VET. GLASNUK 17:499, 1963.
IN 245 CATS CLINICAL SYMPTOMS OF AUJESKY'S DISEASE FELL INTO 3 DISTINCT GROUPS. ONE WAS MARKED BY PRURITIS, SALIVATION AND MANIFESTATIONS OF PAIN; THE 2ND BY RABIES-LIKE RAVING FITS; AND THE THIRD BY DEPRESSION AND VOMITING. SINCE NONE OF 87 HUMANS WHO HAD BEEN ATTACKED BY INFECTED CATS DEVELOPED ANY SYMPTOMS IN THE COURSE OF 1-3 YEARS AFTER THE BITE, IT WAS ASSUMED THAT THE DISEASE IS NOT TRANSMISSIBLE FROM CATS TO MAN.

00021

VERNON, R.C.
TREATMENT FOR FELINE STOMATITIS.
MODERN VET.PRACT. 45(4):64-65,1964.
A CASE DESCRIPTION OF RECURRENT, CHRONIC STOMATITIS IS MADE. THE AUTHOR SUGGESTS VIT A, VIT C AND/OR CITRUS BIOFLAVINS, WITH B VITAMINS AT HIGH, IF NOT MASSIVE

LEVELS, WOULD BE BENEFICIAL.

00023

DALE, H.E.
ELEFSON, E.E.
NIEMEYER, K.H.
INFLUENCE OF ENVIROMENTAL TEMPERATURE ON RECOVERY OF DOGS FROM PENTOBARBITAL ANESTHESIA.
AMER.J.VET.RES. 29(7):1339-1347,1968.

NORMAL DOGS ANESTHETIZED WITH PENTOBARBITAL SODIUM WERE EXPOSED TO RECOVERY ROOM TEMPERATURES OF 32C, 27C, 21C, 16C AND 10C. RECTAL TEMPERATURES WERE MEASURED AT 30 MINUTE INTERVALS. DURATION OF SLEEPING TIME WAS ESTIMATED BY REAPPEARANCE OF PEDAL AND PALPEBRAL REFLEXES. 80 DOGS WERE USED IN THE EXPERIMENT, 16 AT EACH RECOVERY ROOM TEMPERATURE. HYPOTHERMIA WAS APPARENT IN DOGS EXPOSED TO AIR TEMPERATURES BELOW 27C. DECREASE IN RECTAL TEMPERATURES RANGED FROM 1-5 DEGREES AT AIR TEMPERATURE OF 27C, TO 10-18 DEGREES AT AIR TEMP. OF 10C. CONSIDERABLE VARIATION WAS EVIDENT AMONG INDIVIDUAL DOGS, BUT THERE WERE 2 GENERAL PATTERNS OF RESPONSE. ONE GROUP OF DOGS HAD VARIOUS DEGREES OF INITIAL HYPOTHERMIA WHICH WAS SPONTANEOUSLY REVERSED AS THE DOG RECOVERED FROM ANESTHESIA. THE OTHER GROUP OF DOGS HAD A MORE SEVERE AND PROLONGED FALL IN TEMPERATURE, AND ALTHOUGH THIS HYPOTHERMIA WAS REVERSED SPONTANEOUSLY AT AIR TEMPERATURES OF 27 AND 32C, IT WAS PROGRESSIVE AND FREQUENTLY FATAL IN DOGS EXPOSED TO AIR TEMPERATURES OF 10 AND 16C. THESE TWO PATTERNS OF RESPONSE WERE NOT RELATED TO BODY WEIGHT, COAT OR DOSE OF PENTOBARBITAL. HYPOTHERMIA PROLONGED SLEEPING TIME, AS DETERMINED BY REFLEX SIGNS OF ANESTHESIA. THE PEDAL REFLEX APPEARED, ON THE AVERAGE, AFTER 224 MINUTES IN DOGS EXPOSED TO AIR TEMPERATURES OF 10C AND AFTER 147 MINUTES AT AIR TEMPERATURES OF 32C; OTHER VALUES WERE INTERMEDIATE. HYPOTHERMIA EXAGGERATED THE MORTALITY OF DOGS UNDER PENTOBARBITAL ANESTHESIA. OF THE 16 DOGS EXPOSED TO EACH AIR TEMPERATURE, 5 DIED AT 10C, 4 DIED AT 16C AND 2 DIED AT 21C. A TOTAL OF 42 DOGS HAD, AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER, RECTAL TEMPERATURES OF 35C OR LESS, AND 12 OF THIS GROUP ULTIMATELY DIED. 13 DOGS HAD RECTAL TEMPERATURES OF 30C OR LESS AND 9 OF THESE DIED. EIGHT DOGS IN A MORIBUND STATE WERE TRANSFERRED FROM LOW ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURE TO AN AIR TEMPERATURE OF 32C, BUT WERE NOT OTHERWISE TREATED; ALL SURVIVED.

00024

ILLERT, M.
GABRIEL, M.
MAPPING THE CORD OF THE SPINAL CAT FOR SYMPATHETIC AND BLOOD PRESSURE RESPONSES.
BRAIN RES. 23:274-276,1970.

00025

LESSARD, J.L.
SMITS, M.R.
DIBONA, F.J.
TAKETA, F.
STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL PROPERTIES OF CAT HEMOGLOBIN.

BIOCHEM.BIOPHYS.RES.COMM. 24:705,1966.
HEMOLYSATES OF CAT ERYTHROCYTES CONTAIN TWO HB COMPONENTS (I & II), WITH MUCH LOWER OXYGEN AFFINITIES THAN HBA. HYBRIDIZATION WITH HUMAN HB SHOWS THAT I AND II CONTAIN IDENTICAL ALPHA CHAINS AND DIFFERENT BETA CHAINS. TRYPTIC FINGERPRINTS OF ISOLATED CHAINS ALSO SHOW DIFFERENCES ONLY IN THE BETA CHAINS. I AND II CONTAIN MORE BASIC AND SULFUR AMINO ACIDS THAN HBA. REACTIONS WITH NEM AND PCMB SHOW THAT EACH CONTAINS A TOTAL OF 8 -SH GROUPS, ALL REACTIVE. 3 -SH GROUPS ARE PRESENT IN EACH ALPHA AND 1 IN EACH BETA CHAIN. STEPWISE NEM ALKYLATION CAUSES A PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN OXYGEN AFFINITY PROPORTIONAL TO THE BINDING OF UPTO 6 SH GROUPS. BOTH HYBRID MOLECULES, ALPHA 2, A BETA 2 CAT AND ALPHA 2 CAT BETA 2 A EXHIBIT HIGHER OXYGEN AFFINITY THAN THE PARENT MOLECULES. THE BOHR EFFECT AND N IS ESSENTIALLY UNCHANGED. IN AGREEMENT WITH ANTONINI ET AL, THE DATA SUGGESTS THAT THE OXYGEN AFFINITY OF A HB MOLECULE DEPENDS UPON THE IDENTITY AND SPECIFIC INTERACTIONS BETWEEN ALPHA AND BETA CHAINS.

00027

FELDMAN, D.G.
GROSS, L.
ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDY OF SPONTANEOUS MAMMARY CARCINOMAS IN CATS AND DOGS: VIRUS-LIKE PARTICLES IN CAT MAMMARY CARCINOMAS.
CANCER RES. 31:1261-1267,1971.
ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDY OF 11 SPONTANEOUS CAT MAMMARY TUMORS REVEALED THE PRESENCE OF VIRUS-LIKE PARTICLES IN 5 OF THE TUMORS EXAMINED. IN THREE TUMORS, SPHERICAL PARTICLES WITH TWO CONCENTRIC SHELLS SURROUNDING AN ELECTRON-LUCENT CENTER WERE FOUND BUDDING FROM, OR FREE WITHIN, THE CISTERNAE OF THE ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM. IN ONE TUMOR, SPHERICAL PARTICLES WITH FOUR CONCENTRIC SHELLS SURROUNDING AN ELECTRON-LUCENT CENTER WERE OBSERVED BUDDING FROM THE CELL MEMBRANES OR FREE WITHIN THE INTERCELLULAR SPACES. IN THE FIFTH TUMOR, BOTH TYPES OF PARTICLES WERE PRESENT. ONE OR TWO PARTICLES WITH LARGE, CENTRALLY LOCATED NUCLEOIDS WERE FOUND WITHIN THE CISTERNAE OF THE ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM IN THREE TUMORS EXAMINED. WHETHER THESE PARTICLES ARE ETIOLOGICALLY RELATED TO THE TUMORS IN WHICH THEY WERE FOUND OR ARE MERELY PASSENGER AGENTS CANNOT BE DETERMINED AT THE PRESENT TIME. ELEVEN SPONTANEOUS DOG MAMMARY TUMORS WERE ALSO STUDIED; NO VIRUS-LIKE PARTICLES COULD BE FOUND IN ANY OF THESE TUMORS.

00029

SCHERMER, S.
(THE MORPHOLOGY OF THE BLOOD OF LABORATORY ANIMALS: THE CAT.)
J.A. BARTH, LEIPZIG, 83-92, 1954.
A GERMAN TEXT GIVING A GOOD REVIEW OF NUMBERS AND MORPHOLOGY OF BLOOD CELLS. REACTIONS TO PYROGENS IN THE CAT IS ALSO GIVEN.

00031

KOVACH, J.K.
KLING, A.
MECHANISMS OF NEONATE SUCKING BEHAVIOR IN THE KITTEN.

ANIM.BEHAV. 15:91-101,1967.
THE MECHANISMS OF THE NEONATE SUCKING BEHAVIOR OF THE KITTEN WERE STUDIED AND THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE: (1) WHILE SUCKING ON AN ARTIFICIAL STIMULUS IS PRESENT AT BIRTH, BY THE AGE OF 20 DAYS IT IS COMPLETELY ABSENT FROM THE INITIAL RESPONSE TO AN ARTIFICIAL FEEDING NIPPLE FORCED INTO THE MOUTH. REPEATED FORCED FEEDING EXPERIENCE WITH SUCH A NIPPLE, HOWEVER, RESULTS IN A REGULAR SUCKING PATTERN UP TO 40 DAYS OF AGE. BEYOND THE AGE OF 40 DAYS THE KITTENS LEARN TO OBTAIN MILK FROM THE FEEDING BOTTLE BY CHEWING ON THE NIPPLE INSTEAD OF BY SUCKING. (2) WITH INCREASING AGE AND EXPERIENCE THERE IS A GRADUAL INCREASE AND A CONSEQUENT GRADUAL DECREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT WITH NON-NUTRITIVE SUCKING. (3) THE MATURATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE KITTENS' ABILITY TO LEARN TO SUCK FROM A BOTTLE EMERGE IN TWO STEPS; THE FIRST AT 7 DAYS OF AGE, SEEMS TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE EMERGENCE OF VISION, WHILE THE SECOND, AT AROUND 30 DAYS OF AGE, IS PARALLEL WITH THE NEWLY EMERGED RESPONSE TO SOLID FOOD. (4) COMPLETE SUCKING DEPRIVATION AND INDIVIDUAL ISOLATION RENDER THE KITTENS UNABLE TO INITIATE SUCKING FROM THE MOTHER IF THE DEPRIVATION LASTS FOR 23 DAYS OR MORE. (5) KITTENS RAISED IN GROUP ISOLATION BY FORCE FEEDING LEARN TO SUCK ON EACH OTHERS' FUR AND GENITAL AREAS; SUCK DEPRIVATION DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH THE KITTENS' ABILITY TO INITIATE SUCKING ON THE MOTHER. (6) THE DESTRUCTION OF THE OLFACTORY BULBS RENDERS THE KITTENS UNABLE TO INITIATE SUCKING ON THE MOTHER IRRESPECTIVE OF THE LENGTH OF THE SUCKING EXPERIENCE PRIOR TO THE OPERATION; IT IS THE ABILITY TO FIND THE MOTHER'S NIPPLE AND TO RESPOND TO IT THAT APPEARS TO BE LOST IN THESE KITTENS. (7) THE DESTRUCTION OF THE OLFACTORY BULBS, HOWEVER, DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH THE KITTENS' ABILITY TO LEARN TO SUCK FROM THE BOTTLE, NOR DOES IT INTERFERE WITH THE RETENTION OF SUCH A PREOPERATIVE HABIT. THESE OBSERVATIONS WERE DISCUSSED WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THEIR POSSIBLE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ROLE OF NEONATE REFLEX ACTIVITIES IN THE EARLY ESTABLISHMENT OF PERSISTENT BEHAVIOR PATTERNS.

10032

HALL, V.E.
PIERCE, G.N., JR.
LITTER SIZE, BIRTH WEIGHT AND GROWTH TO WEANING IN THE CAT.
ANAT.REC. 60:111-124,1934.
THE MEAN LITTER SIZE IN DOMESTIC CATS IS 3.88 KITTENS, THE LARGER CATS TEND TO HAVE MORE KITTENS IN THE LITTER. THE MEAN BIRTH WEIGHT OF KITTENS BORN IN LITTERS OF 5 IS SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER THAN THAT OF KITTENS BORN IN SMALLER OR LARGER LITTERS. THIS RELATION APPEARS TO BE PECULIAR TO THE CAT, AT LEAST IN THE FORMS SO FAR STUDIED. THE BIRTH WEIGHT OF KITTENS BORN OF SMALLER MOTHERS IS SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER THAN THAT OF KITTENS BORN OF LARGER MOTHERS. THIS IS THE CONVERSE OF THE RELATION REPORTED FOR RODENTS. THE GROWTH CURVE OF KITTENS IS PRACTICALLY LINEAR UP TO THE 50TH DAY OF LIFE. ITS VARIABILITY IS COMPARABLE TO THAT OBSERVED IN OTHER FORMS. THE RATE OF GROWTH IS SOMEWHAT

FASTER IN KITTENS BELOW AVERAGE IN BIRTH WEIGHT, BUT DOES NOT SEEM TO BE CLEARLY RELATED TO EITHER LITTER SIZE OR WEIGHT OF THE MOTHER.

00033

LATIMER, H.B.
IBSEN, H.L.
THE POSTNATAL GROWTH IN BODY WEIGHT OF THE CAT.
ANAT.REC. 52(1):1-5,1932.
A SHORT REPORT ON 6 MALES AND 6 FEMALE KITTENS' BODY WEIGHT FROM BIRTH THROUGH 22 WEEKS OF AGE. BOTH SEXES' MEANS ARE SIMILAR UNTIL 8 WEEKS WHEN MALES' INCREASE MORE RAPIDLY. MEANS AND RANGES FOR 6 IN EACH SEX ARE GIVEN FOR EACH WEEK UPTO 13 WEEKS. THERE WAS NO POST-NATAL DECREASE.

00034

LATIMER, H.B.
PRENATAL GROWTH OF THE CAT.
ANAT.REC. 60(1):23-41,1934.
EMPIRICAL FORMULAE ARE GIVEN WHEREBY THE WEIGHT OR THE LENGTH OF THE DIGESTIVE TUBE OR OF ITS DIVISIONS MAY BE DERIVED FROM EITHER THE BODY WEIGHT OR THE BODY LENGTH, WITHIN THE GIVEN LIMITS. THE WEIGHTS OF THE TUBE AND OF ITS FOUR SUBDIVISIONS PLOTTED ON BODY WEIGHT OR NOSE-ANUS LENGTH FORM CURVES WHICH ARE CONCAVE SUPERIORLY SHOWING THAT THEY GROW AT AN INCREASED RATE. THE LENGTHS OF THE TUBE AND ITS PARTS PLOTTED ON NOSE-ANUS LENGTH ARE LIKEWISE CONCAVE SUPERIORLY WITH EXCEPTION OF THE ESOPHAGUS WHICH HAD A CONSTANT RATIO TO THE BODY LENGTH AND SO FORMS A STRAIGHT LINE CURVE. THE SAME LENGHTS PLOTTED ON BODY WEIGHT FORM CURVES CONVEX SUPERIORLY, OR THEY INCREASE MOST RAPIDLY AT FIRST. THE WEIGHT OF THE ENTIRE TUBE INCREASES FROM ABOUT 1 TO A LITTLE OVER 5 PER CENT OF THE BODY WEIGHT. THE LENGTH OF THE TUBE INCREASES FROM ABOUT 50 TO 375 PER CENT OF THE BODY LENGTH. DURING THIS GROWTH PERIOD THE SMALL AND THE LARGE INTESTINE INCREASE IN RELATIVE WEIGHT WHILE THE STOMACH AND THE ESOPHAGUS DECREASE. THE SMALL INTESTINE ALONE INCREASES IN RELATIVE LENGTH WHILE ALL THE OTHER SUBDIVISIONS DECREASE. THE LINEAR RELATIONS ARE MORE CONSTANT FOR THE LARGER FETUSES AND THEY ALSO BECOME ESTABLISHED EARLIER THAN DO THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS. THE TOTAL INCREASE IN WEIGHT FOR THE ENTIRE TUBE AND ALL OF ITS PARTS IS MORE THAN THE TOTAL INCREASE IN BODY WEIGHT; THE TOTAL INCREASES, FROM LEAST TO GREATEST ARE AS FOLLOWS: ESOPHAGUS, STOMACH, ENTIRE TUBE, LARGE INTESTINE AND SMALL INTESTINE. THE TOTAL INCREASES IN THE LENGTHS AND IN ORDER FROM LEAST TO GREATEST THEY ARE : ESOPHAGUS, LARGE INTESTINE, ENTIRE TUBE AND SMALL INTESTINE. THE GREATEST INCREASE IN WEIGHT PER UNIT OF LENGTH IS FOUND IN THE LARGE INTESTINE, NEXT IN THE SMALL INTESTINE THEN THE ENTIRE TUBE AND LEAST IN THE ESOPHAGUS. THESE VALUES WERE NOT COMPUTED FOR THE STOMACH.

00035

JARRETT, W.F.H.
EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF FELINE AND BOVINE LEUKEMIA.
PROC.ROY.SOC.MED. 59:61-62,1966.
TO SUMMARIZE, FELINE LEUKEMIA CAN BE TRANSMITTED USING CELL FREE MATERIAL AND THE CELLS OF THE CONSEQUENT LEUKEMIA

CONTAIN PARTICLES OF THE LEUKEMIA VIRUS TYPE. THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THAT THIS HAS BEEN ACHIEVED IN A LARGE MAMMAL WITH MATERIAL FROM SPONTANEOUS DISEASE OF A TYPE APPROXIMATING TO THAT IN THE HUMAN SUBJECT. IT SHOULD BE EMPHASIZED THAT WE HAVE EXAMINED BY ELECTRON MICROSCOPY A LARGE AMOUNT OF TISSUE FROM SPONTANEOUS FELINE LEUKEMIAS WITHOUT FINDING THE CHARACTERISTIC VIRUS PARTICLES, WHICH ARE SO NUMEROUS IN EXPERIMENTAL TUMORS.

00036

GROSS, L.
FELDMAN, D.G.
VIRUS PARTICLES IN GUINEA PIG LEUKEMIA AND CAT MAMMARY CARCINOMA.
PROC.AM.ASSOC.CANCER RES. 10:33,1969.

00037

CAUSEY, E.W.
EXAMINATION OF THE SPINAL CORD AND SPINAL NERVES FROM THE FUNCTIONAL STANDPOINT.
SOURCE UNKNOWN.
A VERY GOOD 5-PAGE TYPEWRITTEN OUTLINE OF EXAMINATION OF SMALL ANIMALS FOR NEUROLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS.

00038

MEIER, H.
PATTERSON, D.F.
MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. PAGES 211-215, U.KL.
A DIAGNOSIS OF MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA OF THE CAT WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE OCCURRENCE OF PRIMITIVE BLOOD CELLS WHICH WERE IDENTIFIED AS CELLS OF THE GRANULOCYTIC SERIES. MITOTIC FIGURES INDICATED AN ACUTE TYPE OF LEUKEMIA. MYELOID HYPERPLASIA AND A SHIFT TO THE LEFT IN THE MARROW, INCREASED AMOUNT OF SPLENIC RED PULP, AN ALMOST COMPLETE ABSENCE OF WHITE MATTER, AND LEUKEMIC INFILTRATION OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND HEART JUSTIFIED THE DIAGNOSIS. SEVERE ANEMIA, INDICATED BY THE LOW ERYTHROCYTE COUNT HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL, RESULTED FROM CROWDING OUT THE ERYTHROPOIETIC TISSUE OF THE BONE MARROW. MARKED EXTRAMEDULLARY ERYTHROPOIESIS WAS CONSIDERED AN EXPRESSION OF LATENT ERYTHROPOIETIC POTENTIALITIES OF VARIOUS MESENCHYMAL STRUCTURES. THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF EXTRAMEDULLARY ERYTHROPOIESIS, HOWEVER, WAS INADEQUATE TO COMPENSATE FOR THE SEVERE MYELOPHTHISIS.

00039

SCHMIDT. R.E.
LANGHAM, R.F.
A SURVEY OF FELINE NEOPLASMS.
J.A.V.M.A. 151(10):1325-1328, 1967.
IN A STUDY OF 256 NEOPLASMS FROM 256 CATS, IT WAS FOUND THAT 72 PER CENT WERE MALIGNANT AND REPRESENTED 32 DIFFERENT TYPES. THE MOST COMMON NEOPLASM WAS MALIGNANT LYMPHOMA, FOLLOWED IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY BY FIBROUS CONNECTIVE TISSUE NEOPLASMS, MAMMARY GLAND TUMORS, SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMAS, AND ADENOCARCINOMAS OF UNDETERMINED ORIGIN. ONE MIXED MAMMARY TUMOR, WHICH IS A RARITY IN CATS, WAS FOUND. MESENCHYMAL TUMORS OUTNUMBERED THOSE OF EPITHELIAL ORIGIN, AND THERE WERE 2 MIXED-CELL TUMORS. NO

SIGNIFICANT PREDILECTION FOR A PARTICULAR SEX OR AGE WAS OBSERVED EXCEPT FOR THE REPRODUCTIVE TRACT IN THE FEMALE.

00040

HOLZWORTH, J.
LEUKEMIA AND RELATED NEOPLASMS IN CAT. I. LYMPHOID MALIGNANCIES.
J.A.V.M.A. 136(2):47-69,1960.
LEUKEMIA, DENOTING IN THE BROADEST SENSE ANY MALIGNANT PROLIFERATION OF BLOOD-FORMING TISSUES, HAS LONG BEEN RECOGNIZED AS OCCURING NOT UNCOMMONLY IN CATTLE AND DOGS AND WITH GREAT FREQUENCY IN FOWL. IT IS NOT GENERALLY APPRECIATED, HOWEVER, THAT SUCH DISORDERS ARE EXTRAORDINARILY PREVALENT IN THE DOMESTIC CAT. TO CITE THE EVIDENCE OF RECORDS AT THE ANGELL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR A 12-YEAR PERIOD, OF 4,004 DOGS NECROPSIED, 138 OR ABOUT 3.5 PER CENT SUFFERED FROM SOME TYPE OF MALIGNANCY OF BLOOD-FORMING TISSUE, WHILE AMONG 1,425 CATS, OR ABOUT 10 PER CENT WERE SO EFFECTIVE. THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY, BY A CLINICIAN AND FOR CLINICIANS, IS TO PRESENT A PRACTICAL SURVEY OF THE TREMENDOUSLY VARIED FORMS THAT MALIGNANCIES OF BLOOD-FORMING TISSUE MAY ASSUME IN THE CAT. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE CASES OF LEUKEMIC DISORDERS OF VARIOUS TYPES RECOGNIZED IN CATS AT THE ANGELL MEMORIAL ANIMAL HOSPITAL IN A 12-YEAR PERIOD CONSTITUTE THE BASIS OF THIS STUDY. ONE OF THE CLASSIC REVIEWS OF THESE TYPES OF FELINE DISORDERS.

00041

CARPENTER, M.B.
BRITTEN, G.M.
PINES, J.
ISOLATED LESIONS OF THE FASTIGIAL NUCLEI IN CAT.
J. COMP. NEUROL. 109:65-84, 1958.

00042

ASHKENAZI, R.
HOLMAN, R.B.
VOGT, M.
RELEASE OF TRANSMITTERS ON STIMULATION OF THE NUCLEUS LINEARIS RAPHE IN THE CAT.
J.PHYSIOL. 223:255-259,1972.
THE NUCLEUS LINEARIS INTERMEDIUS RAPHE AND THE NUCLEUS LINEARIS ROSTRALIS WERE STIMULATED DURING THE PERFUSION OF THE ANTERIOR HORN OF THE RIGHT LATERAL VENTRICLE OF ANAESTHETIZED CATS. WHEREAS RELEASE OF 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE (5-HT) WAS CONSISTENTLY OBTAINED, THERE WAS NO RELEASE OF ACETYLCHOLINE (ACH). THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE RELEASE OF 5-HT FROM THAT OF ACH WAS SEEN BOTH DURING LOW BASAL RELEASE OF ACH (RISING BASE LINE), AND DURING THE PERIOD WHEN A PLATEAU OF RESTING RELEASE HAD BEEN REACHED. IT WAS ALSO DEMONSTRATED IN EXPERIMENTS IN WHICH THE SAME PERFUSATE WAS EXAMINED FOR BOTH COMPOUNDS.

00043

CONROY, J.D.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: CONTINUOUS SHEDDING BY CATS.
MOD.VET.PRACT. 45(3):82,1964.

CATS THAT LIVE OUTDOORS WILL USUALLY HAVE 1 HEAVY SHEDDING PERIOD IN THE LATE SPRING. CATS LIVING INSIDE WILL SHED CONTINUOUSLY THE YEAR ROUND. THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY OF CONTROLLING EXCESSIVE HAIR IS BY BRUSHING THE CAT EVERYDAY WITH A WIRE OR NATURAL BRISTLE BRUSH. IF THE HAIR LOSS IS ACCOMPANIED BY DANDRUFF, IT IS HELPFUL TO ADD SOME ANIMAL FAT TO THE CAT'S DIET. WHEN HEAVY SHEDDING IS ACCOMPANIED BY ALOPECIA, CERTAIN SPECIFIC CUTANEOUS DISEASES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN THE DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. AMONG THESE ARE ENDOCRINE ALOPECIA, GESTATION OR LACTATION ALOPECIA, NUTRITIONAL ALOPECIA, AND EXTERNAL PARASITE INFESTATIONS, NOTABLY FLEA-BITE DERMATITIES.

00044

STANSBURY, R.L.
WEST, W.R.
OKONE, H.M.
RENAUX, E.A.
MARCUS, M.J.
BLIND, G.R.
COLE, S.W.
DEGEER, T.R.
MCCOY, F.A.
OUR PANEL REPORTS ON: WHAT PRECAUTIONS DO YOU ROUTINELY TAKE TO PREVENT THE TRANSMISSIONS OF INFECTIONS AMONG CATS ADMITTED TO YOUR HOSPITAL?
MOD.VET.PRACT. 45(8):52-56,1965.
CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY PRACTITIONERS DISCUSSING THEIR METHODS OF IN-HOSPITAL CONTROL OF UPPER RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS CAUSED BY AIR-BORNE VIRUSES. BESIDES SOME RATHER EMPIRICAL SUGGESTIONS, THE MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS ARE: A HISTORY AND EXAM BEFORE ADMISSION; ISOLATION OR NON-CROWDING; AND VACCINATION.

00046

CORNELIUS, O.
THE ROUTINE CARE OF CATS IN THE LABORATORY.
LAB.ANIM.BUR. M.R.C. LAB.COLLECTED PAPERS:41-42,1952.
AN EXPERIMENT IN BREEDING AND REARING CATS IN THE LABORATORY IS AT PRESENT BEING UNDERTAKEN IN THE ANIMAL HOUSE OF THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, WHERE, OVER A YEAR, 17 LITTERS HAVE BEEN REARED FROM BIRTH AND TEN LITTERS FROM APPROXIMATELY 8 WEEKS OF AGE. THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES SOME GENERAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE CAT AND GENERAL AND SPECIFIC ROUTINES FOR HUSBANDRY THAT SHE HAS FOUND SUCCESSFUL.

00047

PRICE, W.T.
AN EXPERIENCE IN CAT BREEDING.
LAB.ANIM.BUR., M.R.C. LAB.COLLECTED PAPERS,1952.
IT IS A POPULAR BELIEF THAT CATS WILL NOT BREED IN CAPTIVITY. AT THE ROYAL VETERINARY HOSPITAL, LONDON, 40 CATS HAVE BEEN BRED AND REARED SUCCESSFULLY UNDER THE REGIME DESCRIBED. THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES ACCOMMODATIONS, REPRODUCTION AND CARE OF THE YOUNG.

00048

CLEMENTE, C.D.
STUDIES OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN CATS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR

THE MANAGEMENT OF A BREEDING COLONY.
PROC.ANIMAL CARE PANEL 8:20-22,1958.
SEVERAL IMPORTANT FEATURES OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN THE CAT ARE RELEVANT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF A BREEDING COLONY. 1. ADAPTATION OF THE MALE TO "TERRITORY" SO THAT UPON PRESENTATION OF AN ESTRUS FEMALE, COPULATION CAN BE EXPECTED IMMEDIATELY. 2.RECOGNITION OF THE ESTRUS STATE IN THE FEMALE AND PRESENTATION TO THE MALE ONLY WHEN THIS BEHAVIOR IS EVIDENT. 3.MAINTENANCE OF ADAPTATION IN THE MALE BY PRESENTATION OF BEHAVIORALLY ESTRUS FEMALES, EVEN IF THIS NECESSITATES SPAYING CERTAIN FEMALES AND IMPLANTING PELLETS OF FEMALE SEX HORMONE.

33049

GERSHOFF, S.N.
THE NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF CATS.
PROC.ANIM.CARE PANEL 11(1):49-53,1961.
THE AUTHOR'S PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AND A REVIEW OF RECENT STUDIES ON CAT NUTRITION PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: 1.WEANLINGS NEED ABOUT 250 CAL/DAY/KG BODY WEIGHT, WHILE KITTENS SEVERAL MONTHS OLD AND INACTIVE ADULTS NEED ONLY ABOUT 150 AND 60 CAL/DAY/KG, RESPECTIVELY. 2.ALTHOUGH PRECISE FAT REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT KNOWN, HIGH-FAT DIETS ARE MORE PALATABLE AND APPEAR NECESSARY FOR BEST GROWTH WHEN FED PURIFIED DIETS. 3.PROTEIN REQUIREMENTS OF CATS SEEM TO BE HIGHER THAN THAT OF OTHER ANIMALS, INCLUDING DOGS. 4.DIETS CONTAINING UPTO 30% ASH HAVE BEEN FED TO CATS FOR ONE YEAR WITHOUT CAUSING URINARY CALCULI. 5.CLINICAL SUPPLEMENTS GIVEN TO CATS AT THE AUTHOR'S AND ONE OTHER LAB.

33050

ANON.
INTRANASAL INTUBATION FOR NEW USES STRESSED.
VET.DISPATCH 6(4),1964.
WITH IMPORTANT APPLICATIONS IN BOTH DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPY THE VALUE OF INTRANASAL INTUBATION AS A VERSATILE TECHNIQUE CANNOT BE OVERSESTIMATED. THE INTUBATION PRINCIPLE LENDS ITSELF TO A WIDE RANGE OF USES, FROM PROVIDING A METHOD FOR FEEDING DEBILITATED CATS TO INTRODUCING CONTRAST MEDIA FOR THE PURPOSE OF DIAGNOSING GASTROINTESTINAL LESIONS. THE TECHNIQUE INCLUDES THE USE OF A DROP OR TWO OF AN ANESTHETIC AGENT INSTILLED INTO THE NOSTRIL. THIS FACILITATES THE ENTRY OF A NO. 5 FRENCH CATHETER WHILE PROVIDING A LOCAL ANESTHETIC. TEN CC OF A CONTRAST MEDIA INTRODUCED THROUGH THIS ROUTE IS SUFFICIENT TO PERMIT EXCELLENT VISUALIZATION OF POSSIBLE GASTROINTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION OR OTHER PATHOLOGY.

33051

ANON.
CATS FOUND LESS PRONE TO HEART ILLS THAN DOG.
VET.DISPATCH 6(4),1964.
CATS, LIKE DOGS AND HUMANS, SUFFER FROM HEART DISEASE, BUT THE INCIDENCE IS LOWER AND THE CONDITION ENCOUNTERED IN THE FELINE IS DIFFERENT. THE REPORT WAS BASED UPON CUMULATIVE OBSERVATIONS MADE DURING EXTENSIVE CARDIOVASCULAR STUDIES OF OVER 200 FELINES, INCLUDING MOST KINDS OF HOUSE CATS AND SEVERAL ZOO VARIETIES. THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED AS PART OF

A COMPARATIVE CARDIOVASCULAR RESEARCH PROGRAM. IN SHARP CONTRAST TO DOGS, IN WHOM STUDIES REVEALED A HIGH INCIDENCE (101 OF 256) OF SPONTANEOUS ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, ESPECIALLY OF THE POSTERIOR ABDOMINAL AORTA, DETAILED GROSS EXAMINATION OF 58 FELINE AORTAS AND MAJOR BLOOD VESSELS REVEALED ONLY 1 SUSPECT OF ARTERIOSCLEROSIS IN DOMESTIC CATS. THERE WAS 11 LESIONS OF MITRAL VALVE DISEASE IN 202 CATS. A SIMILAR STUDY IN DOGS SHOWED A 40% FREQUENCY OF MITRAL VALVULITIS AND FIBROSIS IN 500 NECROPSIES. THERE WAS A HIGH INCIDENCE OF MEDIAL HYPERPLASIA OF PULMONARY ARTERIOLES WHEN 84 OF 123 CATS SHOWED THIS. SEVERAL CATS SHOWED THIS LESION AT AN EARLY AGE, THE YOUNGEST AT 5 WEEKS OF AGE.

00052

TABER, E.
BRODAL, A.
WALBERG, F.
THE RAPHE NUCLEI OF THE BRAIN STEM OF THE CAT.
J.COMP.NEUROL. 114:161-183,1960.

00054

LOW, D.G.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: NONSPECIFIC DIARRHEA IN CATS.
MOD.VET. PRACTICE 5(2):64,1964.
IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION FOR TREATMENT FOR PERSISTENT DIARRHEA IN ADULT CATS WITHOUT ANY OTHER SYMPTOMS, THE AUTHOR RECOMMENDS AS POSSIBILITIES FOR THE CAUSE: DIET, INTERNAL PARASITES, PANCREATIC DYSFUNCTION, MAL-ABSORPTION OF FATS. TREATMENT OF SYMPTOMS INCLUDED LOW RESIDUE DIET, ENTEROMYCIN POWDER OR DONNATAL.

00055

BLAKEMORE, J.C.
CLINICAL HEMATOLOGY FOR THE PRACTITIONER: PART III.
MOD.VET. PRACTICE 5(2):34-38,1964.
THIS FINAL ARTICLE IN THIS SERIES CONSIDERS VARIATIONS WHICH OCCUR AMONG WHITE BLOOD CELLS IN HEALTHY AND DISEASED ANIMALS. USING DATA BY THE AUTHOR, THE LEUKOCYTE VALUES FOR NORMAL CATS ARE: 3000-20000 WBC; 50-79% NEUTROPHILS; 30-40% LYMPHOCYTES; 1-15% EOSINOPHILS; 1-6% MONOCYTES; 1-6% BASOPHILS.

00056

SCOTT, P.P.
MCKUSICK, V.A.
MCKUSICK, A.B.
THE NATURE OF OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA IN CATS.
J.BONE JOINT SURG. 45-A(1):125-134,1963.
ON THE BASIS OF EXPERIENCE WITH A KINDRED OF BURMESE CATS, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA IN THE CAT IS NOT DETERMINED GENETICALLY AS A SIMPLE AUTOSOMAL TRAIT, BUT RATHER IS A NUTRITIONAL DISORDER. THE CONCLUSION IS BASED ON THE FOLLOWING FINDINGS:
1.THE IDENTITY OF THE SPONTANEOUS DISORDER TO THAT PRODUCED EXPERIMENTALLY BY A BEEF-HEART DIET;
2.THE EXCLUSION OF SIMPLE RECESSIVE INHERITANCE BY BREEDING EXPERIMENTS;
3.THE FINDING OF THE SYNDROME WHENEVER THE DIET CONSISTED MAINLY OF BEEF HEART OR HORSE MEAT AND NOT WHEN IT CONSISTED MAINLY OF WHOLE SEA-FISH;

4.THE RAPID IMPROVEMENT OF THE DYSTROPHY WITH ADMINISTRATION OF IODINE, AS IN THE EXPERIMENTALLY PRODUCED DISORDER. GENETIC DETERMINATION OF UNUSUAL NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS IS NOT EXCLUDED BY THE EXPERIMENTS DESCRIBED. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SIAMESE AND BURMESE CATS HAVE A HIGHER REQUIREMENT FOR CALCIUM THAN OTHER VARIETIES SINCE THE BONE DISORDER IS OBSERVED MAINLY IN THEM.

00057

MOORE, T.
SHARMAN, I.M.
SCOTT, P.P.
VITAMIN A IN THE KIDNEY OF THE CAT.
RES.VET.SCI. 4:397-407,1963.
VITAMIN A WAS ESTIMATED, BY THE ANTIMONY TRICHLORIDE METHOD, IN KIDNEYS FROM 82 CATS, WHICH HAD BEEN FED UPON 7 DIFFERENT KINDS OF DIET AND SUBMITTED TO VARIOUS EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES. THE MEAN OF 151 I.U./G. WAS MUCH HIGHER THAN VALUES WHICH HAD BEEN REPORTED FOR ALL OTHER SPECIES SO FAR EXAMINED. NO CONSISTENT CORRELATION COULD BE FOUND BETWEEN THE VITAMIN A CONTENTS OF THE KIDNEYS AND LIVERS. IN MANY OF THE CATS THE CONCENTRATION OF VITAMIN A IN THE KIDNEY EXCEEDED, OFTEN BY A HIGHER FACTOR, THE CONCENTRATION IN THE LIVER. THE PRESENCE OF UNUSUALLY LARGE AMOUNTS OF FATS WAS CONFIRMED, IN THE KIDNEY CORTICES OF MOST OF THE CATS, BY CHEMICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL METHODS. NO CONSISTENT CORRELATION COULD BE FOUND, HOWEVER, BETWEEN THE CONCENTRATIONS OF FAT AND VITAMIN A. FLOURESCENCE MICROSCOPY REVEALED THE PRESENCE OF HIGHLY FLOURESCENT FAT GLOBULES IN CERTAIN PARTS OF THE KIDNEY, AND PARTICULARLY IN THE MEDULLARY RAYS, WHICH DID NOT COINCIDE WITH THE MAIN DISTRIBUTION OF FAT. IN AGREEMENT WITH THE CONCLUSION THAT THE FLOURESCENCE WAS DUE TO VITAMIN A THE GLOBULES CEASED TO FLOURESCE AFTER IRRADIATION HAD BEEN CONTINUED FOR A FEW MINUTES.

00058

BOCK, G.R.
WEBSTER, W.R.
AITKIN, L.M.
DISCHARGE PATTERNS OF SINGLE UNITS IN INFERIOR COLLICULUS OF THE ALERT CAT.
J. NEUROPHYSIOL. 35(2):265-277, 1972.
DISCHARGE PATTERNS OF SINGLE NEURONS IN THE INFERIOR COLLICULUS OF UNANESTHETIZED CATS WERE INVESTIGATED. ALL DATA WERE OBTAINED WITH BINAURAL FREE-FIELD STIMULATION. ALL CELLS EXHIBITED SPONTANEOUS DISCHARGE AND DEPRESSION OF SPONTANEOUS ACTIVITY WAS A PROMINENT FEATURE OF MANY DISCHARGE PATTERNS. RESPONSE AREAS WERE BROAD AND RESPONSE PATTERNS OFTEN DIFFERED SIGNIFICANTLY IN DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE RESPONSE AREA. ONE CELL IN THE SAMPLE EXHIBITED A SECURE FORM OF PHASE-LOCKING UNLIKE THE PHASE-LOCKING OBSERVED IN AUDITORY NERVE FIBRES. SPIKE COUNTS GENERALLY INCREASED MONITONICALLY AS TONE INTENSITY INCREASED. THESE OBSERVATIONS INDICATE THAT RESPONSES OF CELLS IN THE INFERIOR COLLICULUS OF THE ALERT CAT ARE DETERMINED BY COMPLEX INTERACTIONS OF FREQUENCY-DEPENDENT

EXCITATORY AND INHIBITORY INPUTS.

00061

RUNKLE, R.S.
LABORATORY ANIMAL HOUSING - PART III.
AIA JOURNAL, APRIL,1964.
DISCUSSION OF PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF INDOOR HOUSING FOR LAB. ANIMALS. INCLUDES RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WALL AND FLOOR FINISHES, LIGHTING, PLUMBING AND AIR CONDITIONING. FOR THE CAGED CAT, THE FOLLOWING ARE RECOMMENDED: 70-75 DEGREES F. 40-45% RELATIVE HUMIDITY, FOR CAT UPTO 8 POUNDS...12 CFM/CAT FOR AIR MOVEMENT AND 34 BTU/HR/CAT, FOR 160 CATS/MONTH USE 1000 POUNDS OF BEDDING AND 150 GRAMS OF FEED PER CAT PER DAY.

00062

COHEN, D.
CHAMBERS, W.W.
SPRAGUE, J.M.
EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE EFFERENT PROJECTIONS FROM THE CEREBELLAR NUCLEI TO THE BRAIN-STEM OF THE CAT.
J. COMP. NEUROL. 109:233-259, 1958.

00063

JABBUR, S.J.
TOWE, A.L.
CORTICAL EXCITATION OF NEURONES IN DORSAL COLUMN NUCLEI OF CAT, INCLUDING AN ANALYSIS OF PATHWAYS.
J. NEUROPHYSIOL. 24:499-509, 1961.

00064

FOX, M.W.
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS INFLUENCING STEREOTYPED AND ALLELOMIMETIC BEHAVIOR IN ANIMALS.
LAB.ANIM.CARE 15(5):363-370,1965.
THERE ARE MANY FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE THE NORMAL BEHAVIOR PATTERNS OF LABORATORY ANIMALS; SEVERAL OF THESE FACTORS ARE CONTROLLED BY ROUTINE ANIMAL CARE PROCEDURES. FOR EXAMPLE, ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTANCY SUCH AS MAINTAINING REGULAR DIURNAL LIGHT RHYTHMS FOR RODENTS AND POULTRY, ADEQUATE CAGE SPACE TO PREVENT CROWDING STRESS AND INFERTILITY. STEREOTYPED AND ALLELOMIMETIC BEHAVIOR ARE RECOGNIZABLE BY THE REPETITION OF ACTIONS WHICH ARE RIGIDLY EXECUTED BY THE ANIMAL; THE APPARENTLY PURPOSELESS ACTIVITIES WHICH ARE REPEATEDLY PERFORMED WITHOUT ANY REWARD TO MOTIVATE THE BEHAVIOR, ALTHOUGH IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE ACTIVITY ITSELF IS REWARDING SO THAT SELF-REINFORCEMENT PERPETUATES THE BEHAVIOR. THESE PHENOMENA HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN MANY DIFFERENT SPECIES, NOTABLY, IN ZOO ANIMALS REARED (BUT NOT BORN) IN CAPTIVITY, AND HAVE BEEN ATTRIBUTED TO EITHER BOREDOM OR LACK OF CAGE SPACE, I.E. INACTIVITY; EARLY ENVIRONMENTAL DEPRIVATION AND RESTRICTED ACTIVITY ARE CONSIDERED THE MAIN ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS. CROWDING, NOTABLY IN RODENTS, MAY PRECIPITATE THESE ABNORMAL, STEREOTYPED BEHAVIOR PATTERNS; SUDDEN TRAUMATIC STIMULI (AUDITORY) MAY DISRUPT NORMAL BEHAVIOR PATTERNS IN ANIMALS AND STIMULATE ALLELOMIMETIC OR STEREOTYPED BEHAVIOR (WHICH UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES MAY BE REGARDED AS A DISPLACEMENT ACTIVITY OR THWARTED ESCAPE BEHAVIOR). THIS IS ESPECIALLY SEEN IN THE LOWER MAMMALS; MORE SEVERE MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR IS SEEN IN

RODENTS WHICH MAY DEVOUR THEIR YOUNG IF DISTURBED DURING NURSING BY SUDDEN TRAUMATIC STIMULI.

00069

DICKINSON, C.D.
SCOTT, P.P.
EFFECTS OF ADDING PENICILLIN AND AUREOMYCIN TO THE DIET OF CATS.
J.PHYSIOL. 8:380-385,1954.
THE ADDITION OF PENICILLIN AND AUREOMYCIN TO A DIET CONTAINING 50% PROTEIN, MOSTLY OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, PRODUCED INCREASED GROWTH IN KITTENS, ACCOMPANIED BY INCREASED FOOD INTAKE AND INCREASED EFFICIENCY OF FOOD CONVERSION, GREATER FREEDOM FROM INFECTION AND AN IMPROVEMENT IN GENERAL HEALTH.

00071

DICKINSON, C.D.
SCOTT, P.P.
THE EFFECTS OF PENICILLIN ON THE WEIGHT GAINED BY KITTENS.
J.PHYSIOL. 122:61P,1953.
TWO PRELIMINARY EXPERIMENTS INDICATED THAT THE ADDITION OF PROCAINE PENICILLIN TO A HIGH PROTEIN DIET GAVE AN INCREASE IN THE WEIGHT GAINED BY KITTENS AGED BETWEEN 14 AND 22 WEEKS. TWELVE KITTENS FROM 4 LITTERS WERE USED. THE AMOUNTS OF PROCAINE PENICILLIN (1 MG=1000 I.U.) ADDED WERE 15, 30, AND 60 MG/KG OF DIET (WET WEIGHT). AT THESE LEVELS SOME INCREASE IN THE WEIGHT GAINED WAS APPARENT WHEN COMPARED WITH LITTER-MATE CONTROL KITTENS RECEIVING THE BASIC DIET ALONE. A NOTICEABLE DECLINE IN THE WEIGHT WAS OBSERVED IN THE WEEK IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING WITHDRAWAL OF THE PENICILLIN SUPPLEMENT, FOLLOWED BY A RESUMPTION OF A NORMAL INCREASE IN WEIGHT. 30 MG/KG APPEARED TO BE A SUITABLE LEVEL OF SUPPLEMENTATION & WAS USED IN SUBSEQUENT EXPERIMENTS. TWENTY-FOUR KITTENS FROM 7 LITTERS WERE WEANED ON TO THE BASIC DIET AT ABOUT 5 WEEKS OF AGE. THEY WERE DIVIDED INTO 2 GROUPS WHOSE MEAN WEIGHTS DIFFERED ONLY BY 6 G. AFTER 14 DAYS, THE MEANWEIGHT OF THE KITTENS RECEIVING PENICILLIN HAD INCREASED BY MORE THAN 200 G OVER THE MEAN WEIGHT OF THE KITTENS NOT RECEIVING PENICILLIN. MOREOVER, THE KITTENS RECEIVING PENICILLIN APPEARED TO BE HEALTHIER AND LIVELIER THAN THOSE IN THE CONTROL GROUP, SOME OF WHICH HAD TO BE TEMPORARILY ISOLATED FOR LOW-GRADE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS.

00072

BEDELL, D.M.
GUIDE FOR RATIONAL USE OF ANTIBIOTIC AND CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS.
PRESENTED (?) AT AMER.ANIM.HOSPITAL SEMINAR, 4-26-63.
SUGGESTED RULES FOR COMBINATION OF THERAPEUTIC AGENTS ARE: 1.AVOID COMBINING BACTERIOSTATIC & BACTERIOCIDAL DRUGS. 2. ANTAGONISM DOES NOT OCCUR BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE TWO BACTERIOSTATIC OR BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE TWO BACTERIOCIDAL GROUPS.
3.BACTERIOSTATIC ANTIBIOTICS ARE NEVER SYNERGISTIC, BUT MAY BE ADDITIVE.
4.BACTERIOCIDAL ANTIBIOTICS MAY BE SYNERGISTIC.
5.COMBINATION THERAPY SHOULD BE AVOIDED IF POSSIBLE WHEN IN

VITRO TESTING HAS NOT BEEN DONE.

00074

LATIMER, H.B.
WEIGHTS AND LINEAR MEASUREMENTS OF THE ADULT CAT.
AMER.J.ANAT. 58(2):329-347,1936.
THE BODY WEIGHTS, THE WEIGHTS OF THE MAJOR PARTS AND MOST OF THE VARIOUS LINEAR DIMENSIONS ARE MORE VARIABLE IN THE ADULT MALE CATS. THE COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION OF THE LENGTH OF THE FORELIMB IS LESS THAN THAT OF ANY OF THE THREE SEGMENTS BUT IN NO OTHER PLACE IN THESE LINEAR MEASUREMENTS DOES THE THEORY OF COMPENSATING VARIABILITY HOLD. THE CHIEF SEX DIFFERENCES ARE IN HEAVIER BODY WEIGHT AND THE WEIGHTS OF THE MAJOR PARTS IN THE MALE, AND IN THE LONGER AND WIDER HEAD, LONGER TAIL, LONGER EXTREMITIES AND LONGER PELVIS IN THE MALE CATS. THE WEIGHTS OF THE DIVISIONS OF THE BODY FORM GOOD CORRELATIONS WITH BOTH BODY WEIGHT AND BODY LENGTH AND THESE CORRELATIONS AVERAGE HIGHER THAN THE CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE LINEAR DIMENSIONS AND BODY LENGTH. THE CORRELATIONS SHOW THAT THE BODY LENGTH IS A BETTER CRITERION OF THE VARIOUS DIMENSIONS OF THE MALE CAT THAN THE FEMALE.

00075

DA SILVA, A.C.
THE DOMESTIC CAT AS A LABORATORY ANIMAL FOR EXPERIMENTAL NUTRITION STUDIES.I.GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS, CARE AND FEEDING OF THE ANIMALS.
ACTA PHYSIOL.LATINO-AMER. 1:20-25,195[illegible].
CARE AND HANDLING OF THE DOMESTIC CAT FOR NUTRITION EXPERIMENTS ARE DESCRIBED. REFERENCE IS MADE TO INTERFERING DISEASES. SOURCE, SELECTION, CAGING AND DIET ARE DESCRIBED AND DISCUSSED.

00076

DA SILVA, A.C.
THE DOMESTIC CAT AS A LABORATORY ANIMAL FOR EXPERIMENTAL NUTRITION STUDIES. II. COMPARATIVE GROWTH RATE AND HEMATOLOGY ON STOCK AND PURIFIED RATIONS.
ACTA PHYSIOL.LATINO-AMER. 1:2[illegible]-32,1951.
COMPARATIVE GROWTH RATE AND HEMATOLOGY OF THE CAT, ON STOCK AND PURIFIED RATIONS WERE STUDIED UPTO 1 YEAR OF AGE. RESULTS PROVE THAT, ON A PURIFIED RATION WITH A COMPOSITION APPROXIMATED TO THE COW'S MILK THE KNOWN FACTORS ARE SATISFACTORY, ALTHOUGH GROWTH RATE IS SLOWER ON PURIFIED RATIONS.

00077

JARRETT, W.F.H.
CRICHTON, G.W.
DALTON, R.G.
LEUKEMIA AND LYMPHOSARCOMA IN ANIMALS AND MAN. I. LYMPHOSARCOMA OR LEUKEMIA IN THE DOMESTIC ANIMALS.
VET.REC. 79([illegible]):693-699,196[illegible].
IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO CONDENSE A LARGE AND RAPIDLY GROWING LITERATURE INTO A SMALL REVIEW; WE HAVE TRIED TO PICK OUT FROM THE LITERATURE, AND FROM OUR PERSONAL EXPERIENCE, THOSE FACETS OF THE DISEASE IN THE DIFFERENT SPECIES WHICH SEEM TO US TO BE IMPORTANT TO THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER IN THE

DIAGNOSIS AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE DISEASE; THOSE PARTS OF THE
ETIOLOGICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS WHICH MIGHT CONCERN THOSE INVOLVED IN STATE MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH. NEOPLASIA OF THE LYMPHOID SYSTEM IS 1 OF THE MOST COMMON MALIGNANCIES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS. YET IT OFTEN GOES UNDIAGNOSED IN PRACTICE. THE BASIC PATHOLOGICAL PROCESS IS A MALIGNANCY OF LYMPHOID TISSUE, WHICH IS USUALLY GENERALIZED. THEREFOR THE MOST ACCEPTABLE NAME IS LYMPHOSARCOMA. HOWEVER, IN THE HUMAN SUBJECT, A COMMON MANIFESTATION, MUCH USED IN DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT, AND PROGNOSIS, IS LEUKEMIA, I.E. THE PRESENCE IN THE PERIPHERAL BLOOD OF LARGE NUMBERS OF NORMAL OR ABNORMAL LYMPHOCYTES. HENCE, IN THE GENERAL MEDICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL LITERATURE, THE NAME LEUKEMIA IS USED TO DESCRIBE THE WHOLE DISEASE. WHEN THE GENERALIZED DISEASE IS PRESENT WITHOUT A GROSSLY ABNORMAL BLOOD PICTURE, THE APPARENTLY CONTRADICTORY AND RIDICULOUS NAME ALEUKEMIC-LEUKEMIA IS OFTEN USED. THE LATTER IS THE SITUATION COMMONLY FOUND IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS. ALTHOUGH BLOOD CHANGES CAN, AND DO OCCUR, THEY MAY BE ABSENT EVEN IN THE PRESENCE OF WIDESPREAD INVOLVEMENT OF THE CARCASS NODES, SPLEEN, AND OTHER ORGANS.

00078

KAWAKAMI, T.G.
THEILEN, G.H.
DUNGWORTH, D.L.
MUNN, R.J.
BEALL, S.G.
"C"-TYPE VIRAL PARTICLES IN PLASMA OF CATS WITH FELINE LEUKEMIA.
SCIENCE 158:1049-1050, 1967.
LINEAR SUCROSE-DENSITY GRADIENT WAS USED TO DETECT AND ISOLATE TYPICAL "C"-TYPE VIRAL PARTICLES IN PLASMA OF CATS WITH SPONTANEOUS AND EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED LEUKEMIA. THE DENSITY OF THE AGENT IS SIMILAR TO KNOWN MURINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS (1.15-1.17 GRAMS PER CUBIC CM). IN THE ELECTRON MICROSCOPE THE VIRUS SHOWED TYPICAL "C"-TYPE PARTICLE MORPHOLOGY WITH VARIOUS MATURATION STAGES. THE MAXIMUM DIAMETER OF THE MATURE VIRAL PARTICLE IN PLASMA WAS 115 MILLIMICRONS, A DIAMETER SLIGHTLY LARGER THAN BUDDING PARTICLES OBSERVED IN TISSUE. LEUKEMIA WAS TRANSMITTED WITH CELLULAR AND CELL-FREE INOCULUM AFTER A 5-WEEK PERIOD OF LATENCY.

00080

HOLMES, R.L.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OF REPRODUCTION.
NEW SCIENTIST (NO.420):644-646,1964.
THE BREEDING BEHAVIOR OF ANIMALS CAN BE MODIFIED BY EXTERNAL INFLUENCES, AS FARMERS NOW WELL KNOW, BUT THE PATHWAYS IN THE BRAIN THAT ARE INVOLVED REMAIN OBSCURE. EXPERIMENTS WITH FERRETS KEPT IN ARTIFICIAL LIGHT POINT TO A LINK BETWEEN THE SENSE ORGANS AND THE HORMONE SYSTEM.

00082

ABDERHALDEN, E.
(THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE RATE OF GROWTH OF SUCKLING RABBITS, CATS AND DOGS TO THE COMPOSITION OF THEIR

MILKS).
HOPPE-SEYLER'S Z.F.PHYSIOL.CHEM. 26:487-497,1898.
THE AUTHOR SHOWS DATA ON 5 LITTERS (26 KITTENS) WHERE THE BIRTHWEIGHT OF THE LITTER DOUBLES IN A MEAN TIME OF 9.5 DAYS. ANALYSIS OF MILK FROM 4 NURSING QUEENS, TAKEN AT 13,18, AND 11 DAYS FROM QUEENING, GIVE AN AVERAGE VALUE OF: CASEIN=3.7%, ALBUMIN=3.29%, PROTEIN=7.04%, FAT=4.75% AND SUCROSE=4.78%.

00083

WALBERG, F.
POMPEIANO, O.
WESTRUM, L.E.
HAUGLIE-HANSSEN, E.
FASTIGIO RETICULAR FIBERS IN THE CAT. AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY WITH SILVER METHODS.
J. COMP. NEUROL. 119:187-200, 1962.

00084

KAZA, L.
HAYWARD, A.H.S.
BETTS, A.O.
ISOLATION OF A VIRUS FROM A CAT SARCOMA IN AN ESTABLISHED CANINE MELANOMA CELL LINE.
RES. VET. SCI. 10:215, 1969.
A CYTOPATHOGENIC AGENT WAS ISOLATED FROM A SARCOMA OF A CAT IN AN ESTABLISHED CANINE MELANOMA CELL LINE. ON THE BASIS OF CYTOPATHIC EFFECT (CPE), ETHER SENSITIVITY, HEAT LABILITY, AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDY, THE AGENT WAS SIMILAR TO A MYXOVIRUS. THE AGENT DID NOT PRODUCE ACUTE DISEASE IN EXPERIMENTALLY-INFECTED CATS. NO DEFINITE RELATIONSHIP WAS ESTABLISHED BETWEEN THIS AGENT AND ONCOGENICITY.

00085

CORONIOS, J.D.
DEVELOPMENT OF BEHAVIOR IN THE FETAL CAT.
GENET.PSYCHOL.MONOGRAPHS 14(4):283-386,1933.
A VERY BROAD AND COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE TITLE SUBJECT.
ALSO CONTAINS SOME OBSERVATIONS AS TO SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND COLONY CARE, VINTAGE 1928.

00086

SCHNEIDER, R.
FRYE, F.L.
TAYLOR, D.O.N.
DORN, C.R.
A HOUSEHOLD CLUSTER OF FELINE MALIGNANT LYMPHOMA.
CANCER RES. 27:1316-1322,1967.
DURING A 3-1/2 YEAR PERIOD, 3 HISTOLOGICALLY CONFIRMED MALIGNANT LYMPHOMA CASES AND 3 ADDITIONAL CLINICALLY DIAGNOSED CASES WERE OBSERVED AMONG 34 CATS KEPT FOR VARYING LENGTHS OF TIME IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD. THE 3 CLINICAL DIAGNOSES WERE SUPPORTED BY SURGERY AND NECROPSY FINDINGS CONSISTENT WITH A DIAGNOSIS OF MALIGNANT LYMPHOMA. ON THE BASIS OF EXISTING INCIDENCE DATA, THE OCCURANCE OF 3 TO 6 CASES IN 34 CATS IS FAR HIGHER THAN WOULD BE EXPECTED BY CHANCE ALONE. THE PATTERN AND OCCURRENCE OF CASES MAY BEST BE EXPLAINED BY HORIZONTAL

TRANSMISSION BY AN INFECTIOUS AGENT. THERE WAS A CONTINUUM OF CONTACT FROM THE 1ST TO THE 6TH. ONE CASE WAS NOT KNOWN TO BE RELATED TO THE OTHERS. HOWEVER, 5 OF THE 6 CASES WERE RELATED. THEREFOR, THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY OF INHERITANCE OF A GENETIC FACTOR WHICH INFLUENCED SUSCEPTIBILITY.

00090

STAPLES, R.E.
A PRACTICAL METHOD FOR ROUTINE CLEARING AND STAINING OF SPECIMENS.
SOURCE UNKNOWN.
A MODIFICATION OF THE METHOD OF D.C. CRARY, STAIN TECHNOL. 37:124,1962.

00092

MEIER, H.
GOURLEY, G.
BASOPHILIC (MYELOCYTE) OR MAST CELL LEUKEMIA IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 130:33-40,1957.
A DIAGNOSIS OF CHRONIC BASOPHIL MYELOCYTE OR MAST CELL LEUKEMIA IN A CAT WAS ESTABLISHED BY NEOPLASTIC OCCURRENCE OF MAST CELLS IN VARIOUS ORGANS INCLUDING THE BONE MARROW. ALTHOUGH THERE WAS A SLIGHT, BUT DEFINITE, INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF BASOPHILS IN THE PERIPHERAL BLOOD, IT PRESENTED ONLY A FAINT REFLECTION OF THE EXTENSIVE ORGAN INFILTRATION BY MAST CELLS. FROM THE EXCESS OF NEOPLASTIC CHANGES, PREDOMINATELY INVOLVING THE SPLEEN, LIVER, AND LYMPH NODES, AN AUTOCHTHONOUS LEUKEMIC CHANGE WAS FAVORED OVER A METASTATIC LEUKEMIC DEPOSITION BY MALIGNANT BLOOD CELLS FROM THE BONE MARROW, WHICH REVEALED ONLY A COMPARATIVELY SCANT INVOLVEMENT. LACK OF EXTENSIVE MYELOPHTHISIS ACCOUNTED FOR THE ABSENCE OF SEVERE ANEMIA AND EXTRAMEDULLARY ERYTHROPOIESIS. WITHOUT TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE SPECIFIC CELL PREDOMINANTLY INVOLVED, PARTICULARLY IN THE TISSUES, THE DIAGNOSIS OF A MYELOGENOUS TYPE OF LEUKEMIA WAS SUGGESTED BY MARKED MYELOID SPLENOMEGALY, VISIBLE INFILTRATION OF THE LIVER, AND GROSSLY ABSENT, OR ONLY SLIGHT, LYMPHADENOPATHY.

00095

ANON.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF THE USE OF SORPTIVE DUSTS FOR THE CONTROL OF INSECTS, TICKS AND MITES.
SOURCE UNKNOWN.
DETAILS FOR THE APPLICATION OF SORPTIVE DUSTS FOR NEW AND OLD BUILDINGS FOR THE REMOVAL AND PREVENTION OF INSECTS, TICKS AND MITES.

00097

LINDSAY, F.E.F.
SKELETAL ABNORMALITIES OF A CAT THORAX.
BR.VET.J. 124:305-307,1968.
THE BONY THORAX OF AN ADULT CAT WAS FOUND TO HAVE 14 THORACIC VERTEBRAE, 14 PAIRS OF RIBS & 9 STERNEBRAE. SOME OBSERVATIONS ARE MADE ON THE EMBRYOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EXTRA ELEMENTS.

00099

VARGA, J.M.
CERKA, M.

CHARACTERIZATION OF ALLERGEN EXTRACTS BY POLYACRYLAMIDE GEL ISOELECTROFOCUSING AND RADIOIMMUNOSORBENT ALLERGEN ASSAY. II. DOG AND CAT ALLERGENS.
INT. ARCH. ALLERGY AND APPL. IMMUNOL. 42(3):439-457, 1972.
THE POTENCY OF COMMERCIAL DOG AND CAT ALLERGEN EXTRACTS PRODUCED BY DIFFERENT FIRMS MAY VARY BY A FACTOR WHICH MAY RANGE FROM SEVERAL 100 TO MORE THAN 1, 000. IN CAT EXTRACTS, MAJOR COMMON COMPONENTS CAN BE DEMONSTRATED BETWEEN PI 4.5-5.0. IN ADDITION TO THESE, ADDITIONAL COMPONENTS WERE SEEN IN THE RANGES OF PI 3.0-3.3; 5.3; AND 7.5-8.5. IN COMMERCIAL DOG EXTRACTS, MAJOR COMMON COMPONENTS WERE DETECTED BETWEEN PI 4.3-4.7. IN ONE DOG EXTRACT, THE PRESENCE OF ADDITIONAL COMPONENTS WITH PI 3.0-3.4; 3.5-3.7; 3.9-4.1; 4.9-5.0; 5.1 AND 5.2-5.7 WAS DEMONSTRATED. THERE ARE INDICATIONS, THAT IN THE SERA OF ALLERGIC PATIENTS, IGE ANTIBODIES ARE PRESENT WHICH ARE COUNTERPARTS OF BREED-SPECIFIC ALLERGENS.

00101

BUSSOLATI, G.
CANESE, M.G.
ELECTRON MICROSCOPICAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE IMMUNOFLUORESCENT GASTRIN CELLS IN THE CAT PYLORIC MUCOSA.
HISTOCHEMIE 29:198-206, 1972.
TO SOLVE THE UNSETTLED PROBLEM OF THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE GASTRIN CELLS, A STUDY HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN ON THE ELECTRON MICROSCOPICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GASTRIN-CONTAINING CELLS OF THE CAT PYLORIC MUCOSA. CELLS WHICH, ON SEMITHIN SECTIONS, WERE SHOWN BY AN IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE METHOD TO CONTAIN GASTRIN, HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED ON SEVERAL ULTRATHIN SECTIONS. THE UNTRASTRUCTURAL FEATURES OF THESE CELLS ARE THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED AS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE G CELLS OF THE ANTROPYLORIC MUCOSA. OTHER NON-ENTERO-CHROMAFFIN ENDOCRINE CELLS, WHICH HAVE BEEN RECOGNIZED AS THE D CELLS OF THE GASTRO-INTESTINAL MUCOSA, DID NOT RESULT TO CONTAIN GASTRIN.

00102

MICHELBACHER, A.E.
FURMAN, D.P.
DAVIS, C.S.
SWIFT, J.E.
TARSHIS, I.B.
CONTROL OF HOUSEHOLD INSECTS AND RELATED PESTS.
CIRCULAR 498, CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERV., UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA, 1961.
A 40 PAGE PAMPHLET DESCRIBING SOME 177 HOUSEHOLD PESTS, ECTOPARASITES AND INSECTS. PICTURES AND TREATMENT FOR THEIR REMOVAL FOR EACH OF THE INSECTS IS GIVEN.

00103

RIGGS, J.L.
OSHIRO, L.S.
TAYLOR, D.O.N.
LENNETTE, E.H.
SYNCYTIUM-FORMING AGENT ISOLATED FROM DOMESTIC CATS.

NATURE 222:1134, 1969.
ISOLATED MYXOVIRUS-LIKE SYNCYTIAL-PRODUCING AGENT FROM LYMPH NODE CULTURES OF 2 CATS WITH VARIOUS NEOPLASMS AND FROM 1 CAT WITH FLEA AND TAPEWORM INFESTATIONS.

00105

GUY, A.W.
CHOU, C.K.
LIN, J.C.
CHRISTENSON, D.
MICROWAVE INDUCED ACOUSTICAL EFFECTS IN MAMMALIAN AUDITORY SYSTEMS AND PHYSICAL MATERIALS.
PRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE ON THE BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF NON-IONIZING RADIATION, NY ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, FEB. 12-15, 1974, NY, NY, 1974.
THRESHOLDS FOR HUMAN AUDITORY PERCEPTION OF INCIDENT MICROWAVE PULSES 1 TO 30 MICROSECONDS WERE FOUND TO CORRESPOND TO A PULSE ENERGY DENSITY OF 40 MICROJ/SQ.CM, REGARDLESS OF AVERAGE OR PEAK POWER. EVOKED RESPONSES RECORDED FROM ELEMENTS OF THE AUDITORY SYSTEM OF CATS WERE ELICITED WITH PULSE ENERGY DENSITIES AS LOW AS 5 MICROJ/SQ. CM. THRESHOLDS FOR THE LATTER RESPONSES RECORDED FROM THE MEDIAL GENICULATE WERE NOT AFFECTED BY A NOISE BACKGROUND OF UPTO 90 DB. RESPONSES RECORDED FROM THE 8TH CRANIAL NERVE DISAPPEARED WITH DISABLEMENT OF THE COCHLEAR. AUDIBLE VIBRATIONS WITH AMPLITUDES OF UPTO 10 (TO THE MINUS 7TH) CM AS DETECTED WITH A MICHELSON INTERFEROMETER WAS INDUCED IN POROUS AND SOLID SAMPLES OF MICROWAVE ABSORBER EXPOSED TO PULSE ENERGY DENSITIES OF 1 MILLIJ/SQ. CM. THE VIBRATIONS COULD NOT BE DETECTED IN EXPOSED LIQUIDS, GELS, METAL FILMS, OR GOOD DIELECTRIC SOLIDS. CALCULATED PEAK PRESSURE INDUCED IN THE MAMMALIAN TISSUES BY THE INCIDENT ELECTRIC FIELD ENERGY WERE FOUND TO BE ABOVE THE BONE-CONDUCTION THRESHOLD.

00106

OKOSHI, S.
MURATA, Y.
EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON ANCYLOSTOMIASIS IN CATS. I. ANCYLOSTOMA CANINUM ERCOLANI, 1859 AND A. TUBAEFORME ZEDER, 1800 FOUND IN CATS IN JAPAN.
JAP.J.VET.SCI. 28:287-295,1966.
AS A RESULT OF EXAMINATION OF CATS FOR HOOKWORMS AND MORPHOLOGICAL STUDIES ON HOOKWORMS DETECTED FROM CATS AND DOGS IN JAPAN, THE FOLLOWING POINTS WERE CLARIFIED. 1. HOOKWORMS WERE FOUND IN 11, OR 8.1 PER CENT, OF CATS EXAMINED. THIS RESULT SUGGESTS THAT HOOKWORM INFESTATION MAY BE CONSIDERABLY IMPORTANT FOR CATS IN JAPAN. 2. TWO SPECIES, ANCYLOSTOMA CANINUM ERCOLANI, 1859 AND ANCYLOSTOMA TUBAEFORME ZEDER, 1800, WERE OBTAINED FROM THE 11 CATS. THE FORMER WAS FROM 2 CATS AT THE VETERINARY HOSPITAL, UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO, AND THE LATTER FROM 9 CATS KEPT IN TOKYO, CHIBA, KANAGAWA, AND HYOGO PREFECTURES. CONSEQUENTLY, IT IS THOUGHT THAT THE TWO SPECIES ARE DISTRIBUTED IN MANY PARTS OF JAPAN, AND THAT THE FORMER IS FOUND RARELY AND THE LATTER MAINLY IN CATS. 3. A. TUBAEFORME AND A. CANINUM FROM DOGS AND CATS WERE COMPARED. A. TUBAEFORME DIFFERED

CLEARLY FROM A. CANINUM IN THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS: ITS LONGER SPICULES, SHORTER GUBERNACULUM, THICKER CUTICLE, AND SHORTER ESOPHAGUS OF THE FEMALE, PECULIAR FORM OF THE CERVICAL PAPILLAE AND PREBURSAL PAPILLAE, AND DEEPER NOTCHES OF THE SPICULES. 4. AS A RESULT OF COMPARISON OF THE MEASUREMENTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONSIDERATION, THE AUTHORS THINK THAT A. CANINUM VAR. LONGESPICULATA AND ANCYLOSTOMA LONGESPICULATUM MONNIG, 1938 MAY BE SYNONYMS OF A. TUBAEFORME. 5. A. CANINUM DERIVED FROM CATS WAS SMALLER IN BODY SIZE, AND ITS EGG WAS MORE SLENDER IN FORM THAN A. CANINUM FROM DOGS AND A. TUBAEFORME AND THEIR EGGS.

00109

JEPSON, S.L.
A CASE OF SUPERFETATION IN A CAT.
AM.J.OBSTET. 16:1056-1057,1883.
A REPORT BY A PHYSICIAN ON HIS OBSERVATION OF A POSSIBLE CASE OF SUPERFETATION IN A CAT, IN A LETTER.

00110

CURREY, J.D.
THE FAILURE OF EXOSKELETONS AND ENDOSKELETONS.
J.MORPHOL. 123(1):1-16,1967.
A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS IS MADE OF THE MECHANICAL ADVANTAGES OF EXOSKELETONS AND ENDOSKELETONS. MORE COMPLICATED AND REALISTIC LOADING SYSTEMS ARE CONSIDERED THAN HAVE BEEN BY PREVIOUS AUTHORS. FOR ALL CASES INVOLVING STATIC LOADING, AN EXOSKELETON WOULD SEEM TO BE ADVANTAGEOUS, BUT SOMETIMES THE ADVANTAGE IS QUITE SMALL. IF IMPACT IS CONSIDERED, THE ADVANTAGE OF EXOSKELETONS BECOMES VERY MUCH REDUCED, EVEN ON THEORETICAL CALCULATIONS; AND IT IS LIKELY THAT IN LIFE THE ADVANTAGE MAY BE CONVERTED TO A DISADVANTAGE, PARTICULARLY IN LARGE ACTIVE ANIMALS SUCH AS VERTEBRATES.

00111

THURN, C.
POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STELLATE GANGLION OF THE CAT.
Z. ANAT. ENTWICKL.-GESCH. 136:59-72, 1972.
THE POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STELLATE GANGLION WAS STUDIED IN CATS AGED FROM 1 DAY TO 6 YEARS AND FIXED BY PERFUSION WITH BOUIN'S FLUID FROM THE AORTA. THE NUMBER OF NERVE CELLS PER UNIT VOLUME DECREASES FROM THE 2ND WEEK AFTER BIRTH. THIS DECREASE IN NUMBER IS ATTRIBUTED TO THE RAPID GROWTH OF THE NEURONAL ELEMENTS AND TO AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF NON-NEURONAL CELLS. FROM THE 3RD MONTH, THE NUMBER OF NERVE CELLS REMAINS CONSTANT. THE NUMBER OF GLIAL CELLS PER UNIT VOLUME INCREASES DURING THE FIRST TWO WEEKS AFTER BIRTH TO ROUGHLY TWICE THE NUMBER NOTED AT BIRTH. DURING THIS PERIOD NUMEROUS MITOSES ARE FOUND. AFTER REACHING A MAXIMUM AT ABOUT 15 DAYS, THE CELL-DENSITY DECREASES UPTO THE AGE OF 1 YEAR. DURING POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STELLATE GANGLION THE FOLLOWING HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES WERE OBSERVED: GROWTH OF THE NERVE CELLS IS ACCOMPANIED BY STRUCTURAL CHANGES OF THE NUCLEUS AND PERIKARYON; IN THE CYTOPLASM OF THE NERVE CELLS AUTOFLUORESCENT GRANULES APPEAR IN CATS AGED ABOUT 1 YEAR;

THE FIRST MYELIN SHEATHS APPEAR ON THE 8TH DAY; DURING THE FIRST FEW MONTHS, THE INTERSTITIAL CONNECTIVE TISSUE IS POORLY DEVELOPED; MAST CELLS ARE FOUND AT EVERY STAGE OF THE POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT.

00112

OKOSHI, S.
MURATA, Y.
EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON ANCYLOSTOMIASIS IN CATS II. MORPHOLOGY OF EGGS AND LARVAE OF ANCYLOSTOMA TUBAEFORME ZEDER, 1800 AND ANCYLOSTOMA CANINUM ERCOLANI, 1859.
JAP.J.VET.SCI, 29:133-140,1967.
EGGS AND LARVAE WERE COMPARED AMONG ANCYLOSTOMA TUBAEFORME, A. CANINUM FROM CATS, AND A. CANINUM FROM DOGS. AS A RESULT, THE FOLLOWING POINTS WERE CLARIFIED. 1. THE ELLIPSOIDAL FIGURE OF THE EGG OF A. CANINUM FROM NATURALLY INFECTED (N.I.) CATS WAS MORE SLENDER THAN THAT OF THE EGG OF A. TUBAEFORME. A. SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE WAS RECOGNIZED IN THE RATIO OF LENGTH TO WIDTH (L/W) OF THE EGG BETWEEN A. CANINUM FROM N.I. CATS (1.90+/-0.15) AND A. TUBAEFORME (1.56+/-0.12). 2. THE ELLIPSOIDAL FIGURE OF THE EGG OF A. CANINUM FROM DOGS WAS VERY SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE EGGS OF A. TUBAEFORME. THE RATIO L/W OF THE EGG OF A. CANINUM FROM DOGS WAS 1.64+/-0.11, AND ITS DEVIATION FROM THAT (1.56+/-0.12) OF THE EGG OF A. TUBAEFORME WAS NEGLIGIBLE. 3. EGGS OF A. CANINUM FROM DOGS TOOK A MORE SLENDER ELLIPSOIDAL SHAPE WHEN THEY WERE HARBORED BY A CAT DUE TO ARTIFICIAL INFECTION, THAN WHEN THEY WERE COLLECTED FROM A DOG. THE TRANSFORMED FIGURE AND THE RATIO L/W (1.84+/-0.14) OF THE EGG OF A. CANINUM FROM ARTIFICIALLY INFECTED CATS ALMOST CORRESPONDED TO THOSE OF THE EGG OF A. CANINUM FROM N.I. CATS. 4. MORPHOLOGICAL DIFFERENTIATION WAS IMPOSSIBLE BETWEEN A. TUBAEFORME AND A. CANINUM DURING THE LARVAL STAGE.

00113

TAYLOR, E.M.
ASHLEMAN, B.T.
GUY, A.W.
LIN, J.C.
SOME EFFECTS OF ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION ON THE BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD OF CATS.
PRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE ON THE BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF NON-IONIZING RADIATION, NY ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, FEB. 12-15, 1974, NY, NY, 1974.
THE EFFECT OF MICROWAVE RADIATION OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM MECHANISMS OF CATS WAS STUDIED USING THE EVOKED-POTENTIAL METHOD. AMPLITUDE AND LATENCY CHANGES WERE PRODUCED IN THE ACTIVE SYSTEM BY IRRADIATION OF THE STRUCTURES INVOLVED. RADIATION EFFECTS WERE COMPARED WITH THE EFFECTS OF NON-RADIATION HEATING AND RADIATION WAS COMBINED WITH CONCURRENT ANTAGONISTIC COOLING. FINDINGS SUPPORT THE CONTENTION THAT MICROWAVE RADIATION EFFECTS WERE EXERTED THROUGH THERMAL LOADING.

00114

STARA, J.F.

ARTICLES

BERMAN, E.
DEVELOPMENT OF AN OUTDOOR FELINE COLONY FOR LONG TERM STUDIES IN RADIOBIOLOGY.
LAB. ANIM. CARE 17(1):81-92, 1967.
A FELINE COLONY OF 200-300 ANIMALS HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR BOTH ACUTE AND LONG-TERM RADIOBIOLOGICAL STUDIES. THE ADVANTAGES OF USING THE FELINE SPECIES FOR RADIO-ISOTOPE METABOLISM STUDIES IN THE EMBRYO AND THE GROWING OFFSPRING ARE ITS FERTILITY, NUMBER OF OFFSPRING PER LITTER, PERSONAL HYGIENE, LACK OF NOISE, RELATIVE RESISTANCE TO BACTERIAL INFECTIONS, LENGTH OF PREGNANCY, AND LIFE SPAN. THE REPORTED DISADVANTAGES, SPECIFICALLY RESPIRATORY VIRUS DISEASES, HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY HOUSING THE ANIMALS YEAR-ROUND UNDER OUTSIDE ENVIROMENTAL CONDITIONS. HANDLING AND REPRODUCTIVE PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN LARGELY ELIMINATED. CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ARE DISCUSSED. BOTH CONCEPTION AND SURVIVAL RATES IN THIS COLONY CAN BE FAVORABLY COMPARED WITH DOMESTIC FELINE COLONIES ELSEWHERE. THE GROWTH RATE OF THE ANIMALS FALLS WITHIN STATISTICAL LIMITS WITH FIVE OTHER GROWTH DATA IN THE US AND ENGLAND. OVER A PERIOD OF 2 YEARS THE CAT HAS PROVEN TO BE A SATISFACTORY EXPERIMENTAL ANIMAL FOR THIS TYPE OF RESEARCH.

00115

OKOSHI, S.
MURATA, Y.
EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON ANCYLOSTOMIASIS IN CATS.
III. EGG CULTURE OF ANCYLOSTOMA TUBAEFORME ZEDER, 1800 AND ANCYLOSTOMA CANINUM ERCOLANI, 1859.
JAP.J.VET.SCI. 29:177-184,1967.
EGGS OF ANCYLOSTOMA TUBAEFORME AND A. CANINUM WERE INCUBATED AT SUCH VARIOUS TEMPERATURES AS 37, 30, 25, 20 AND 15 DEGREE C. HATCHED RHABDITIFORM LARVAE WERE SUBSEQUENTLY CULTURED TO OBSERVE THE COURSE OF TRANSFORMATION INTO FILARIFORM ONES. THE RESULTS ARE SUMMARIZED AS FOLLOWS: 1. AN OPTIMUM TEMPRATURE FOR HATCHING OF EGGS AND DEVELOPMENT OF RHABDITIFORM LARVAE INTO FILARIFORM ONES WAS 20 DEGREE C FOR A. TUBAEFORME AND 30 DEGREE C FOR A. CANINUM, SHOWING A DIFFERENCE OF TEN CENTIGRADES BETWEEN THESE TWO SPECIES. 2. EGGS OF BOTH A. TUBAEFORME AND A. CANINUM COULD HATCH OUT IN WATER WITH NO FECES PROVIDED.

00118

WRIGHT, J.F.
BERMAN, E.
INTESTINAL TORSION IN THE CAT.
FELINE PRACTICE P. 42-43, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1977.
A REPORT OF 2 CASES OF INTESTINAL TORSION IN THE CAT. BOTH CASES ARE THE RESULTS OF PREVIOUS SURGICAL INTERVENTION FOR OTHER REASONS LONG BEFORE THE TORSION OCCURRED.

00122

ANON.
CARE IS URGED IN PHOSPHORUS, CALCIUM RATIO.
VET.DISPATCH 7(1):[illegible],1965.
DR. L.P. KROOK ADVISED PRACTITIONERS ON THE PERILS OF

EXCESSIVE PHOSPHORUS FEEDING (IN THE FORM OF MEAT-ONLY DIETS). THE BODY COMPENSATES FOR HYPOCALCEMIA BY INCREASING RESORPTION OF BONE, RESULTING IN GENERALIZED FIBROUS OSTEODYSTROPHY. SWELLING OF FACIAL AND GNATHIC BONES, LAMENESS AND FRACTURES THEN OCCUR.

00123
BERMAN, E.
WRIGHT, J.F.
WHAT IS YOUR DIAGNOSIS?
J. A. V. M. A. 162(12):1065-1066, 1973.
REPORT OF AN OSTEOSARCOMA OF ONE STIFLE AND AN HEMANGIOSARCOMA OF THE OTHER STIFLE IN A CAT.

00124
CLARKSON, M.R.
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACQUIRED FROM MAN - DEVELOPMENT OF PROTECTIVE MEASURES.
THE PRACT.VET. 37(2):36-40,1965. (PITMAN-MOORE).
GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ASPECTS OF FOOD-PRODUCING ANIMALS.

00125
ROSENSTEIN, L.
BERMAN, E.
POSTNATAL BODY WEIGHT CHANGES OF DOMESTIC CATS MAINTAINED IN AN OUTDOOR COLONY.
AM. J. VET. RES. 34(4):575-577, 1973.
TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE NORMAL GROWTH DYNAMICS OF THE DOMESTICATED CAT, BODY WEIGHT DATA FROM MORE THAN 500 CLINICALLY NORMAL CATS WERE COLLECTED, GROUPED BY SEX, AND SORTED ACCORDING TO AGE; MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS WERE THEN CALCULATED. THE EQUATION OF BEST FIT (IN THE SENSE OF LEAST SQUARES) ALSO WAS OBTAINED FOR EACH SET OF DATA. THE RESULTS INDICATES THAT VARIABILITY BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL CATS INCREASED WITH AGE AND WAS MORE PRONOUNCED IN MALES; WITH THE EXCEPTION OF BIRTH WEIGHT, FEMALES GENERALLY WEIGHED MORE THROUGH APPROXIMATELY 10 WEEKS, MALES BECAME HEAVIER WITH INCREASING AGE (THIS RESULTED FROM THE FACT THAT FEMALES REACHED AN ASYMPTOTIC WEIGHT AT AN EARLIER AGE WHILE THE MALES CONTINUED TO GROW; FELINE GROWTH CAN BEST BE CHARACTERIZED BY A MODIFIED FORM OF THE GOMPERTZ GROWTH EQUATION: W SUB G = W SUB 0 E SUPER K (1 MINUS E TO THE SUPER MINUS ALPHA T). WHEN THE GOMPERTZIAN CONSTANTS WERE ESTIMATED FOR BOTH MALE (W SUB O = 124; ALPHA = 0.0105; K = 3.3238) AND FEMALE (W SUB O = 141; ALPHA = 0.0114; K = 2.9298) CATS, THE RESULTS CONFIRMED THE FACT THAT THE AVERAGE MALE CAT IN THE COLONY BECAME HEAVIER WITH AGE, AND FEMALE CATS GENERALLY REACHED MATURITY AT AN EARLIER AGE.

00126
SOTGUI, M.L.
CESA-BIANCHI, M.G.
THALAMIC AND CEREBELLAR INFLUENCE ON SINGLE UNITS OF THE CAT CUNEATE NUCLEUS.
EXP. NEUROL. 34:394-408, 1972.
THE ACTIVITY OF SINGLE UNITS WAS EXTRACELLULARLY RECORDED FROM CUNEATE NUCLEUS IN CATS ANESTHETIZED WITH NEMBUTAL. STIMULATION BY TRAINS OF FOUR IMPULSES, 300/SEC, OF NONSPECIFIC THALAMIC NUCLEI AND CEREBELLAR FASTIGIAL

NUCLEI COULD MODIFY THE SPONTANEOUS AND EVOKED ACTIVITY OF BOTH INTERNEURONES AND RELAY CELLS. THE PERIPHERALLY EVOKED AND SPONTANEOUS ACTIVITY OF CTR NEURONS WERE DEPRESSED FOR 150-200 MSEC AFTER THALAMIC AND CEREBELLAR STIMULI IN, RESPECTIVELY, 40 AND 30% OF THE CELLS, WHILE THE ANTIDROMIC LEMNISCAL POTENTIAL WAS NEVER AFFECTED BY THESE STIMULI. BOTH EXCITATORY AND INHIBITORY EFFECTS WERE DETECTED ON CUNEATE INTERNEURONS AFTER THALAMIC AND CEREBELLAR STIMULATIONS. THE NONSPECIFIC THALAMIC NUCLEI STIMULATION EVOKED POTENTIALS IN 70% OF THE INTERNEURONS AND THE FASTIGIAL NUCLEI IN 40%. MOST OF THE ANALYZED INTERNEURONS SHOWED A CHARACTERISTIC CONVERGENCE OF PERIPHERAL AND CENTRAL (CORTICAL, THALAMIC, RETICULAR, CEREBELLAR) EXCITATORY AND INHIBITORY EFFECTS. IN INTERACTION EXPERIMENTS BOTH CEREBELLAR AND THALAMIC (CONDITIONING) STIMULI COULD INHIBIT THE ACTIVITY EVOKED BY DIFFERENT TEST (CORTICAL, RETICULAR, AND PERIPHERAL NERVES) STIMULI, AT INTERVALS OF 10-200 MSEC. INHIBITORY EFFECTS BETWEEN CEREBELLAR AND THALAMIC STIMULATIONS WERE ALSO OBSERVED. THESE RESULTS SHOW THAT BOTH NONSPECIFIC THALAMUS AND CEREBELLUM PRESYNAPTICALLY CONTROL THE SENSORY CUNEATE NUCLEUS TRANSMISSION THROUGH THE EFFECT EXERTED ON THE CUNEATE INTERNEURONS. THIS EFFECT IS CONSIDERED TO BE MEDIATED BY THE BRAIN-STEM RETICULAR FORMATION.

30127

ANDREWES, C.H.
VIRUSES OF VERTEBRATES.
WILLIAMS AND WILKINS, CO., BALTIMORE, 1964.
AN OUTLINE OF MORPHOLOGICAL AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF VERTEBRATE VIRUSES. THOSE FOR THE CAT INCLUDE PANLEUKOPENIA, FELINE VIRUS RHINOTRACHEITIS, FELINE PNEUMONITIS AND OTHERS.

30128

BELCHER, E.H.
BERLIN, N.I.
EERNISSE, J.C.
GARBY, L.
GLASS, H.I.
HEIMPEL, H.
LEE, M.
LEWIS, S.M.
MCINTYRE, F.
MOLLISON, P.L.
NAJEAN, Y.
SZUR, L.
RECOMMENDED METHODS FOR RADIOISOTOPIC ERYTHROCYTE SURVIVAL STUDIES.
AM.J.CLIN.PATH. 58(1):71-80,1972.
AN EXPERT PANEL ON THE APPLICATION OF RADIOISOTOPES IN HEMATOLOGY, OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION IN HEMATOLOGY, HAS PUBLISHED RECOMMENDED METHODS FOR ERYTHROCYTE SURVIVAL STUDIES USING RADIOISOTOPES. THIS DOCUMENT INCLUDES STANDARD TECHNIQUES USING 51CR AND RADIOACTIVE DI-ISOPROPYLPHOSPHOROFLOURIDATE. IT ALSO CONTAINS

PROPOSALS FOR PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA AND A TABLE OF ELUTION CORRECTION FACTORS FOR USE WHEN THE ERYTHROCYTE SURVIVAL STUDY HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT WITH "51-CR". THE PANEL HAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE USE OF A SINGLE INDEX OF T SUB 50 CR SHOULD BE DISCONTINUED AND IN ALL CASES THE MEAN CELL LIFE SHOULD BE DEDUCED. THE DOCUMENT CONTAINS RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF RADIOISOTOPE LABELLED ERYTHROCYTES IN COMPATIBILITY TESTING. ESTIMATES OF RADIATION DOSE ASSOCIATED WITH ERYTHROCYTE SURVIVAL STUDIES ARE PRESENTED.

00129

ANON.
FLOOR TREATMENT MANUAL FOR ANIMAL HOSPITALS.
EMPLOYEES TRAINING COMMITTEE, AMER.ANIM.HOSP.ASSOC.
AN OLD-TIMER, AND PROBABLY A LOT OF SPECIFICS ARE OBSOLETE, BUT THE BASICS ARE STILL VERY USEFUL. DISCUSSES RESILIENT, CONCRETE, CERAMIC TILE, TERRAZZO AND WOOD AS FLOOR SURFACES, AND THEIR RENOVATION AND DAILY MAINTENANCE.

00130

EVANS, K.G.D.
PANEL ADDENDUM.
MOD.VET.PRACT. 46(2):25,1965.
IN FURTHER RESPONSE TO YOUR PANEL QUESTION ON PREVENTING TRANSMISSION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AMONG HOSPITALIZED CATS, HERE IN GREAT BRITAIN, I FOLLOW THIS 8-POINT PROGRAM. (1) OWNERS ARE ENCOURAGED WHENEVER POSSIBLE TO HAVE THEIR CATS IMMUNIZED AGAINST FELINE INFECTIOUS ENTERITIS (PANLEUKOPENIA) AT AN EARLY AGE. (2) AN AUTOGENOUS VACCINE PREPARED AGAINST FELINE INFECTIOUS CATARRH (RHINOTRACHEITIS) FROM MATERIAL OBTAINED FROM CATS IN OUR PRACTICE IS ALSO RECOMMENDED. (3) CATS ARE HOSPITALIZED IN TILED PENS WITH METAL DOORS ON NEWSPAPER WHICH CAN BE RENEWED EASILY AND DESTROYED. ALL CORNERS ARE COVED TO FACILITATE REMOVAL OF DEBRIS AND TO PREVENT ACCUMULATION OF FECES. SAWDUST BOXES ARE PROVIDED. (4) AN EXTRACTOR FAN TO INSURE CIRCULATION OF FRESH AIR SWITCHES ON AUTOMATICALLY. (5) ALL FEEDING TRAYS ARE DISPOSABLE; THEY ARE USED ONCE AND THEN DESTROYED. FEEDING TRAYS ARE REMOVED AT NIGHT AFTER A REASONABLE TIME HAS BEEN ALLOWED FOR FEEDING. (6) AN ELECTRICALLY ACTIVATED FLY REPELLENT IS IN USE. (7) A NEWLY VACATED PEN IS SPRAYED WITH AN ANTISEPTIC OF APPROVED VALUE. IT IS THEN SCRUBBED WITH HOT WATER AND SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE, LEFT TO DRY AND THEN FLAMED WITH A BUTANE GAS FLAME GUN. (8) BOOSTER VACCINATION EVERY 6 MONTHS IS CARRIED OUT WITH THE AUTOGENOUS VACCINE, AND AT ANNUAL PERIODS UP TO 4 OR 5 YEARS OF AGE WITH THE PANLEUKOPENIA VACCINE.

00131

BEADMAN, R.
SMITH, R.N.
KING, A.S.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
VET.REC. 76(37):1005-1007,1964.
OSTEOPHYTES OF THE VERTEBRAE OF THE CAT USUALLY OCCUR NEAR

THE DISC AND MAY BE SINGLE OR MULTIPLE. IN SOME CASES THEY MAY BE SO LARGE AS TO BRIDGE THE INTERVERTEBRAL SPACE. ABOUT 85% CAN BE DETECTED ON ROUTINE LATERAL RADIOGRAPHS. IN A POSTMORTEM STUDY OF 150 CATS, THIS TYPE OF SPONDYLITIS WAS DETECTED IN 65% OF THE ANIMALS. ALTHOUGH THE GROWTHS DO NOT INVOLVE THE DISC, THEY USUALLY ARE LOCATED AT THE CRANIAL OR CAUDAL END OF THE VERTEBRA AND SOMETIMES AT THE COSTOVERTEBRAL ARTICULATION. THE THORACIC VERTEBRAE ARE MOST COMMONLY AFFECTED, WITH THE HIGHEST INCIDENCE AT THE 7TH AND 8TH. THE LESIONS ARE LESS COMMON IN THE LUMBAR AND CERVICAL BONES. IN THE THORACIC BONES, THE AREA CAUDAL TO THE DISC IS MOST COMMONLY AFFECTED, WHEREAS IN THE LUMBAR REGION, THE PART CRANIAL TO THE DISC IS INVOLVED MOST FREQUENTLY. THE BONY OUTGROWTHS HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND IN THE 1ST OR 2ND CERVICAL VERTEBRAE. THE ETIOLOGY OF THE LESION IS UNKNOWN, BUT IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT IT MAY BE RELATED TO TRAUMA, PARTICULARLY FALLS FROM CONSIDERABLE HEIGHTS.

00133

MONROY, A.
CHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF FERTILIZATION.
HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, N.Y.
AN EXCELLENT REVIEW, UNDER THE FOLLOWING CHAPTER TITLES: THE INTERACTION OF EGGS AND SPERMATOZOA; THE PENETRATION OF THE SPERMATOZOON; THE EGG CELL MEMBRANE; SURFACE CHANGES, ACTIVATION OF THE EGG, AND FORMATION OF THE ZYGOTE NUCLEUS; THE METABOLIC STUDY OF FERTILIZATION. INCLUDES 35 PAGES OF REFERENCED TITLES.

00134

LEIGHTON, R.L.
COMMON CAT DISEASES.
VETERINARY SCOPE 4(2):3-9,17-25,1959.
A COMPREHENSIVE, BUT SHORT, REVIEW OF THE COMMONLY SEEN CAT CLINICAL PROBLEMS.

00135

PIERMATTEI, D.L.
GOWING, G.M.
PLEURITIS IN THE CAT.
MOD.VET.PRACT. 45(10):55-58,1964.
ONE OF THE COMMON CAUSES OF DYSPNEA IN THE CAT, AND MAY BE CLINICALLY MANIFESTED AS DRY OR FIBRINOUS, SEROFIBRINOUS OR EFFUSIVE, OR PURULENT TYPE OF PLEURITIS. ALL FORMS START AS DRY PLEURITIS AND WHEN THE PROCESS STOPS IS A FUNCTION OF THE CAUSE. THUS, THE FORM IN ANY PARTICULAR CASE IS RESULT OF THE CAUSE AND THE TIME ELAPSED SINCE THE PROCESS BEGAN.

00136

WARD, J.M.
WRIGHT, J.F.
NELSON, N.S.
BERMAN, E.
LIDDLE, C.G.
HELLMAN, A.
BONE AND SOFT-TISSUE NEOPLASMS IN CATS EXPOSED TO RADIOSTRONTIUM.

J.NAT.CANCER INST. 48:1543-1546,1972.

FOUR NEOPLASMS OF BONE AND SOFT TISSUES ADJACENT TO BONE DEVELOPED IN THREE CATS FROM 274-609 DAYS AFTER INITIAL ORAL ADMINISTRATION OF 89SR. NEOPLASMS INCLUDED A GIANT CELL TUMOR, OSTEOSARCOMA, HEMANGIOSARCOMA, AND FIBROSARCOMA. CUMULATIVE DOSE TO THE SKELETON OF EACH CAT VARIED FROM 1700 TO 4850 RADS. FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS WAS NOT DETECTED IN THE NEOPLASMS BY A COMPLEMENT FIXATION TEST OR ULTRASTRUCTURAL EXAMINATION. COMPARATIVE ASPECTS OF RADIONUCLIDE CARCINOGENESIS ARE DISCUSSED.

00137

FISHLER, J.J.

FELINE MEDICINE.

MOD.VET.PRACT., P.78,1964.

THE CAT'S HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM DOES NOT RESPOND TO STRESS AS EASILY AS THAT OF DOGS, AND BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS OFTEN WILL FACILITATE RECOVERY FROM MANY DISEASE CONDITIONS; IN SOME CASES THEY ARE LIFESAVING. SINCE MULTIPLE TRANSFUSIONS ARE USUALLY INDICATED, HOWEVER, SURPLUS CITRATE IN STORED BLOOD MAY TIE UP SERUM CALCIUM AND LEAD TO CONVULSIONS. THUS, FRESH BLOOD IS PREFERRED FOR TRANSFUSIONS; ABOUT 25 CC INITIALLY, AND UP TO 4 TO 5 ADDITIONAL 20-CC INJECTIONS MAY BE REQUIRED. SINCE ABOUT 30 CC CAN BE WITHDRAWN AT A TIME, 4 OR 5 DONORS SHOULD BE MAINTAINED. BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FROM THE HEART; OCCASIONALLY A DONOR MAY BE LOST FROM HEMORRHAGE INTO THE PERICARDIUM. IF SYRINGE AND NEEDLES ARE SILICONE-COATED, NO PRESERVATIVE IS NECESSARY FOR BLOOD INJECTED WITHIN 20 MINUTES AFTER IT IS DRAWN. HEALTHY CATS WILL TOLERATE I.P. INJECTIONS OF BLOOD, BUT HEMATOMAS ARE COMMONLY FOUND AFTER I.P. ADMINISTRATION IN ILL CATS I.V. ADMINISTRATION IS PREFERRED AND IS NOT DIFFICULT. HEPARIN SHOULD NOT BE USED AS AN ANTICOAGULANT AS SOME CATS DO NOT TOLERATE IT. USUALLY THE HEMATOCRIT WILL BE INFORMATIVE ENOUGH, SO RBC COUNTS ARE NOT NECESSARY. TRANSFUSIONS SHOULD BE BASED ON CLINICAL CONDITIONS RATHER THAN A PREDETERMINED RBC LEVEL. IN EMERGENCIES DOG BLOOD CAN BE USED SAFELY FOR CATS, BUT THE RED CELLS DO NOT LIVE LONG AND HEMATURIA IS OBSERVED WITHIN 24 HOURS. THE ANESTHETIC PREFERRED FOR CATS IS THIAMYLAL SODIUM (SURITAL, PARKE-DAVIS) I.V.; TOO RAPID ADMINISTRATION WILL OFTEN CAUSE APNEA, BUT THIS CAN BE CORRECTED BY PUSHING A FINGERTIP AGAINST THE SOFT PALATE, CAUSING THE ANIMAL TO GASP. ANESTHETICS OR OTHER AGENTS SHOULD NOT BE GIVEN BY INTRATHORACIC INJECTION; IN NEARLY ALL INSTANCES THE LUNGS ARE PUNCTURED, AND IN 35 OF 43 ANIMALS PULMONARY INJURY WAS OBSERVED AT NECROPSY AFTER INTRATHORACIC INJECTION OF VARIOUS ANESTHETICS. ALSO, THE INJECTION IS PAINFUL AND MORE RESTRAINT IS REQUIRED THAN FOR I.V. USE. SOME CATS HAVE A COMPLETE MEDIASTINUM AND THUS FLUIDS MAY ACCUMULATE ON ONE SIDE. PYOTHORAX IS A COMMON SEQUEL TO MANY RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS AND FREQUENT DRAINAGE IS INDICATED; THE SITE FOR PUNCTURE IS LOW ON THE 7TH INTERCOSTAL SPACE (5TH FROM REAR). IN RUPTURE OF THE THORACIC DUCT, CHYLE OR SEROUS FLUID ACCUMULATES IN THE THORAX; LIGATION OF THE DUCT IS REQUIRED. IF CATS ARE BROUGHT IN WITH SORE MOUTHS, CHECK TO SEE IF A QUATERNARY

AMMONIUM COMPOUND IS BEING SOLD LOCALLY AS A DISINFECTANT
MOUTH LESIONS WILL OCCUR IF THE CAT LICKS AREAS TO WHICH
THE COMPOUND HAS BEEN APPLIED IN CONCENTRATIONS OF MORE
THAN 0.5%.

00138

HOWELL, J.M.
PICKERING, C.M.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
J.COMP.PATH. 74(3):280-285,1964.
CALCIFICATION OF THE ADRENAL GLANDS OCCURS MUCH MORE COMMONLY IN THE CAT THAN IN THE DOG. WHEN THE ADRENAL GLANDS FROM 23 OF 28 CATS NECROPSIED DURING A 16-MONTH PERIOD WERE EXAMINED FOR CALCIFICATION, CALCIUM DEPOSITS WERE FOUND IN THE GLANDS FROM 7 (30.4%) OF THE 23 CATS. IN 2 CASES THE CHANGES WERE EVIDENT ON MACROSOPIC EXAMINATION BUT IN THE OTHERS THEY WERE EVIDENT ONLY WHEN EXAMINED MICROSCOPICALLY. IN 6 OF THE 7 CASES THE LESIONS WERE OF LIMITED EXTENT, AND IN 2 CATS CALCIUM DEPOSITS WERE PRESENT IN ONLY ONE ADRENAL GLAND. THE LESIONS DID NOT APPEAR TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE IMMEDIATE CLINICAL STATE OF THE ANIMAL IN ANY CASE. THE PROCESS APPEARED TO BE ONE OF DYSTROPHIC CALCIFICATION, WITH CALCIUM SALTS BEING DEPOSITED IN DEAD OR DYING CELLS.

00139

BLAKEMORE, J.C.
CLINICAL HEMATOLOGY FOR THE PRACTITIONER: PART III.
MOD.VET.PRACT. P.45-51,1963.
THIS ARTICLE IS ANOTHER OF A SERIES DEALING WITH THOSE HEMATOLOGIC TECHNICS WHICH ARE PARTICULARLY SUITED TO THE NEEDS OF THE PRACTITIONER. IN THIS ARTICLE, HE DESCRIBES THE VARIOUS TESTS AVAILABLE IN THIS AREA, TELLS HOW TO AVOID COMMON ERRORS IN THEIR USE, AND DISCUSSES SOME OF THE INFORMATION THE TESTS CAN PROVIDE THE PRACTITIONER.

00140

GAGOV, S.
PETROV, L.
NATSCHEV, T.
(THE VASCULAR EFFECT OF MECHANICAL VIBRATIONS IN THE CAT HIND LIMB.)
RES.EXP.MED. 157:37-46,1972.
IN 25 EXPERIMENTS THE EFFECTS OF HIGH FREQUENCY VIBRATIONAL STRESS (M.V.) ON TOTAL VASCULAR RESISTANCE IN THE AUTOPERFUSED CAT HIND LIMB WAS STUDIED BY LOCAL APPLICATION OF MECHANICAL SINE WAVE OSCILLATION (100 HZ; 0.4 MM AMPLITUDE) FOR 60 MIN DURATION. THE EXPERIMENTS WERE PERFORMED BY RECORDING A LIMB BLOOD FLOW AND ARTERIAL PERFUSION, AFTER GANGLION BLOCKADE (10-15 MG/KG B. W. PENDIOMID), AFTER COMPLETE LIMB DENERVATION AND DURING I.V. INFUSION OF L-NORADRENALINE (4 MICROGRAMS/MIN). IN ADDITION THE INDUCED CHANGES OF LIMB VASCULAR RESISTANCE BY A SHORT TIME ELEVATION OF PERFUSION PRESSURE (50-60 MM HG) WERE TESTED BEFORE AND DURING THE M.V. PERIOD. BY M.V. A DEFINITE INCREASE OF LOCAL VASCULAR RESISTANCE REGULARLY COULD BE PRODUCED IN THE VIBRATED LIMB WITHIN ABOUT 50 MIN, PERFUSION PRESSURE AS WELL SYSTEMIC ARTERIAL

PRESSURE GENERALLY BEING CONSTANT. AN ALMOST IDENTICAL RESPONSE PATTERN WAS OBSERVED IN THE DENERVATED LIMB AS WELL AS AFTER PENDIOMID. BY A TRANSITORY ELEVATION OF PERFUSION PRESSURE THE M.V. CONSTRICTION COULD BE REVERSIBLY ELIMINATED. IF APPLIED DURING A SUSTAINED INCREASE OF VASCULAR RESISTANCE (NORADRENALINE INFUSION), M.V. WAS WITHOUT EFFECT. THE EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE ASSUMPTION, THAT PROLONGED M.V. STRESS IS FOLLOWED BY A LOCALIZED DIMINUTION OF LIMB BLOOD FLOW, WHICH IS PROBABLY DUE TO A SUBSTANTIAL ELEVATION OF MYOGENIC BASAL TONE OF THE RESISTANCE VESSELS.

00147

HOBSON, J.A.
A METHOD OF HEAD RESTRAINT FOR CATS.
ELECTROENCEPHAL.CLIN.NEUROPHYSIOL. 33:443-444,1972.
A METHOD FOR HEAD AND BODY RESTRAINT IS DESCRIBED WHICH ALLOWS LONG-TERM MICRO-ELECTRODE RECORDING OF PONTOMEDULLARY BRAIN-STEM UNITS OF CATS. MECHANICAL RESTRAINT IS ACHIEVED BY SECURING BOLTS PROJECTING FROM A HEADPLATE TO A STEEL ARCH IN A BOX. ADAPTATION TO THE BOX IS ENHANCED BY THE STRATEGIC USE OF SLEEP DEPRIVATION.

00148

KIRPEKAR, S.M.
PRAT, J.C.
PUIG, M.
WAKADE, A.R.
MODIFICATION OF THE EVOKED RELEASE OF NORADRENALINE FROM THE PERFUSED CAT SPLEEN BY VARIOUS IONS AND AGENTS.
J.PHYSIOL. 221:601-615,1972.
CAT SPLEENS WERE PERFUSED WITH KREBS-BICARBONATE SOLUTION AT A RATE OF ABOUT 7 ML./MIN AT 33-35 DEGREES C. NORADRENALINE RELEASE AFTER SPLENIC NERVE STIMULATION AT 10 OR 30 HZ WAS MEASURED. EFFECTS OF VARIOUS IONS AND DRUGS ON NORADRENALINE RELEASE WERE DETERMINED. PERFUSION OF PHENOXYBENZAMINE- AND TRITIATED-NORADRENALINE-TREATED SPLEENS WITH 1, 2.5 AND 5 MM COBALT OR NICKEL-? KREBS SOLUTION MARKEDLY REDUCED THE RELEASE OF NORADRENALINE BY NERVE STIMULATION. LANTHANUM WAS THE MOST POTENT INHIBITOR OF NORADRENALINE RELEASE. INCREASING THE CALCIUM CONCENTRATION OR ADDING TETRAETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE (TEA) PARTIALLY COUNTERACTED THE INHIBITORY EFFECTS OF COBALT ON RELEASE. COBALT DID NOT INHIBIT RELEASE INDUCED BY TYRAMINE. CALCIUM DID NOT CAUSE SPONTANEOUS RELEASE OF NORADRENALINE EITHER WHEN HIGH CONCENTRATIONS WERE INJECTED DIRECTLY INTO THE SPLEEN OR AFTER FIRST PERFUSING THE SPLEEN WITH CALCIUM-FREE MEDIUM. CARBACHOL, PROTOVERATRINE AND HIGH POTASSIUM INHIBIT, WHEREAS TEA, BARIUM AND RUBIDIUM ENHANCE, THE EVOKED RELEASE OF NORADRENALINE. THE RELATION OF NORADRENALINE RELEASE TO INFLUX OF CALCIUM IONS AND ITS MODIFICATION BY VARIOUS AGENTS HAS BEEN DISCUSSED.

00149

BROWN, G.L.
GILLESPIE, J.S.
THE OUTPUT OF SYMPATHETIC TRANSMITTER FROM THE SPLEEN OF THE CAT.

ARTICLES

J.PHYSIOL. 138:81-102,1957.
EASILY MEASURABLE AND REPRODUCIBLE QUANTITIES OF
STIMULATION.

00150

BURGEN, A.S.V.
TERROUX, K.C.
ON THE NEGATIVE INOTROPIC EFFECT IN THE CAT'S
AURICLE.
J.PHYSIOL. 120:449-464,1953.
IN THE CAT, ACETYLCHOLINE OR VAGAL STIMULATION SHORTENS THE
CARDIAC ACTION POTENTIAL.

00151

GILLESPIE, J.S.
KIRPEKAR, S.M.
THE UPTAKE AND RELEASE OF RADIOACTIVE NORADRENALINE BY
THE SPLENIC NERVE OF CATS.
J.PHYSIOL. 187:51-68,1966.

00152

PAPPAS, A.M.
EXPERIMENTAL CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS OF THE
MOTORSKELETAL SYSTEM.
CLIN.ORTHOP., NO.59,1968.
THE HISTORY OF COMMONLY ACKNOWLEDGED CAUSES OF
EXPERIMENTAL SKELETAL MALFORMATIONS, NAMELY, HORMONES,
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, DIETARY FACTORS, RADIATION, INFECTIOUS
AGENTS AND IMMUNOLOGIC FACTORS, HAVE BEEN REVIEWED, AND THE
PRESUMED MECHANISMS OF TERATOGENESIS DISCUSSED. THE
CONCEPT THAT TERATOGENIC INSULTS AT GRADUATED CRITICAL
DEVELOPMENTAL PERIODS RESULT IN A SPECTRUM OF SKELETAL
ABNORMALITIES IS EMPHASIZED; AND THE ANATOMIC EXPRESSION OF
THE ULTIMATE ANOMALY IS DEPENDENT ON THE DOSE OF THE
TERATOGENIC AGENT AND THE STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE
CLOSING SECTION IS AN ATTEMPT TO ANALYZE CRITICALLY THE
KNOWN GENETIC, INTRACELLULAR, INTERCELLULAR AND METABOLIC
MECHANISMS WHICH RESULT IN THE ABNORMALITIES OF SKELETAL
MORPHOGENESIS.

00155

KIRPEKAR, S.M.
DIXON, W.
PRAT, J.S.
INHIBITORY EFFECT OF MANGANESE ON NOREPINEPHRINE
RELEASE FROM THE SPLENIC NERVE OF CATS.
J.PHARMACOL.EXPTL.THERAP. 174:72-76,1970.

00157

KIRPEKAR, S.M.W
WAKADE, A.R.
RELEASE OF NORADRENALINE FROM THE CAT SPLEEN BY
POTASSIUM.
J.PHYSIOL. 194:595-608,1968.

00158

PUIG, M.
WAKADE, A.R.
KIRPEKAR, S.M.
INHIBITORY EFFECTS OF COBALT, NICKEL AND LATHANUM ON
NOREPINEPHRINE RELEASE FROM THE CAT SPLEEN AND THEIR
REVERSAL BY CALCIUM.

PHARMACOLOGIST 13:229,1971.

00153
STARA, J.F.
BERMAN, E.
SECRETION OF 47CA AND 85SR IN THE SALIVA OF CATS.
PRESENTED AT THE 11TH ANN.MEET.HEALTH PHYSICS SOC.,
HOUSTON, TEXAS, 6/66.
STRONTIUM AND CALCIUM LEVELS IN SALIVA OBTAINED BY PILOCARPINE REFLEX STIMULATION OF SALIVARY FLOW WERE DETERMINED FOR GROWING AND ADULT CATS. THESE ANIMALS HAD BEEN LABELLED BY RADIOACTIVE TRACER IN ONE OF THREE DISTINCT MODES: SINGLE DOSE, CHRONIC UPTAKE, AND HOMOGENEOUSLY FROM CONCEPTION. SALIVA/PLASMA RATIOS ARE PRESENTED FOR EACH OF THE THREE GROUPS. IN THE COURSE OF EXTENDED STIMULATION OF THE GLANDS, TWO TYPES OF SALIVA ARE OBTAINED - A SEROUS FOLLOWED BY MUCOUS TYPE. AT THE TIME OF COLLECTION FROM THE CHRONIC UPTAKE GROUP, THE SEROUS FRACTION HAD AN AVERAGE CONCENTRATION EQUAL TO 0.015 PER CENT OF BODY BURDEN/ML AND MUCOUS SALIVA, 0.024 PER CENT/ML. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES AND OBSERVED RATIOS ARE REPORTED FOR EACH EXPERIMENTAL PHASE.

00161
MORRIS, M.L.
NUTRITION AND DIET IN SMALL ANIMAL MEDICINE.
MARK MORRIS ASSOCIATES, DENVER, COLORADO, 217 PAGES,
1960.
BESIDES PROVIDING FUNDAMENTAL INFORMATION ON THE CLINICAL APPLICATION AND USE OF PRESCRIPTION DIET FEEDS, THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS DIVERSE CLINICAL AND RESEARCH DATA ON DISEASE STATES, GROWTH, COLONY FACILITIES AND OTHERS. IT ALSO CONTAINS 217 CLINICAL AND NUTRITIONAL REFERENCES.

00163
THOENEN, H.
HAEFELY, W.
STAEHELIN, H.
POTENTIATION BY TETRAETHYL AMMONIUM OF THE RESPONSE OF THE CAT SPLEEN TO POSTGANGLIONIC SYMPATHETIC NERVE STIMULATION.
J.PHARMAC.EXPTL.THER. 157:532-540,1967.

00164
LONGLEY, W.H.
THE MATURATION OF THE EGG AND OVULATION IN THE DOMESTIC CAT.
AMER.J.ANAT. 12(2):139-172,1911.
MATURATION STAGES ARE FOUND IN GREATER NUMBERS IN THE OVARIES OF SEXUALLY IMMATURE THAN IN THOSE OF MATURE ANIMALS. ALTHOUGH EGGS CONTAINING FIRST OR SECOND POLAR SPINDLES ARE FOUND IN THE OVARIES OF SEXUALLY IMMATURE ANIMALS OR IN THOSE OF MATURE ANIMALS BEFORE COPULATION HAS OCCURRED, MATURATION IN ALL EGGS WHICH ARE DESTINED TO UNDERGO A NORMAL EXTRA-OVARIAN DEVELOPMENT IS DEPENDENT UPON PAIRING. THE BEST CRITERION FOR DISTINGUISHING THE FIRST AND SECOND POLAR SPINDLES, APART FROM THE PRESENCE OF THE FIRST POLAR BODY, IS THE CONDITION OF THE CHROMATIN. THE REDUCED NUMBER OF CHROMOSOMES IN THE CAT'S

EGG IS NOT LESS THAN FOURTEEN. IN PRESERVED MATERIAL THE GERMINAL VESICLE OF THE FULL GROWN EGG AND THE FIRST AND SECOND POLAR SPINDLES AGREE IN BEING FOUND AT THE PERIPHERY OF THE EGG AT EITHER THE PROTOPLASMIC OR DEUTOPLASMIC POLE OR AT ANY INTERMEDIATE POINT. TWO POLAR BODIES ARE FORMED IN ALL CASES, THE FIRST IN THE OVARY AND THE SECOND IN THE FALLOPIAN TUBE AFTER THE ENTRANCE OF THE SPERM HEAD INTO THE EGG. THE FIRST AND SECOND POLAR BODIES CAN USUALLY BUT NOT ALWAYS BE DISTINGUISHED. LIKE THE MATURATION OF THE EGG, OVULATION IS DEPENDENT UPON COPULATION AND OCCURS ABOUT THE END OF THE SECOND DAY AFTER PAIRING. THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF EGGS DISCHARGED AT ONE OVULATION IS APPROXIMATELY FOUR. THERE IS NO REGULAR ALTERNATION IN THE FUNCTIONING OF THE OVARIES. IF THE YOUNG ARE REMOVED WITHIN A DAY OF BIRTH THE MOTHER MAY PASS THROUGH A SECOND PERIOD OF HEAT AND BE IMPREGNATED WITHIN THREE TO FOUR WEEKS. VERY LARGE NUMBERS OF SPERMATOZOA MAY REACH THE FALLOPIAN TUBE. THERE IS A STRONGLY MARKED TENDENCY ON THEIR PART TO COLLECT IN THE IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE EGG. MALLORY'S CONNECTIVE TISSUE STAIN IS OF APPROVED UTILITY IN THE STUDY OF DEGENERATING EGGS AND FOLLICLES. OVARIAN EGGS MAY DEGENERATE AT ANY PERIOD OF THEIR DEVELOPMENT UP TO AND INCLUDING THAT IN WHICH THEY POSSESS A FIRST POLAR BODY AND SECOND POLAR SPINDLE.

00165

ALTMAN, N.H.
MELBY, E.C.
SQUIRE, R.A.
INTRAERYTHROCYTIC CRYSTALLOID BODIES IN CATS.
BLOOD 39(6):801-803.1972.
RECTANGULAR-SHAPED CRYSTALLOID BODIES (C.B.) WERE DEMONSTRATED WITHIN THE ERYTHROCYTES OF INTACT AND SPLENECTOMIZED CATS AND AFTER INCUBATION IN HYPERTONIC NACL. THE MORPHOLOGIC APPEARANCE OF THE C.B. IS STRIKING SIMILAR TO THAT OF CRYSTALS PRESENT IN THE ERYTHROCYTES OF INDIVIDUALS WITH HEMOGLOBIN C.

00167

HODGE, H.C.
INDRA, J.
DROBECK, H.C.
DUPREY, L.P.
TAINTER, M.L.
ACUTE ORAL TOXICITY OF METHYLROSANILINE CHLORIDE.
TOXICOL.APPL.PHARMACOL. 22(1)-?.1972.
TOXICITY OF SINGLE PO DOSES OF METHYLROSANILINE CHLORIDE (GENTIAN VIOLET) GIVEN IN SOLUTION OR AS POWDERED ENTERIC COATED TABLET MATERIAL WAS DETERMINED TO BE AS FOLLOWS PER KG: MICE LD50 1.2 G, RATS LD50 1.0 G, DOGS APPROXIMATELY 1 G, GUINEA PIGS, RABBITS AND CATS APPROXIMATE LETHAL DOSE BETWEEN 0.1 AND 0.25 G. DEATH WAS ACCOMPANIED BY SEVERE GASTROINTESTINAL IRRITATION WITH WATER AND ELECTROLYTE LOSS.

00168

HAFEZ, E.S.E.
THE BEHAVIOUR OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.
WILLIAMS AND WILKINS.

CO.,1962.
MORE THAN 600 PAGES WHICH SHOULD BE IN THE LIBRARY, AND READ, OF EVERY ANIMAL RESEARCHER. THE CHAPTER ON THE CAT IS BY J.S. ROSENBLATT AND T.C. SCHNEIRLA, AND USING THEIR OWN KNOWLEDGE AND 99 REFERENCES HAVE SHOWN A SPECIFIC AND COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF THE CAT.

00169

BUSU RAY, B.N.
BOOKER, W.M.
DUTTA, S.N.
PRADHAN, S.N.
EFFECTS OF MICROINJECTION OF OUABAIN INTO THE HYPOTHALAMUS IN CATS.
BR.J.PHARMAC. 45:197-206,1972.
IN CATS ANAESTHETIZED WITH CHLORALOSE, REPEATED INJECTIONS OF 20 MICROGRAM OUABAIN WERE MADE EITHER INTO THE CEREBRAL VENTROMEDIAL NUCLEUS OF THE HYPOTHALAMUS (VMH), OR INTRAVENOUSLY WHILE THE ELECTROCARDIOGRAM, ARTERIAL BLOOD BLOOD PRESSURE AND RESPIRATION WERE RECORDED. THE INJECTIONS PRODUCED CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS PRECEDED BY SINUS BRADYCARDIA, VARIABLE CHANGES IN ARTERIAL BLOOD PRESSURE AND RESPIRATORY DEPRESSION. DEATH OCCURRED EITHER FROM VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION OR FROM CARDIAC ARREST. THE ARRHYTHMIAS WHICH OCCURRED AFTER THE INJECTIONS INTO THE CEREBRAL VENTRICLES WERE NOT PERIPHERAL EFFECTS PRODUCED AFTER ABSORPTION OF THE OUABAIN INTO THE BLOOD STREAM, BECAUSE WITH INTRAVENOUS INJECTIONS LARGER AMOUNTS WERE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE THE ARRHYTHMIAS AND TO CAUSE DEATH THAN WITH INTRAVENTRICULAR INJECTIONS. THE ARRHYTHMIAS WHICH RESULTED IN DEATH WERE DUE TO AN ACTION ON THE VMH. WITH MICROINJECTIONS OF OUABAIN INTO THIS REGION OF THE BRAIN DEATH OCCURRED EARLIER AND AFTER SMALLER DOSES THAN AFTER INTRAVENTRICULAR INJECTIONS. WHILE SINUS BRADYCARDIA WAS ABOLISHED BY BILATERAL VAGOTOMY OTHER CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS WERE PREVENTED BY ACUTE CARDIAC SYMPATHECTOMY AND CERVICAL CORD TRANSECTION. THUS BOTH THE SYMPATHETIC AND PARASYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEMS APPEAR TO BE INVOLVED IN THE PRODUCTION OF THESE ARRHYTHMIAS. SINCE SOME OF THE CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS OBTAINED WITH OUABAIN IN ANAESTHETIZED CATS RESEMBLE THE CARDIOTOXIC EFFECTS SEEN IN CLINICAL PRACTICE DURING TREATMENT WITH DIGITALIS GLYCOSIDES IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THESE EFFECTS, TOO, ARE, AT LEAST IN PART, CENTRAL IN ORIGIN, CAUSED BY AN ACTION ON THE VMH AND MEDIATED MAINLY VIA THE SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM.

00170

FLETCHER, A.
PRADHAN, S.N.
RESPONSES TO MICROINJECTION OF DEXTRO-TUBOCURARINE INTO THE HYPOTHALAMUS OF CATS.
INT.J.NEUROPHARMAC. 8:373-377,1969.

00171

JASPER, H.H.
AJMONE-MARSAN, C.
DIENCEPHALON OF THE CAT.

IN: ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE BRAIN., ED. D.E.
SHEER, AUSTIN, UNIV. OF TEXAS, 1961.

00172

NIELSEN, K.C.
OWMAN, C.
CONTROL OF SPONTANEOUS VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION DURING
INDUCED HYPOTHERMIA IN CATS BY ACUTE CARDIAC
SYMPATHECTOMY.
ACTA PHYSIOL.SCAND. 75:73-81,1969.
ACUTE CARDIAC SYMPATHECTOMY CONSISTS OF BILATERAL REMOVAL
OF THE STELLATE GANGLIA WITH PORTIONS OF THE CERVICAL
SYMPATHETIC TRUNKS AND SUPERIOR CERVICAL GANGLIA.

00173

ANON.
IDENTIFICATION AND RECORD KEEPING FOR LABORATORY
ANIMALS.
CHARLES RIVER DIGEST 4(3):1-4,1965.
IDENTIFICATION METHODS, ESPECIALLY USEFUL FOR SMALL
RODENTS, INCLUDE MARKING, EAR PUNCHING, TOE CLIPPING,
EAR TAGS, TATTOOING, COAT COLOR REGISTRATION. BREEDING
AND OTHER RECORDS ARE DISCUSSED.

00174

SCHMIDT-NIELSEN, K.
TAYLOR, C.R.
RED BLOOD CELLS: WHY OR WHY NOT?
SCIENCE 162(3850):274-275,1968.
IT IS COMMONLY STATED THAT, IF HEMOGLOBIN WERE DISSOLVED
IN THE BLOOD PLASMA RATHER THAN ENCLOSED IN CORPUSCLES, THE
VISCOSITY OF THE BLOOD WOULD BE GREATLY INCREASED. WE
FOUND THAT WHEN THE CORPUSCLES OF DOG OR GOAT BLOOD WERE
DISRUPTED WITH ULTRASOUND, GIVING A SOLUTION WITH THE SAME
HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION, THE RELATIVE VISCOSITY WAS
DRASTICALLY REDUCED. IT APPEARS, THEREFORE, THAT THE
EXISTENCE OF BLOOD CORPUSCLES DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO A
REDUCED VISCOSITY OF BLOOD.

00175

NEWBERNE, J.W.
BITTLE, J.L.
MAYER, K.
CLINICAL DIFFERENTIATION OF FELINE VIRAL DISEASES.
ALLIED VET. MARCH-APRIL,1959.
IN FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA THE COURSE IS RAPID AND THE
MORTALITY HIGH, WHEREAS IN FELINE PNEUMONITIS THE COURSE IS
PROLONGED AND THE MORTALITY IS GENERALLY LOW. THESE AND
OTHER CLINICAL DIFFERENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS ARE
DESCRIBED. AVAILABLE VACCINES PRODUCE SATISFACTORY
IMMUNITY AGAINST THESE DISEASES. IN ADDITION, PURELY
CLINICAL EVIDENCE INDICATES THAT THE FELINE PNEUMONITIS
VACCINE MAY HAVE SOME THERAPEUTIC EFFECT. WHILE FELINE
PNEUMONITIS IS CAUSED BY A PSITTACOID VIRAL AGENT, A NUMBER
OF IMMUNOLOGICALLY DIFFERENT TRUE VIRUSES CAUSE RESPIRATORY
INFECTIONS IN CATS WHICH ARE CLINICALLY INDISTINGUISHABLE
FROM PNEUMONITIS. IN SOME CASES OF CLINICAL PNEUMONITIS
THAT WERE THOROUGHLY STUDIED, BOTH FELINE PNEUMONITIS VIRUS
AND ANOTHER RESPIRATORY VIRUS WERE FOUND TO BE
INVOLVED. SUCH DUAL INFECTIONS TENDED TO BE MORE SEVERE

AND SOMETIMES SHOWED A HIGH MORTALITY. THERE WAS SOME EVIDENCE THAT VACCINE CONTROL OF THE PNEUMONITIS VIRUS REDUCED THE SEVERITY OF SUCH MIXED OUTBREAKS. FELINE PNEUMONITIS CAN BE DISTINGUISHED HISTOPATHOLOGICALLY AND IMMUNOLOGICALLY FROM RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS CAUSED BY OTHER VIRUSES.

00175

SMITH, R.H.
CULLEN, S.C.
ELECTRONARCOSIS: A PROGRESS REPORT.
AMER.J.MED.ELECTRON. 1(5):308-313,1952.
SINCE ELECTRONARCOSIS IN THE FORM DESCRIBED IS STILL IN THE CRUDE TRIAL AND ERROR STAGE, GOOD CONTROLLED STUDIES ARE GOING TO HAVE TO BE "HEDGED" WELL, WITH A FULL CIRCUIT OF THE GENERATOR, EXACT INFORMATION ON ELECTRODE COMPOSITION AND PLACEMENT, SPECIFIC DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PATTERN OF CURRENT INPUT, AND ALL OTHER MINUTAE WHICH MIGHT BE IMPORTANT TO ANYONE WISHING TO DUPLICATE THE WORK.

00178

KONRAD, K.W.
BAGSHAW, M.
EFFECT OF NOVEL STIMULI ON CATS REARED IN A RESTRICTED ENVIROMENT.
J.COMP.PHYSIOL.PSYCHOL. 70(1):157-164,1970.
CATS WERE REARED IN AN EXPERIENCE-RESTRICTED ENVIRONMENT UNTIL 7.5 MO. OF AGE. CONTROL LITTERMATES WERE REARED NORMALLY. AT 15 MO., SUBJECTS WERE TESTED IN THREE SITUATIONS INVOLVING NOVEL STIMULI. RESTRICTIVELY REARED CATS WERE INHIBITED IN NORMAL EXPLORATORY BEHAVIOR; THEY RESPONDED TO PHYSICAL RESTRAINT WITH MARKED PASSIVITY, AND GAVE LARGER AUTONOMIC RESPONSES TO BRIEF TONE STIMULI. THESE FINDINGS SUPPORT THE NOTION THAT NOVELTY HAS AN UNUSUALLY LARGE IMPACT ON SUBJECTS REARED IN AN EXPERIENCE-RESTRICTED ENVIRONMENT.

00182

BLOOR, W.R.
A METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF FAT IN MILK (NEPHELOMETRIC METHOD).
J.AMER.CHEM.SOC. 36(1):1300-1304,1914.
A COMPARISON OF NEPHELOMETRIC METHOD, USING 1 CC OF MILK, WITH BABCOCK METHOD. VARIES BY ABOUT 3% FROM BABCOCK METHOD ON HUMAN AND COW'S MILK.

00183

BERMAN, E.
DAVIS, J.
STARA, J.F.
A DENTAL CHART OF THE DOMESTIC CAT (FELIS CATUS, L.).
LAB. ANIM. CARE 17 (5):511-513, 1967.
LITERATURE REFERENCES AND PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS HAVE BEEN COMBINED IN A SCHEMATIC "DENTAL CHART" OF THE LINGUAL SURFACES OF THE DECIDUOUS AND PERMANENT TEETH OF THE DOMESTIC CAT.

00184

MOSSMAN, H.W.
COMPARATIVE MORPHOGENESIS OF THE FETAL MEMBRANES AND ACCESSORY UTERINE STRUCTURES.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO EMBRYOLOGY, NO.158, CARNEGIE
INSTITUTE:133-246,1937.
THE AUTHOR GATHERS THE THEN INFORMATION OF THE
COMPARATIVE MORPHOGENESIS OF FETAL MEMBRANES OF MAMMALS AND
ATTEMPTS TO SYNTHESIZE SOME USEFUL GENERAL CONCEPTS FROM
IT. TWO OUTLOOKS ARE USED FOR THIS COMPARATIVE STUDY:
MORPHOGENESIS OF FETAL MEMBRANES, AND PHYLOGENY. CONTAINS
24 PLATES.

00187

DAVIDSON, A.
MAMMALIAN ANATOMY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CAT.
P. BLAKISTON'S SONS AND CO., NY, NY, 3RD EDITION, P12U-124,
1934.

00188

WALLACH, M.B.
GERSHON, S.
THE INDUCTION AND ANTAGONISM OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM
STIMULANT-INDUCED STEREOTYPED BEHAVIOR IN THE CAT.
EUROPEAN J.PHARMACOL. 18:22-26,1972.
STEREOTYPED BEHAVIOR CAN BE INDUCED IN THE CAT BY D- AND
L-AMPHETAMINE, COCAINE, L-DOPA, METHYLPHENIDATE AND
PEMOLINE MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE. PRETREATMENT WITH
ALPHA-METHYL-P-TYROSINE INHIBITS STEREOTYPED BEHAVIOR DUE
TO ALL AMPHETAMINE, PEMOLINE, AND TO SOME EXTENT
COCAINE. RESERPINE PRETREATMENT DISRUPTS STEREOTYPED
BEHAVIOR DUE TO ALL THE AGENTS EXCEPT L-DOPA. HIGH DOSES
OF RO 4-4602, A CENTRALLY ACTIVE DOPA DECARBOXYLASE
INHIBITOR, ANTAGONIZES THE L-DOPA-INDUCED BEHAVIOR. IT
WOULD APPEAR THAT STEREOTYPED BEHAVIOR IS A
CATECHOLAMINERGIC PHENOMENON.

00189

HENRICIUS, G.
(ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND STRUCTURE OF THE PLACENTA OF THE
CAT.)
ARCHIV.F.MIKROSK.ANAT. 37:257-274,1891.
YOU WILL HAVE TO KNOW A GOOD BIT OF GERMAN TO READ THIS
ONE. IT IS OLD, AND THOROUGH IN DESCRIPTION ONLY AS THE
OLDER LITERATURE IS. THE ARTICLE IS VERY DESCRIPTIVE OF
THE EARLY ASPECTS OF THE PLACENTAL DEVELOPMENT.

00191

CAMPOS, H.A.
STITZEL, R.E.
SHIDEMAN, F.E.
ACTIONS OF TYRAMINE AND COCAINE ON CATECHOLAMINE LEVELS
IN SUBCELLULAR FRACTIONS OF THE ISOLATED CAT HEART.
J.PHARMACOL.EXPTL.THERAP. 141:290,1963.

00192

DYTE, C.E.
AUTOSOMAL INHERITANCE OF YELLOW COAT-COLOUR IN THE
DOMESTIC CAT.
NATURE 193:198-199,1962.
THE SEX-LINKED YELLOW OF THE CAT IS NOT THE HOMOLOGUE OF
RECESSIVE YELLOW IN THE RABBIT AND GUINEA PIG.

00193

CARR, L.A.
MOORE, K.E.

ARTICLES

RELEASE OF NOREPINEPHRINE ANC NORMETANEPHRINE FROM CAT BRAIN BY CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM STIMULANTS.
BIOCHEM.PHARMACOL. 19:2671,1970.

00194

COOLS, A.R.
VANROSSUM, J.M.
CAUCAL COPAMINE ANC STEREOTYPEC BEHAVIOR IN CATS.
ARCH.INTERN.PHARMACOCYN. 187:163,1970.

00195

BROWN, I.W.
EACIE, G.S.
AN ANALYTICAL STUCY OF IN VIVO SURVIVAL OF LIMITEC POPULATIONS OF ANIMAL REC BLOOC CELLS TAGGEC WITH RACIOIRON.
J.GEN.PHYSIOL. 36:327-343,1953.
ANIMAL REC BLOOC CELL IN VIVO SURVIVAL CURVES, OBTAINEC BY THE RACIOIRON TAGGING OF POPULATIONS OF APPROXIMATELY THE SAME AGE FOLLOWEC BY THE ACMINISTRATION OF NON-RACIOACTIVE IRON TO SUPPRESS RACIOIRON REUTILIZATION, HAVE BEEN SUBJECTEC TO MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS ON THE BASIS OF THE THREE FOLLOWING ASSUMPTIONS: (A) REC BLOOC CELLS DISAPPEAR FROM THE CIRCULATION AS THE RESULT OF SENESCENCE: THERE IS AN AVERAGE LIFE SPAN AROUNC WHICH THE LIFE SPANS OF INCIVICUAL CELLS ARE CISTRIBUTEC IN THE USUAL WAY. (B) REC BLOOC CELLS MAY BE REMOVEC FROM THE CIRCULATION BY A PROCESS OF RANCOM CESTRUCTION WHICH CONTINUOUSLY REMOVES A CONSTANT FRACTION OF THE CELLS PRESENT AT ANY MOMENT IRRESPECTIVE OF AGE OR OTHER CHARACTERISTICS. (C) UNCER THE CONCITIONS OF THE EXPERIMENTS CESCRIBEC, A FRACTION OF THE RACIOIRON, CONSTANT FOR EACH ANIMAL, IS REUTILIZEC IN NEW REC CELL FORMATION WHEN RELEASEC BY REC CELL CESTRUCTION. THIS MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS INCICATES THE FOLLOWING AVERAGE LIFE SPANS WITH THE RESPECTIVE STANCARC ERRORS OF THE MEAN: COG 107 CAYS +/- 1.14; RABBIT 67.6 CAYS +/- 1.34; CAT 68.4 +/- 1.50. THE MATHEMATICAL TREATMENT PRESENTEC HAS PERMITTEC A CONSICERATION OF THE THEORETICAL VARIATION OF REC CELL LIFE SPANS WHICH WAS FOUNC IN THESE EXPERIMENTS TO BE RELATIVELY SMALL FOR ALL THREE SPECIES STUCIEC. IN THE RABBIT ANC CAT 2.5 PER CENT OF TAGGEC POPULATIONS OF REC CELLS OF THE SAME AGE WOULC THEORETICALLY HAVE CISAPPEAREC BY SENESCENCE 17 CAYS BEFORE THE AVERAGE LIFE SPAN WAS REACHEC. THE VARIATION OF REC CELL LIFE IN THE COG WAS SLIGHTLY LESS. ANIMALS OF THE THREE SPECIES STUCIEC, IN SPITE OF APPARENTLY NORMAL HEALTH, EXHIBITEC VARYING CEGREES OF RANCOM CESTRUCTION OF BOTH AUTOGENOUS ANC TRANSFUSEC FRESH NORMAL HOMOLOGOUS REC CELLS. AS YET, WE HAVE NO EXPLANATION FOR THIS RANCOM LOSS OF CELLS OCCURRING IN APPARENTLY HEALTHY NORMAL ANIMALS. THE METHOC OF MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS PRESENTEC IS APPLICABLE TO ANIMAL REC CELL SURVIVAL STUCIES EMPLOYING RACIOIRON IN WHICH CIFFERING RATES OF RANCOM CESTRUCTION ARE OPERATING IN THE REMOVAL OF REC CELLS.

00197

KING, C.C.
JEWETT, R.E.

THE EFFECTS OF ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE ON SLEEP AND BRAIN
NOREPINEPHRINE IN CATS.
J.PHARMACOL.EXPTL.THERAP. 177:188,1971.

00198
RANDRUP, A.
MUNKVAD, I.
STEREOTYPED ACTIVITIES PRODUCED BY AMPHETAMINE IN
SEVERAL ANIMAL SPECIES AND MAN.
PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIA 11:300,1967.
INDUCTION OF STEREOTYPES IN CAT AND OTHER ANIMALS AND MAN.

00199
RANDRUP, A.
MUNKVAD, I.
PHARMACOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF
AMPHETAMINE-INDUCED ABNORMAL BEHAVIOR.
NEURO-PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY, VOL.4, EDS. D. BENTE AND P.B.
BRADLEY, ELSEVIER, AMSTERDAM, 1965.

00200
GIDDENS, W.E., JR.
WOLF, N.S.
CARLOS, A.D.
BOYD, S.J.
PENFOLD, T.W.
DOLOWY, W.C.
EFFECTIVENESS OF FILTER CAGING IN THE PREVENTION OF
VIRAL DISEASES OF CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 161(6):591-594,1972.
FIVE 2-MONTH-OLD KITTENS WERE MAINTAINED IN GOOD HEALTH
FOR 82 DAYS IN FILTER CAGES WITHIN A ROOM USED FOR
CONDITIONING LABORATORY CATS. SEVERAL SICK CATS WERE IN
THE ROOM THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD. FIVE SIBLING KITTENS
MAINTAINED IN THIS ROOM IN CONVENTIONAL CAGES DIED WITHIN
3 WEEKS OF ENTRY. FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA AND FELINE VIRAL
RHINOTRACHEITIS WERE DIAGNOSED IN THE FATALLY ILL KITTENS
AND IN OTHER SICK CATS IN THE ROOM. PRECATIONS WERE
TAKEN TO MINIMIZE FOMITE TRANSMISSION OF INFECTIOUS AGENTS
IN BOTH GROUPS OF KITTENS THROUGHOUT THE STUDY PERIOD.

00202
BUTLER, W.F.
HISTOLOGICAL AGE CHANGES IN THE RUPTURED INTERVERTEBRAL
DISC OF THE CAT.
RES.VET.SCI. 9:130-135,1968.
THE HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES THAT ARE FOUND IN THE RUPTURED
DISC OF THE CAT ARE DESCRIBED AND A SEQUENCE OF EVENTS IS
SUGGESTED. MOST RUPTURES START IN THE INNER
ANNULUS. THE NUCLEUS PULPOSUS, WHICH IS VERY GELATINOUS,
IS GRADUALLY LOST BETWEEN THE LAMELLAE. THE INNER ANNULUS
COLLAPSES INWARD AND THE CELLS PROLIFERATE AS CHONDROCYTES,
RATHER THAN DEGENERATE, AS IN NON-RUPTURED DISCS. THIS
FIBROCARTILAGE IS MORE BRITTLE AND BECOMES 'GROUND' BETWEEN
THE CENTRA LEADING TO CAVITATION. FINALLY, THE CENTRA ARE
IN DIRECT CONTACT AND GRANULATION TISSUE PROLIFERATES AND
MAY UNITE THE TWO INVOLVED VERTEBRAE. OTHER CONDITIONS
ENCOUNTERED INCLUDE BONE-RUPTURE, CARTILAGINOUS INVASION OF
BLOOD VESSELS, AND HAEMORRHAGE. THE RELATIONSHIP TO
PROTRUSIONS IS DISCUSSED AND IT IS NOTED THAT RUPTURES OF

THE ANNULUS CAN OCCUR, EVEN WHEN THE NUCLEUS PULPOSUS IS GELATINOUS.

00203

DUBEY, J.F.
EGG PRODUCTION OF TOXOCARA CATI.
VET.REC. 81:671-672,1967.
FERTILE EGG COUNTS OF TOXOCARA CATI IN THE FECES OF A NATURALLY-INFECTED AND AN EXPERIMENTALLY-INFECTED CAT WERE 24,222 AND 19,000, RESPECTIVELY, PER FERTILE FEMALE ASCARID.

00204

SI-KWANG, L.
ETTINGER, S.
PERSISTENT COMMON ATRIOVENTRICULAR CANAL IN TWO CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 153(5):556-562,1968.
TWO CATS WERE FOUND WITH PERSISTENT COMMON ATRIOVENTRICULAR CANAL. THIS CARDIAC ANOMALY IS CHARACTERIZED BY A GROSS DEFECT IN THE LOWERMOST PART OF THE INTERATRIAL SEPTUM AND THE UPPERMOST PART OF THE INTERVENTRICULAR SEPTUM. IT IS ASSOCIATED WITH A CLEFT MITRAL VALVE. THE CATS WERE STUNTED AND HAD SIGNS OF CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE AT THE AGE OF 6 MONTHS.

00205

KARPAS, A.
ROUTLEDGE, J.K.
FELINE HERPES VIRUS: ISOLATIONS AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES.
ZBL.VET.MED. 15:599-606,1968.
ISOLATION OF A FELINE HERPES VIRUS FROM CASES OF ULCERATIVE GLOSSITIS IS DESCRIBED. THE VIRUS WAS FOUND TO BE SEROLOGICALLY IDENTICAL WITH CRANDELL'S FELINE RHINO-TRACHEITIS VIRUS. EXPERIMENTAL TRANSMISSION OF THIS VIRUS IN CATS PRODUCED A WIDE RANGE OF CLINICAL SYMPTOMS, INCLUDING IN MOST CASES AN ULCERATIVE GLOSSITIS. THE MANIFESTATIONS OF THIS VIRAL INFECTION ARE NOT UNLIKE THOSE OF HERPES SIMPLEX INFECTION IN MAN.

00207

BERMAN, E.
HEMOGRAM OF THE CAT DURING PREGNANCY AND LACTATION AND AFTER LACTATION.
AMER. J. VET. RES. 35(3):457-460, 1974.
HEMOGRAMS OF 8 CATS WERE OBSERVED DURING PREGNANCY AND FOR 14 WEEKS AFTER PARTURITION (DURING LACTATION AND AFTER LACTATION). DURING THE LAST THIRD OF PREGNANCY, NORMOCYTIC NORMOCHROMIC ANEMIA OCCURRED; THE BLOOD VALUES REVERTED TO NORMAL IN THE FIRST DAYS AFTER PARTURITION. ANEMIA WAS MANIFESTED BY DECREASED ERYTHROCYTE COUNT, HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION, AND PACKED CELL VOLUME. RETICULOCYTOSIS DEVELOPED IN RESPONSE TO ANEMIA. THE TOTAL AND DIFFERENTIAL LEUKOCYTE COUNTS AND PLASMA TOTAL PROTEIN REMAINED UNCHANGED DURING THE 21 WEEKS OF OBSERVATION.

00208

GOPINATH, C.
THORPE, E.
THE COMPARATIVE HISTOCHEMISTRY OF SOME HYDROLYTIC AND

OXIDATIVE ENZYMES IN THE LIVERS OF SEVERAL DOMESTIC AND LABORATORY ANIMALS.
RES.VET.SCI. 9:435-442,1968.
THE DISTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS HYDROLYTIC AND OXIDATIVE ENZYMES WAS STUDIED HISTOCHEMICALLY IN THE LIVERS OF RATS, MICE, DOGS, CATS, AND CATTLE. THE ENZYMES INVESTIGATED COMPRISED NON-SPECIFIC ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE, ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATASE, GLUCOSE-6-PHOSPHATASE, SUCCINIC TETRAZOLIUM REDUCTASE, DPN DIAPHORASE, GLUTAMIC, LACTIC AND SORBITOL DEHYDROGENASES. THE COMPARATIVE MERITS OF 2 TECHNIQUES FOR THE DEMONSTRATION OF SUCCINIC TETRAZOLIUM REDUCTASE WERE EVALUATED. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE OPTIMAL INCUBATION PERIOD FOR THE DEMONSTRATION OF ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATASE IN THE CANALICULI OF DOG LIVER WAS CONSIDERABLY IN EXCESS OF THAT REQUIRED FOR THE OTHER SPECIES INVESTIGATED. THE 5 SPECIES ARE RATED ON A RELATIVE SCALE, IN TABULAR FORM, FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF HYDROLYTIC ENZYMES IN LIVER.

00209

BARNETT, M.
THE USE OF POLYTHENE FOR "ELIZABETHAN" COLLARS.
J.ANIM.TECH.ASSOC. 9:50-52,1958.
DESCRIBES THE METHOD OF MANUFACTURE OF A DURABLE ELIZABETHAN COLLAR FOR SMALL ANIMALS FROM ZIEGLER POLYTHENE. PATTERN FOR THE CURVES ARE GIVEN.

00210

NELSON, N.S.
BERMAN, E.
STARA, J.F.
LITTER SIZE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION IN AN OUTDOOR FELINE COLONY.
CARNIVORE GENETICS NEWSLETTER 8:181-191, 1969.
THE RESULTS OF 4 YEARS OF BREEDING CATS IN A RESEARCH COLONY INCLUDED 178 LITTERS.

00211

BUTLER, W.F.
METACHROMASIA AND ALCIAN BLUE STAINING OF THE INTERVERTEBRAL DISC OF THE CAT.
J.ANAT. 103(2):301-310,1968.
THE TOLUIDINE BLUE METACHROMASIA AND ALCIAN BLUE STAINING OF THE DISC OF THE CAT FROM BIRTH TO 18 YEARS IS DESCRIBED. BOTH STAINS ARE LEAST OBVIOUS AT BIRTH AND INCREASED IN OLDER SPECIMENS. 80-90% OF THE DISC WAS METACHROMATIC BY 1 YEAR AND SHOWED ALCIAN BLUE STAINING. AFTER 1 YEAR NO INCREASE WAS SEEN IN THE PROPORTION OF THE DISC INVOLVED BUT THE INNER ANNULUS SHOWED INCREASED INTENSITY OF ALCIAN BLUE STAINING UNTIL 5 YEARS, THEREAFTER REMAINING CONSTANT. IN THE ANNULUS METACHROMASIA INVOLVED THE COLLAGEN FIBRILS IN AND BETWEEN THE LAMELLAE. ALCIAN BLUE STAINED FIBRILS BETWEEN THE LAMELLAE IN THE OUTER ANNULUS BUT WITHIN THE LAMELLAE OF THE INNER ANNULUS. IN THE NUCLEUS PULPOSUS METACHROMASIA WAS FIBRILLAR BUT ALCIAN BLUE STAINING WAS HOMOGENEOUS. THE POSSIBLE SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE OBSERVATIONS IS DISCUSSED.

00212

WARD, J.M.

NELSON, N.S.
WRIGHT, J.F.
BERMAN, E.
CHRONIC NONCLINICAL CEREBRAL TOXOPLASMOSIS IN CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 159 (6):1012-1014, 1971.
A COLONY OF 124 CATS WERE SURVEYED FOR ANTIBODIES TO TOXOPLASMA GONDII. INDIRECT HEMAGGLUTINATION TITERS OF 1:1024 OR GREATER WERE FOUND IN 3 CLINICALLY NORMAL CATS. NECROPSY OF THESE THREE CATS REVEALED T. GONDII CYSTS AND FOCI OF CHRONIC INFLAMMATION IN THE BRAIN OF EACH. LESIONS OR CYSTS WERE NOT FOUND AT NECROPSY OF 10 OTHER CATS WITH LOW OR NO TITERS. NECROPSY FINDINGS IN 1 CAT WITH AN INTERMEDIATE TITER (1:128) INCLUDED A FEW PERIVASCULAR ACCUMULATIONS OF LYMPHOCYTES IN THE BRAIN, BUT NO CYSTS.

00213
BORGEN, F.H.
ERICHSON, S.
STANDAL, B.
THE CAT AS A POSSIBLE SOURCE OF INFECTION IN A CASE OF CONGENITAL TOXOPLASMOSIS.
ACTA PAEDIAT. 45:559-570, 1956.

00214
DUBEY, J.P.
MILLER, N.L.
FRENKEL, J.K.
THE TOXOPLASMA GONDII CYST FROM CAT FECES.
J. EXPTL. MED. 132:636-662, 1970.

00217
CLARK, L.
SEAWRIGHT, A.A.
SKELETAL ABNORMALITIES IN THE HINDLIMBS OF YOUNG CATS AS A RESULT OF HYPERVITAMINOSIS A.
NATURE 217(5134):1174-1176,1968.
THREE KITTENS RECIEVED 100,000 I.U. VITAMIN A DAILY FOR 4 WEEKS. TWO WEEKS LATER THE KITTENS HAD A DISTINCTLY ABNORMAL GAIT AND THE HINDLIMBS WERE SHORT. GAIT ABNORMALITIES WERE CHIEFLY CAUSED BY BILATERAL SYMMETRICAL PROLONGATION OF THE ANTERIOR PROXIMAL TIBIA, MAKING EXTENSION OF THE STIFLE JOINTS BEYOND 90 DEGREES MECHANICALLY IMPOSSIBLE. THE OSTEODYSTROPHY DESCRIBED HERE PROBABLY OCCURS IN SOME KITTENS FED INTENSIVELY FOR A SHORT PERIOD ON LIVERS WHICH ARE UNUSUALLY HIGH IN VITAMIN A CONTENT.

00218
DUBEY, J.P.
BEVERLY, J.K.A.
DISTRIBUTION OF TOXOPLASMA GONDII IN THE TISSUES OF CATS. II. HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY.
TROP. GEOGR. MED. 19:206-211, 1967.

00219
HIRTH, R.S.
NIELSEN, S.W.
PATHOLOGY OF FELINE TOXOPLASMOSIS.
J. SMALL ANIM. PRACT. 10:213-221, 1969.
IN SIXTEEN CATS WITH TOXOPLASMOSIS, THE MOST CONSISTENT LESION WAS AN INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONIA ACCOMPANIED BY

FIBRINOUS EXUCATE, FOCAL NECROSIS, PROLIFERATION OF ALVEOLAR LINING CELLS ANC THE PRESENCE OF LARGE NUMBERS OF ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGES. THE LIVER ANC CNS WERE THE NEXT MOST COMMONLY AFFECTEC ORGANS. LESIONS IN THE FORMER WERE CHARACTERIZEC BY DISSEMINATEC FOCAL NECROSIS, WHILE THOSE IN THE BRAIN MOST OFTEN CONSISTEC OF AREAS OF FOCAL GLIOSIS ANC PERIVASCULAR CUFFING. THE CHANGES ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE IN CANINE, BOVINE, OVINE ANC PORCINE TOXOPLASMOSIS, ANC THE PATHOGENESIS IS CONSIDEREC TO BE SIMILAR TO THAT IN THE DOG.

00220

JOHNSON, G.R.
KOESTNER, A.
ROHOVSKY, M.W.
EXPERIMENTAL FELINE INFECTIOUS ENTERITIS IN THE GERMFREE CAT.
PATH.VET. 4:275-288,1967.
SELECTEC TISSUES FROM 13 GERMFREE ANC 3 SPECIFIC PATHOGEN-FREE CATS EXPERIMENTALLY INFECTEC WITH FELINE INFECTIOUS ENTERITIS WERE STUDIEC ELECTRON MICROSCOPICALLY. INTESTINAL LESIONS CONSISTING OF DILATATION OF INTERCELLULAR SPACES ANC OF ENDOPLASMIC RETICULAR CISTERNAE OCCURREC ONLY IN SPECIFIC PATHOGEN-FREE CATS. NO LESION WAS CEMONSTRATEC IN THE INTESTINE OF INFECTEC GERMFREE CATS, INDICATING THAT THE VIRUS OF FELINE INFECTIOUS ENTERITIS MAY NOT BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INTESTINAL LESIONS DESCRIBEC IN THE NATURALLY OCCURRING DISEASE. THE LESIONS IN THE LYMPH NODES WERE IDENTICAL IN SPECIFIC PATHOGEN-FREE ANC GERMFREE CATS ANC CONSISTEC OF LYMPHOCYTIC DESTRUCTION WITHIN 72 HOURS POST-INOCULATION ANC REACTIVE PROLIFERATION OF RETICULAR CELL-MACROPHAGES ANC PLASMA CELLS. THE PREFERREC DESIGNATION OF THIS DISEASE IN CATS AS FELINE INFECTIOUS PANLEUKOPENIA IS SUPPORTEC.

00221

ANON.
PROCUREMENT SPECIFICATION IV. CONDITIONEC RANDOM-SOURCE CATS.
INST.LAB.ANIM.RESOURCES, NAT.ACAD.SCI., NAT.RES. COUNCIL, 1968.
PROCUREMENT SPECIFICATIONS PREPAREC BY THE INSTITUTE OF LABORATORY ANIMAL RESOURCES ARE RECOMMENDEC FOR USE BY RESEARCH FACILITIES. THEY ARE TO BE INCORPORATEC IN THE CONTRACT BETWEEN THE BUYER ANC SELLER OF LABORATORY ANIMALS. THIS ASSURES THE BUYER THAT THE ANIMALS RECEIVEC HAVE HAC THE CARE, FACILITIES, ANC TREATMENT PRESCRIBEC. THIS PROCUREMENT SPECIFICATION FOR CONDITIONEC CATS IS FOR PURCHASING CATS STABILIZEC FOR RESEARCH USE BY THE DEALER. THE COMMITTEE FEELS THAT THE CONDITIONING OR STABILIZING PERIOD REQUIRES A MINIMUM OF 30 DAYS. NO MATTER WHAT QUALITY OF CAT IS REQUIREC, IT IS NECESSARY FOR A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RESEARCH FACILITY TO MAKE AN INITIAL INSPECTION OF THE DEALER'S FACILITIES TO DETERMINE IF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS CONTRACT CLAUSE ARE BEING MET. PERIODIC INSPECTIONS OF THE DEALER'S FACILITIES ANC PRACTICES, AS WELL AS A CAREFUL EXAMINATION

OF THE ANIMALS AT THE TIME OF DELIVERY, ARE ALSO RECOMMENDED. CONDITIONING PROGRAM INCLUDES A MINIMUM OF A 30 DAY PERIOD, CLINICALLY FREE OF ECTO- AND ENDOPARASITES, VACCINATION AGAINST PANLEUKOPENIA AND RABIES AT LEAST 21 DAYS BEFORE DELIVERY, HEMOGLOBIN OF 8-15 GRAM %, PCV OF 24-25% AND WBC OF 5500-19500 PER CUBIC MM.

00222

ANON.
STANDARDS FOR THE BREEDING, CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF LABORATORY CATS.
INST.LAB.ANIM.RESOURCES, NAT.ACAD.SCI., NAT.RES.COUNCIL, 1964.
A 16-PAGE OUTLINE OF RECOMMENDED STANDARDS FOR LAB CAT CARE. INCLUDES SECTIONS ON FACILITIES; FOOD; BEDDING AND LITTER; EQUIPTMENT CLEANING; AND DISEASE AND PARASITE CONTROL.

00223

ANON.
N.I.H. STANDARD ANIMAL CARE EQUIPMENT.
N.I.H., OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT, PROCUREMENT SECTION, 1966.
A CATALOGUE OF CAGES AND OTHER ANIMAL CARE EQUIPMENT COMMONLY USED IN N.I.H. LABORATORIES. A DRAWING AND SPECIFICATIONS OF EACH ITEM IS GIVEN.

00224

ANON.
PROCUREMENT SPECIFICATION II. NON-CONDITIONED RANDOM-SOURCE CATS.
INST.LAB.ANIM.RESOURCES, NAT.ACAD.SCI., NAT.RES. COUNCIL, 1966.
THIS PROCUREMENT SPECIFICATION IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE THE BIOMEDICAL COMMUNITY WITH UNIFORM SPECIFICATIONS FOR PROCURING LABORATORY CATS. THE SPECIFICATION CALLS FOR UPGRADING THE ANIMAL CARE AND TRANSPORTATION PRACTICES OF DEALERS. IT REQUIRES IDENTIFICATION OF CATS, WHICH HAS NOT BEEN A COMMON PRACTICE, BUT IS CONSIDERED NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH PROOF OF OWNERSHIP AND IS NOW REQUIRED BY FEDERAL LAW. THE PROVISIONS WILL UNDOUBTEDLY INCREASE THE ULTIMATE COST OF RESEARCH CATS. THE RESEARCH INSTITUTION IS AGAIN ADVISED TO IMPLEMENT THE SPECIFICATION BY USING IT AS A CONTRACT CLAUSE. THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE SPECIFICATION WILL REQUIRE OFFICIALS TO OBSERVE THE VENDOR'S PRACTICES WHEN ANIMALS ARE DELIVERED TO THE INSTITUTION AND TO INSPECT THE VENDOR'S PREMISES. LIMITATIONS ARE PLACED ON THE LABORATORY USE OF THE NONCONDITIONED RANDOM-SOURCE CAT BECAUSE ITS ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND IS LARGELY UNKNOWN. IF THIS CAT IS TO BE USED AS RECEIVED, ITS USE IS GENERALLY LIMITED TO THOSE EXPERIMENTS IN WHICH THE ANIMAL IS NOT ALLOWED TO RECOVER FROM ANESTHESIA. A QUARANTINE AND CONDITIONING PERIOD OF FROM THREE TO SIX WEEKS IS REQUIRED AFTER RECEIPT TO UTILIZE THIS TYPE OF CAT IN MORE INVOLVED STUDIES. THE OBLIGATION OF THE RESEARCH FACILITY TO MAINTAIN MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR HUMANE HANDLING, CARE, TREATMENT, AND TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS IS ALSO RECOGNIZED BY THE COMMITTEE.

00226

ZOOK, B.C.
HOLZWORTH, J.
THORNTON, G.W.
THALLIUM POISONING IN CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 153(3):285-299,1968.

THALLIUM POISONING WAS DIAGNOSED IN 22 CATS ON THE BASIS OF CHARACTERISTIC GROSS AND MICROSCOPIC LESIONS OR DEMONSTRATION OF THALLIUM IN URINE OR TISSUES. THIRTEEN SUBACUTE OR CHRONIC POISONINGS, PREDOMINANTLY IN YOUNG CATS, WERE CHARACTERIZED BY STRIKING SKIN CHANGES WHICH PROGRESSED THROUGH STAGES OF REDDENING, CRUSTING, PEELING, AND ALOPECIA. SUCH LESIONS BEGAN ON THE EARS OR LIPS AND GRADUALLY INVOLVED THE FACE, HEAD, FEET, LIMBS, AND TORSO. OTHER SIGNS OF ILLNESS WERE APATHY, INAPPETENCE, AND VOMITING. FEVER WAS UNCOMMON. HYPERSENSITIVITY, TREMORS, ATAXIA, PARESIS, AND BODILY CONTORTIONS WERE LATE SIGNS IN MANY CASES AND REFLECTED PERIPHERAL AND CENTRAL NEUROPATHY. THESE LONGER ILLNESSES WERE USUALLY ACCOMPANIED BY NEUTROPHILIC LEUKOCYTOSIS, A SHIFT TO THE LEFT, AND MODERATE ANEMIA. NINE OLDER CATS WITH SEVERE ILLNESS OF SHORTER DURATION AND NO SKIN CHANGES HAD SIGNS OF HEMORRHAGIC GASTROENTERITIS AND HEPATIC OR RENAL DAMAGE. HIGH FEVER, LEUKOPENIA, AND ANEMIA WERE TYPICAL. SKIN LESIONS WHEN ADVANCED ARE CHARACTERISTIC OF THALLIUM POISONING. MICROSCOPIC CHANGES ARE SEVERE PARAKERATOSIS, ACANTHOSIS, PARAKERATOSIS OR DILATATION OF HAIR FOLLICLES, FOCAL PURULENT EPIDERMAL OR PERIFOLLICULAR INFLAMMATION, HYPEREMIA, AND EDEMA. OTHER TYPICAL LESIONS ARE NEPHROSIS, POLYNEURITIS, AND NECROSIS OF SKELETAL AND MYOCARDIAL MUSCLE FIBERS. SOME CATS HAD NECROTIZING AND INFLAMMATORY LESIONS IN THE LIVER, TONGUE, ESOPHAGUS, STOMACH, INTESTINE, PANCREAS, AND TESTICLES. DIPHENYLTHIOCARBAZONE CANNOT AT PRESENT BE RECOMMENDED FOR TREATMENT OF CATS. UNTIL A RELIABLE ANTIDOTE BECOMES AVAILABLE, TREATMENT MUST BE SYMPTOMATIC AND SUPPORTIVE. THE ONLY CATS THAT RECOVERED WERE MAINTAINED BY ORAL FEEDING.

00227

COLLINS, G.P.
THE DESIGN AND USE OF FILTER CAGES FOR CATS AND RABBITS.
LAB.ANIM.CARE. 19:659-661,1969.

A FILTER CAGE REQUIRING NO FORCED VENTILATION AND DEPENDING ENTIRELY ON NATURAL DIFFUSION THROUGH FLAT FILTER PANELS FOR AIR EXCHANGE WAS DESIGNED FOR CATS. A SIMILAR CAGE FOR RABBITS WAS ALSO DESIGNED. IN BOTH INSTANCES THE FILTER CAGES EXCEEDED THE SIZE OF CONVENTIONAL CAGES BY ONLY ONE INCH IN HEIGHT AND ONE INCH IN DEPTH. OTHER FEATURES OF DESIGN PERMITTED GOOD VISIBILITY OF THE CAGE OCCUPANT WITH THE DOOR CLOSED AND THE INSTALLATION OF FEEDING AND WATERING DEVICES INSIDE THE CAGE UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE FILTERS. TEMPERATURES IN OCCUPIED CAT AND RABBIT FILTER CAGES DID NOT EXCEED THE ROOM TEMPERATURE BY MORE THAN TWO DEGREES. NO APPRECIABLE BUILD-UP OF HUMIDITY IN THE OCCUPIED FILTER CAGES COULD BE DETECTED.

ARTICLES

00229

HAMILTON, M.N.
EDELSTEIN, S.J.
CAT HEMOGLOBIN: PH DEPENDENT COOPERATIVITY OF OXYGEN BINDING.
SCIENCE 178:1104-1105,1972.
CAT HEMOGLOBIN HAS A LOWER COOPERATIVITY AND OXYGEN AFFINITY THAN MOST MAMMALIAN HEMOGLOBINS. IN CONTRAST TO THE USUAL INVARIANCE OF COOPERATIVITY WITH PH, A RISE IN COOPERATIVITY WITH PH IS PREDICTED BY THE ALLOSTERIC MODEL FOR LOW-AFFINITY HEMOGLOBINS. SUCH A PH-DEPENDENT COOPERATIVITY FOR CAT HEMOGLOBIN HAS BEEN FOUND.

00230

ABBOTT, C.P.
HOWE, A.
ULTRASTRUCTURE OF AORTIC BODY TISSUE IN THE CAT.
ACTA ANAT. 81:609-619,1972.
AORTIC BODY TISSUE, LOCATED AT THE ROOT OF THE LEFT SUBLAVIAN ARTERY (GROUP 2) IN THE ADULT CAT AND FIXED BY VASCULAR PERFUSION, WAS OBTAINED FOR ELECTRONMICROSCOPY. THIS IS THE FIRST ACCOUNT OF THE ULTRASTRUCTURE OF AORTIC BODY TISSUE. ULTRASTRUCTURALLY, THE TISSUE WAS INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM THE CAROTID BODY. TWO MAIN TYPES OF CELL WERE PRESENT: THE LARGER MORE ROUNDED TYPE I GLOMUS CELLS, WITH THEIR CHARACTERISTIC MEMBRANE-BOUND CYTOPLASMIC GRANULES, INVESTED BY THE MORE FLATTENED, BRANCHED TYPE II GLOMUS CELLS. NERVE FIBRES PENETRATED BETWEEN THESE CELLS, BEING WRAPPED IN MESAXON-LIKE FOLDS OF TYPE II CELLS DURING PART OF THEIR COURSE, AND THEIR UNMYELINATED NERVE TERMINALS MADE SYNAPSE-LIKE CONTACTS WITH TYPE I GLOMUS CELLS. THESE 'SYNAPTIC' ENDINGS WERE CHARACTERISED BY THE PRESENCE OF ABUNDANT 'SYNAPTIC' VESICLES, SMALL MITOCHONDRIA AND GROUPS OF GLYCOGEN GRANULES. THE APPOSED PLASMA MEMBRANES OF TYPE I GLOMUS CELLS AND NERVE TERMINALS EXHIBITED THE DESMOSOME-LIKE THICKENINGS, FROM 2 TO 8 IN ANY SECTION, TYPICAL OF SYNAPSES GENERALLY. IN THE LIGHT OF PRESENT KNOWLEDGE IT SEEMS LIKELY THAT THESE FIBRES ARE EFFERENT IN NATURE. GLOMUS CELLS GRANULES (MAINLY 1,200-2,000 ANGSTROMS DIAMETER, RANGE 400-5,000 ANGSTROMS), UNMYELINATED NERVE FIBRES (0.2-0.5 MICROMETER DIAMETER) ENCLOSED BY TYPE II CELLS, NERVE TERMINALS (UP TO 2.5 MICROMETER DIAMETER) AND SYNAPTIC VESICLES (APPROXIMATELY 500 ANGSTROMS DIAMETER) WERE IN GENERAL OF THE SAME ORDER OF SIZE AS THE CORRESPONDING STRUCTURES ALREADY DESCRIBED FOR THE CAROTID BODY OF THE CAT AND RABBIT. CILIA, IN ASSOCIATION WITH TYPE I CELLS, WERE OCCASIONALLY SEEN. THE COMMON ULTRASTRUCTURAL MORPHOLOGY OF CAROTID AND AORTIC BODY TISSUE IN THE ADULT ANIMAL ADDS FURTHER SUPPORT TO EARLIER VIEWS, BASED ON THEIR EMBRYOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY, OF THE HOMOLOGY OF THESE TWO GROUPS OF VASCULAR CHEMORECEPTORS.

00231

MCKIBBEN, J.S.
GETTY, R.
A COMPARATIVE MORPHOLOGIC STUDY OF THE CARDIAC

INNERVATION IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS. II. THE FELINE.
AM.J.ANAT. 122(3):545-553,1968.
DETAILED MORPHOLOGICAL STUDIES OF THE CARDIAC INNERVATION OF THE CAT WERE REPORTED. SYMPATHETIC CARDIAC NERVES AROSE FROM THE THORACIC, CERVICOTHORACIC, VERTEBRAL, AND INTERMEDIATE GANGLIA. PARASYMPATHETIC CARDIAC NERVES AROSE FROM THE VAGI, BOTH CRANIAL AND CAUDAL TO THE ORIGIN OF THE RECURRENT LARYNGEAL NERVES, AND FROM THE RIGHT RECURRENT LARYNGEAL NERVE. LEFT CARDIAC NERVES PASSED PRIMARILY TO THE CAUDAL AND RIGHT SURFACES OF THE LEFT CHAMBERS WHILE RIGHT ONES RAMIFIED ON THE RIGHT CHAMBERS AND LEFT PORTION OF THE LEFT CHAMBERS. LEFT CARDIAC NERVES ARE MORE PROMINENT AROUND THE CORONARY SINUS AND ATRIOVENTRICULAR NODE, WHILE RIGHT ONES CONTRIBUTE MORE TO THE AREA OF THE SINOATRIAL NODE. BOTH SYMPATHETIC AND PARASYMPATHETIC NERVES WERE FOLLOWED TO EACH CHAMBER. INTERCONNECTIONS THROUGH THE CARDIAC PLEXUS FACILITATED OVERLAPPING OF NERVE DISTRIBUTIONS.

00232

BISCOE, T.J.
LALL, A.
SAMPSON, S.R.
ON THE NERVE ENDINGS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CAROTID BODY GLOMUS CELLS OF THE CAT.
J. PHYSIOL., LONDON 200:131-132, 1969.

00233

EDWARDS, W.C.
ASCORBIC ACID FOR TREATMENT OF FELINE RHINOTRACHEITIS.
VET.MED./SMALL ANIM.CLIN. 63(7):696-698,1968.
SIXTY-FOUR CATS WITH CLINICALLY DIAGNOSED FELINE RHINOTRACHEITIS WERE TREATED WITH ASCORBIC ACID (27), TYLOSIN (19) AND A COMBINATION OF ASCORBIC ACID AND TYLOSIN (18). FOUR UNTREATED CATS SERVED AS CONTROLS. THE AVERAGE RECOVERY TIME WAS 4.9 DAYS FOR THOSE TREATED WITH ASCORBIC ACID ONLY, 8.9 DAYS FOR THOSE TREATED WITH TYLOSIN ONLY, 5.3 DAYS FOR THOSE RECEIVING THE COMBINATION OF ASCORBIC ACID AND TYLOSIN, AND 13 DAYS FOR THE UNTREATED CONTROLS.

00234

TODD, N.B.
THE INHERITANCE OF TAILLESSNESS IN MANX CATS.
J.HERED. 52:228-232,1961.
DATA GATHERED ON CROSSES INVOLVING MANX CATS, WHILE NOT ALTOGETHER STATISTICALLY CONCLUSIVE, LEND SUPPORT TO THE SUSPICION THAT TAILLESSNESS IS AT LEAST PARTIALLY LETHAL. THERE IS A STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN THE LITTER SIZE PRODUCED BY TWO MANX CATS (2.95 +/- .22) AND THAT PRODUCED BY TWO TAILED CATS (3.88 +/- .20). ATTEMPTS TO PLACE THE MANX FACTOR IN AN ORIENTAL GENOME SUPPORT THE CONTENTION THAT TAILLESSNESS IN THESE TWO POPULATIONS IS DUE TO TWO DIFFERENT MUTANTS.

00235

COLERIDGE, H.
COLERIDGE, J.C.G.
HOWE, A.
A SEARCH FOR PULMONARY ARTERIAL CHEMORECEPTORS IN THE

CAT, WITH A COMPARISON OF THE BLOOD SUPPLY OF THE
AORTIC BODIES IN THE NEW-BORN AND ADULT ANIMAL.
J.PHYSIOL.LONDON 191:353-374,1967.

00236

LAIRD, H.M.
JARRETT, O.
CRIGHTON, G.W.
JARRETT, W.F.H.
HAY, D.
REPLICATION OF LEUKEMOGENIC-TYPE VIRUS IN CATS
INOCULATED WITH FELINE LYMPHOSARCOMA EXTRACTS.
J.NAT.CANC.INST. 40(4):879-893,1968.
ELECTRON MICROSCOPY OF THE SPLEEN AND BONE MARROW FROM A CAT WITH SPONTANEOUS FELINE LYMPHOSARCOMA REVEALED LEUKEMOGENIC-TYPE VIRUSES. NEWBORN KITTENS AND ADULT CATS WERE INOCULATED WITH AN EXTRACT OR A FILTRATE PREPARED FROM TUMOR TISSUE FROM THE CAT. INFECTED KITTENS AND CATS WERE BLED BY CARDIAC PUNCTURE APPROXIMATELY 4 AND 6 WEEKS AFTER INJECTION, AND PELLETS OF BLOOD PLATELETS WERE PREPARED FOR ELECTRON MICROSCOPY. THE SAME TYPE OF VIRUS AS IN THE DONOR ANIMAL BUDDED FROM THE SURFACE OF THE PLATELETS AND INTO PLATELET VACUOLES, AND COMPLETE VIRUS PARTICLES WERE FOUND FREE BETWEEN THE PLATELETS AND IN PLATELET VACUOLES. PLATELET PELLETS FROM UNINFECTED KITTENS BLED AT 28 AND 42 DAYS SHOWED NO VIRUS PARTICLES. BONE MARROW, THYMUS, AND SPLEEN FROM EACH OF 2 KITTENS KILLED 28 DAYS AFTER INOCULATION CONTAINED FULLY FORMED AND BUDDING PARTICLES OF THE LEUKEMOGENIC TYPE. THE CLINICAL DISEASE DEVELOPED IN SOME KITTENS.

00237

LAIRD, H.M.
JARRETT, O.
CRIGHTON, G.W.
JARRETT, W.F.H.
AN ELECTRON MICROSCOPE STUDY OF VIRUS PARTICLES IN
SPONTANEOUS LEUKEMIA IN THE CAT.
J.NAT.CANC.INST. 41(4):867-878,1968.
IN AN ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDY OF A RANDOMLY SELECTED SERIES OF CASES OF SPONTANEOUS FELINE LYMPHOSARCOMA, VIRUS PARTICLES WERE OBSERVED IN TISSUES FROM 5 OF 8 ANIMALS. SPLEEN, BONE MARROW, THYMUS, AND SEVERAL LYMPH NODES WERE EXAMINED, AND IN EACH OF THE 5 VIRUS-CONTAINING CASES, PARTICLES WERE OBSERVED IN AT LEAST TWO OF THE TISSUES. THE PARTICLES, APPROXIMATELY 100 MILLIMICRONS IN DIAMETER, WERE OBSERVED EXTRACELLULARLY, IN INTRACYTOPLASMIC VACUOLES, AND BUDDING FROM THE PLASMA AND VACUOLAR MEMBRANES INTO EXTRACELLULAR SPACES. MORPHOLOGICALLY, THE PARTICLES WERE THE SAME AS THOSE FOUND IN AN EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED CASE OF FELINE LYMPHOSARCOMA.

00238

HENSEL, H.
SPECIFIC WARM IMPULSES FROM THE NASAL REGION OF THE
CAT.
PFLUEGERS ARCH. 302:374-376,1968.
THE BACK OF THE NOSE IN THE CAT CONTAINS NUMEROUS WARM

RECEPTORS WITH SPOT-LIKE RECEPTIVE FIELDS. THEY ARE NOT EXCITED BY MECHANICAL STIMULATION. MULTI-FIBRE PREPARATIONS FROM THIS AREA RESPOND TO WARMING WITH AN INCREASED INTEGRATED DISCHARGE. AT CONSTANT TEMPERATURES FROM 30 DEGREES C ON, SINGLE FIBRES FROM NASAL WARM RECEPTORS HAVE A STEADY DISCHARGE, THE FREQUENCY OF WHICH RISES STEEPLY WITH TEMPERATURE UP TO 45 DEGREES C AND THEN DROPS TO ZERO. RAPID WARMING CAUSES AN OVERSHOOT, RAPID COOLING A TRANSIENT INHIBITION OF THE DISCHARGE. THE MAXIMUM STATIC AND DYNAMIC FREQUENCIES OF SINGLE WARM FIBRES ARE 50 AND 200 IMP/SEC, RESPECTIVELY, THE MAXIMUM STATIC AND DYNAMIC SENSITIVITIES 20 AND 80 IMP/SEC DEGREES C.

00240

HOLLINSHEAD, W.H.
THE ORIGIN OF THE NERVE FIBERS TO THE GLOMUS AORTICUM OF THE CAT.
J.COMP.NEUROL. 71:417-426,1939.

00241

HOLLINSHEAD, W.H.
THE INNERVATION OF THE SUPRACARDIAL BODIES IN THE KITTEN.
J.COMP.NEUROL. 73:37-47,1940.

00242

HOLZWORTH, J.
ENCEPHALITIC TOXOPLASMOSIS IN A CAT.
J. A. V. M. A. 124:313-316, 1954.

00243

HOWE, A.
THE VASCULATURE OF THE AORTIC BODIES IN THE CAT.
J.PHYSIOL.LONDON 134:311-318,1956.

00244

HOWE, A.
MORPHOLOGICAL AND FUNCTIONAL STUDIES OF THORACIC CHEMORECEPTORS - THE AORTIC BODIES - IN THE CAT.
PH.D. THESIS, LONDON, 1957.

00245

LEVER, J.D.
LEWIS, P.R.
BOYD, J.D.
OBSERVATIONS ON THE FINE STRUCTURE AND HISTOCHEMISTRY OF THE CAROTID BODY IN THE CAT AND RABBIT.
J.ANAT.LONDON 93:478-490,1959.

00246

CLARK, L.
WHITWELL, G.B.
CIGUATERA POISONING IN CATS IN BRISBANE.
AUSTRAL.VET.J. 44:81,1968.
IN QUEENSLAND, CATS ARE USED FOR BIO-ASSAY OF FISH SUSPECTED OF INVOLVEMENT IN CIGUATERA (A NON-BACTERIAL ICTHYOSARCOTOXISM) POISONING. SYMPTOMS FIRST APPEAR IN 6 HOURS, WITH PARTIAL PARALYSIS OF FORE AND HIND LIMBS, ATAXIA, INAPPETANCE AND EXCESS SALIVATION. MORE AFFECTED CATS DID NOT RECOVER IN 2 WEEKS.

00247

ROHOVSKY, M.W.
GRIESEMER, R.A.

EXPERIMENTAL FELINE INFECTIOUS ENTERITIS IN THE GERMFREE CAT.
PATH.VET. 4:391-410,1967.
IN THE ABSENCE OF OTHER MICROORGANISMS THE VIRUS OF FELINE INFECTIOUS ENTERITIS PRODUCED A MILD, NON-FATAL CLINICAL DISEASE IN GERMFREE CATS. A BIPHASIC TEMPERATURE RISE OCCURRED ON POST INOCULATION DAY (PID) 2 AND 4. ALL OF THE GERMFREE CATS BEGAN TO RECOVER BY PID 7. ABSOLUTE LYMPHOPENIA OCCURRED ON THE FIRST DAY FOLLOWED BY ABSOLUTE NEUTROPENIA ON PID 4. THE LEUCOCYTE COUNTS WERE WITHIN THE NORMAL RANGE BY PID 10. SEVERE ATROPHY OF THE THYMUS WAS THE ONLY MACROSCOPIC LESION PRODUCED. DEPLETION OF MATURE LYMPHOCYTES AND RETICULOENDOTHELIAL CELL HYPERPLASIA OCCURRED IN ALL OTHER LYMPHOCYTIC TISSUE. NO INCLUSION BODY CONSIDERED TO BE OF DIAGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE COULD BE DEMONSTRATED. THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF ENTERITIS GROSSLY OR MICROSCOPICALLY IN GERMFREE CATS.

00248

RUDY, T.A.
WOLF, H.H.
EFFECT OF INTRACEREBRAL INJECTIONS OF CARBAMYLCHOLINE AND ACETYLCHOLINE ON TEMPERATURE REGULATION IN THE CAT.
BRAIN RESEARCH 38:117-130,1972.
ONE MICROLITER OF 0.01 M CARBAMYLCHOLINE, INJECTED INTO THE DIENCEPHALON OR MID-BRAIN OF UNANESTHETIZED, PARTIALLY RESTRAINED CATS PRODUCED ONE OF THREE EFFECTS: A MAJOR INCREASE IN COLONIC TEMPERATURE, USUALLY PRECEDED BY A SMALL DECREASE; A SMALL DECREASE IN COLONIC TEMPERATURE FOLLOWED BY AN EQUALLY SMALL INCREASE; A MAJOR DECREASE IN COLONIC TEMPERATURE FOLLOWED BY AN INCREASE IN VARIABLE MAGNITUDE. MAJOR DECREASES IN TEMPERATURE WERE USUALLY ACCOMPANIED BY VASODILATION OF THE EAR PINNA AND REDUCED EMG ACTIVITY. INCREASES IN TEMPERATURE WERE ACCOMPANIED BY INCREASED EMG ACTIVITY AND OFTEN BY VASOCONSTRICTION (WHEN THE LATTER WAS MEASURABLE DUE TO A PRIOR DECREASE IN VASOMOTOR TONE). HYPERTHERMIC EFFECTS WERE ELICITABLE BY INJECTIONS INTO WIDESPREAD HYPOTHALAMIC AND UPPER MIDBRAIN LOCI. HYPOTHERMIC RESPONSES WERE OBTAINED BY INJECTIONS ONLY INTO THE ROSTRAL HYPOTHALAMUS AND PREOPTIC REGIONS. REGARDLESS OF THE RESPONSE ELICITED BY 0.01 M CARBAMYLCHOLINE, INCREASING THE DOSE 0.03 OR 0.10 M USUALLY AUGMENTED THE INITIAL HYPOTHERMIC PHASE, IN SOME INSTANCES TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THE FIRST TYPE OF RESPONSE WERE CONVERTED TO THE THIRD TYPE OF RESPONSES. CONVERSELY, LOWERING THE DOSE TO 0.003 M IN SOME CASES RESULTED IN ATTENUATION OF THE HYPOTHERMIC PHASE SO THAT HYPERTHERMIA BECAME THE PREDOMINANT EFFECT. THE EFFECTS OF 0.03 OR 0.10 M ACETYLCHOLINE (MIXED WITH AN EQUAL WEIGHT OF ESERINE SULFATE) WERE SIMILAR TO, BUT OF LESSER MAGNITUDE AND DURATION, THAN THOSE ELICITED BY CARBAMYLCHOLINE.

00249

CONNOR, J.D.
ROSSI, G.V.
BAKER, W.W.
CHARACTERISTICS OF TREMOR IN CATS FOLLOWING INJECTIONS

OF CARBACHOL INTO THE CAUDATE NUCLEUS.
EXP.NEUROL. 14:371-382,1966.

00250

CONNOR, J.D.
ROSSI, G.Y.
BAKER, W.W.
ANALYSIS OF THE TREMOR INDUCED BY INJECTION OF CHOLINERGIC AGENTS INTO THE CAUDATE NUCLEUS.
INT.J.NEUROPHARMACOL. 5:207-216,1966.

00251

FELDBERG, W.
MYERS, R.D.
CHANGES IN TEMPERATURE PRODUCED BY MICROINJECTIONS OF AMINES INTO THE ANTERIOR HYPOTHALAMUS OF CATS.
J.PHYSIOL.LONDON 177:239-245,1965.

00252

RUDY, T.A.
WOLF, H.H.
THE EFFECT OF INTRAHYPOTHALAMICALLY-INJECTED SYMPATHOMIMETIC AMINES ON TEMPERATURE REGULATION IN THE CAT.
J.PHARMACOL.EXPTL.THERAP. 179:218-235,1971.

00254

SHADDUCK, J.A.
PAKES, S.P.
ENCEPHALITOZOONOSIS (NOSEMATOSIS) AND TOXOPLASMOSIS.
AM.J.PATHO 64(3):657-672,1971.
SPONTANEOUS ENCEPHALITOZOONOSIS AND TOXOPLASMOSIS HAVE INTERFERED SIGNIFICANTLY WITH THE INTERPRETATION OF DATA OBTAINED WITH EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS. ENCEPHALITOZOONOSIS, ESPECIALLY, CONTINUES TO BE AN IMPORTANT PROBLEM BECAUSE OF ITS HIGH INCIDENCE (20-50%) IN LABORATORY RATS, MICE AND RABBITS, AND BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF A SIMPLE RELIABLE DIAGNOSTIC TEST. THE USE OF SUSCEPTIBLE CELL CULTURES INSTEAD OF MICE FOR THE DETECTION OF VIABLE ORGANISMS ITS SUGGESTED UNTIL AN ACCEPTABLE SEROLOGIC METHOD BECOMES AVAILABLE. THE NEW DATA ON THE ROLE OF THE CAT AS THE SOURCE OF THE INFECTIOUS OOCYST OF TOXOPLASMA REEMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING EFFECTIVE BARRIERS BETWEEN SPECIES WHEN HOUSING LABORATORY ANIMALS.

00255

MEIER, F.W.
URETHROADENOCYSTITIS IN THE MALE CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 151(8):1059-1071,1967.
ELEVEN CASES OF LOWER URINARY TRACT DISEASE IN MALE CATS WERE CLINICALLY INVESTIGATED. CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS AND LABORATORY PROCEDURES POINTED TO A MICROBE AS THE ETIOLOGIC AGENT. PSEUDOMONAS WAS ISOLATED AND CULTURALLY IDENTIFIED IN EVERY CASE. A METHOD OF DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN OBSTRUCTIVE AND NONOBSTRUCTIVE FORMS OF DISEASE WAS BASED ON PALPABLE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE URINARY BLADDER. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF NECROPSY FINDINGS ARE INCLUDED. THE NATURE OF THE LESIONS IN THIS DISEASE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PSEUDOMONAS ORGANISMS ARE COMPATIBLE. CLINICAL PROCEDURE INCLUDES OUTLINE OF PREPARATION OF PATIENT, REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTION, CATHETERIZATION, BACTERIOLOGIC

DETERMINATIONS, AND A TABLE OF ALL ORGANISMS ISOLATED. TREATMENT WITH A WIRE LOOP AND 1/12 N SULFURIC ACID SOLUTION WAS SUCCESSFUL. WITH APPLICATION OF A TOPICAL ANESTHETIC, GENERAL ANESTHESIA WAS NOT NECESSARY.

00256

JONES, F.
EYLES, E.
GIBSON, C.L.
THE PREVALENCE OF TOXOPLASMOSIS IN THE DOMESTIC CAT.
AM. J. TROP. MED. HYG. 6:820-826, 1957.

00257

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JAP. J. MED. SCI. BIOL. 22:319-326, 1969.

00258

KOESTNER, A.
COLE, C.R.
COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF THE PATHOGENESIS OF CEREBRAL TOXOPLASMOSIS IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS.
FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGR. NEUROPATHOL., MUNICH, PROC. III., PAGES 297-303, 1961.

00259

WORK, K.
THE INCIDENCE OF TOXOPLASMA ANTIBODIES AMONG DOGS AND CATS IN DENMARK.
ACTA PATHO. ET MICROBIOL. SCAND. 75:447-456, 1969.
OF 954 DOGS EXAMINED BY THE DYE-TEST, 42.5% WERE POSITIVE WITH TITRES OF 1:10 OR HIGHER. THE INFECTION RATE IN DOGS UNDER 6 MONTHS OF AGE WAS LOWER THAN IN OLDER DOGS. THERE WAS NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SEXES NOR AMONG GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS. OF 184 CATS, 62.5% HAD TOXOPLASMA ANTIBODIES; THER WAS NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CATS UNDER AND OVER ONE YEAR OF AGE, NOR BETWEEN SEXES.

00260

MEIER, H.
HOLZWORTH, J.
GRIFFITHS, R.C.
TOXOPLASMOSIS IN THE CAT: FOURTEEN CAES.
J. A. V. M. A. 131:395-414, 1957.

00261

SHEFFIELD, H.G.
MELTON, M.L.
TOXOPLASMA GONDII: THE OOCYST, SPOROZOITE, AND INFECTION OF CULTURED CELLS.
SCIENCE 167:892-893, 1970.

00262

SIIM, J.C.
BIERING-SORENSEN, U.
MOLLER, T.
TOXOPLASMOSIS IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

ACVANCES VET. SCI. 8:335-429, 1963.

00263

JARRETT, O.
LAIRD, H.M.
HAY, D.
CRIGHTON, G.W.
REPLICATION OF CAT LEUKAEMIA VIRUS IN CELL CULTURES.
NATURE 219:521-522,1968.
THE AUTHORS DESCRIBE THE INFECTION OF PRIMARY CULTURES OF KITTEN TISSUES (COMBINED SPLEEN, THYMUS, LIVER, KIDNEY AND HEART) WITH CLV. IN A SECOND EXPERIMENT KITTEN EMBRYO LUNG MONOLAYER CELLS WERE ALSO INFECTED WITH CLV. NO APPARENT DIFFERENCES IN GROSS CELLULAR MORPHOLOGY WERE SEEN BETWEEN THE TWO. IT SEEMS THAT CLV CAN REPLICATE CONTINUOUSLY IN HOMOLOGOUS CELL CULTURES.

00264

OMAR, A.R.
OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA IN CATS.
J. PATH. BACT. 82:303-314, 1961.

00265

JOWSEY, J.
RAISZ, L.G.
EXPERIMENTAL OSTEOPOROSIS AND PARATHYROID ACTIVITY.
ENDOCRINOLOGY 82:384-396, 1968.
OSTEOPOROSIS WAS PRODUCED EXPERIMENTALLY IN ADULT CATS BY FEEDING A CALCIUM-DEFICIENT DIET. AFTER THIS DIET WAS FED FOR 5 TO 17 MONTHS, A 10-FOLD INCREASE IN RESORPTION AND A 5-FOLD INCREASE IN FORMATION OF BONE OCCURRED. AT THE START OF THE STUDY, THE CATS WERE 12 MONTHS OF AGE AND HAD CLOSED EPIPHYSES AND MATURE SKELETONS.

00266

HILLABY, J.
ANCESTORS OF THE TABBY.
NEW SCIENTIST P.404-405,1968.
THE AUTHOR REVIEWS THE USE MAN AND CAT HAVE MADE OF EACH OTHER OVER THE THOUSANDS OF YEARS OF THE CAT'S DOMESTICATION. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE ALLEY CAT IS NOT VERY SEPARATED GENETICALLY FROM ITS WILD ANCESTORS.

00268

CANNON, W.B.
NEWTON, H.F.
BRIGHT, E.M.
MENKIN, V.
MENKIN, J.
MOORE, R.M.
SOME ASPECTS OF THE PHYSIOLOGY OF ANIMALS SURVIVING COMPLETE EXCLUSION OF SYMPATHETIC NERVE IMPULSES.
AM. J. PHYSIOL. 89:84-107, 1929.
MENTION INDIRECT ARTERIAL PRESSURE RECORDINGS IN CATS DURING "EXCITEMENT".

00269

ABRAHAMS, V.C.
HILTON, S.M.
ZBROZYNA, A.
THE ROLE OF ACTIVE MUSCLE VASODILATATION IN THE ALERTING STAGE OF THE DEFENCE REACTION.

J. PHYSIOL., LONDON 171:189-202, 1964.
THE AUTHORS MONITORED FEMORAL VENOUS BLOOD TEMPERATURE AS AN INDEX OF LOCAL BLOOD FLOW IN THE CAT AND REPORTED A CHOLINERGIC MEDIATED VASODILATION IN MUSCLE VESSELS IN RESPONSE TO LIGHT SENSORY STIMULI SIMPLY INDUCING ALERTING, WHICH THE AUTHORS REGARDED AS A RESPONSE PREPARATORY TO EMOTIONAL ACTIVITY.

00270

COBBOLD, A.
FOLKOW, B.
LUNDGREN, O.
WALLENTIN, I.
BLOOD FLOW, CAPILLARY FILTRATION COEFFICIENTS AND REGIONAL BLOOD VOLUME RESPONSES IN THE INTESTINE OF THE CAT DURING STIMULATION OF THE HYPOTHALAMIC "DEFENCE" AREA.
ACTA PHYSIOL. SCAND. 61:467-475, 1964.

00271

FOLKOW, B.
LISANDER, B.
TUTTLE, R.S.
WANG, S.C.
CHANGES IN CARDIAC OUTPUT UPON STIMULATION OF THE HYPOTHALAMIC DEFENCE AREA AND THE MEDULLARY DEPRESSOR AREA IN THE CAT.
ACTA PHYSIOL. SCAND. 72:220-233, 1968.

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RUBENSTEIN, E.H.
FOLKOW, B.
BEHAVIORAL AND AUTONOMIC PATTERNS EVOKED BY STIMULATION OF THE LATERAL HYPOTHALAMIC AREA IN THE CAT.
ACTA PHYSIOL. SCAND. 65:292-299, 1965.

00273

ROSEN, A.
AUGMENTED CARDIAC CONTRACTION, HEART ACCELARATION, AND SKELETAL MUSCLE VASODILATATION PRODUCED BY HYPOTHALAMIC STIMULATION IN CATS.
ACTA PHYSIOL. SCAND. 52:291-308, 1961.

00274

HOLMES, R.
THE OCCURRENCE OF BLOOD GROUPS IN CATS.
J. EXP. BIOL. 30:350-357, 1953.

00275

TODD, N.B.
METRICAL AND NON-METRICAL VARIATION IN THE SKULLS OF GIR LIONS. II.
CARNIVORE GENETICS NEWSLETTER NO. 7, P. 162-166, 1969.
TWO GROUPS OF LIONS, 16 GIR AND 15 INDIAN, HAD VARIOUS SKULL MEASUREMENTS MADE. THE INDIAN LIONS DIED BETWEEN 1857 AND 1945 THE GIR LIONS FROM 1953-1967. COMPARISONS OF VALUES OF THE 2 GROUPS ARE DISCUSSED.

00276

SIMON, N.
HOLZWORTH, J.
EOSINOPHILIC LEUKEMIA IN A CAT.
CORNELL VET. 57(4):579-597,1967.
A CASE HISTORY OF EOSINOPHILIC LEUKEMIA IN A 4-YEAR

FEMALE CAT WITH DIARRHEA AND PRONOUNCED EOSINOPHILIA. PRIME DIAGNOSTIC CLUES WERE THE CAT'S POOR THERAPEUTIC RESPONSE TO CORTICOSTEROIDS (WHICH RULED OUT EOSINOPHILIC ENTERITIS), REFRACTORY ANEMIA, INCREASED POPULATION OF IMMATURE EOSINOPHILS IN PERIPHERAL BLOOD, INCREASED EOSINOPHILS IN THE BONE MARROW, AND SPLENOMEGALY. AT POST-MORTEM, AND HISTOPATHOLOGY EXAM, THERE WAS AN EVIDENT TUMOR IN THE KIDNEYS, AND EOSINOPHILIC INVASION OF MARROW, LIVER, SPLEEN, LYMPH NODES, INTESTINE AND HEART.

00278

POILEY, S.M.
AN IMPROVED METHOD FOR LIMITING THE INTRODUCTION OR TRANSMISSION OF PATHOGENS IN PRODUCTION AND RESEARCH ANIMAL AREAS.
LAB.ANIM.CARE. 17(6):573-580,1967.
BARRIER SYSTEMS FOR ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND THE PROTECTION OF RESEARCH ANIMALS REQUIRE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES WHICH DISCOURAGE FREQUENT VISITS BY SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL. BY ELIMINATING THE SELF-PERPETUATING FACTOR IN PRODUCTION COLONIES, AND ISOLATING INDIVIDUAL GROUPS IN HOLDING ROOMS BY MEANS OF PROTECTIVE DEVICES, LIMITATIONS ARE IMPOSED UPON THE PROBABLE INTRODUCTION OR TRANSMISSION OF DISEASES. FURTHER SUPPORT IS AFFORDED BY APPROPRIATE FACILITIES DESIGN.

00279

LAWRENCE, J.S.
ERWIN, D.M.
WETRICH, R.M.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
AM. J. PHYSIOL. 144:284, 1945.
THE RATE OF UTILIZATION OF LEUKOCYTES IN THE CAT IS GIVEN.

00280

LAWRENCE, J.S.
VALENTINE, W.N.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
BLOOD 2:40, 1947.
THE RATE OF UTILIZATION OF THROMBOCYTES IN THE CAT IS GIVEN.

00287

KILHAM, L.
MARGOLIS, G.
COLBY, E.D.
CONGENITAL INFECTIONS OF CATS AND FERRETS BY FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA VIRUS MANIFESTED BY CEREBELLAR HYPOPLASIA.
LAB.INVEST. 17(5):465-480,1967.
IN A STUDY OF INTRAUTERINE INFECTIONS WITH THE PANLEUKOPENIA VIRUS, THE UTERI OF PREGNANT CATS WERE EXPOSED AND FETUSES INOCULATED DIRECTLY. THE SEVERITY OF INFECTIONS INDUCED VARIED WITH THE TIME OF GESTATION AND THE DURATION OF THE INFECTIOUS PROCESS, BUT IN GENERAL THE VIRAL ATTACK CENTERED ON THE EXTERNAL GERMINAL LAYER OF THE CEREBELLUM AND WAS CHARACTERIZED BY AN EARLY INCLUSION BODY PHASE, FOLLOWED BY CYTOPATHIC EFFECTS WHICH FINALLY LED TO A SEVERE DEGREE OF CEREBELLAR HYPOPLASIA. ONE

PREGNANT CAT AND ONE PREGNANT FERRET WERE GIVEN FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA VIRUS PARENTERALLY. IN EACH CASE THE VIRUS PASSED THROUGH THE PLACENTAL BARRIER AND INDUCED CEREBELLAR HYPOPLASIA IN A FETUS WHICH WAS SACRIFICED AFTER BIRTH. HISTOLOGIC FINDINGS ARE PRESENTED IN DETAIL. THESE INOCULATIONS DEMONSTRATED THAT A PICTURE SIMILAR TO THAT SEEN IN CATS WITH SPONTANEOUS CEREBELLAR ATAXIA CAN BE INDUCED BY INTRAUTERINE INFECTIONS UNDER EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS. STUDIES WERE ALSO MADE OF KITTENS SENT TO US HAVING THE SPONTANEOUS DISEASE. IT WAS SHOWN THAT SUCH ANIMALS CAN BE CARRIERS OF ACTIVE VIRUS FOR MONTHS AFTER BIRTH IN VARIOUS ORGANS, AND ESPECIALLY IN KIDNEYS AS CAN BE SHOWN BY DIRECT CULTIVATION. PARALLELS BETWEEN CONGENITAL INFECTIONS OF PANLEUKOPENIA OF CATS AND RUBELLA INFECTIONS OF MAN FORM THE SUBJECT OF A FINAL DISCUSSION.

00283

WARKANY, J.
TAKACS, E.
CHANGES OF ENDOCRINE GLANDS PRODUCED BY TERATOGENIC METHODS: THE PITUITARY GLAND.
ARCH.PATH. 85:101-113,1968.

SPECIMENS OBTAINED FROM TERATOLOGIC EXPERIMENTS CAN BE USED FOR EXAMINATION OF QUESTIONS ABOUT PRENATAL PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHLOGY. IN EXENCEPHALIC NEAR-TERM FETUSES THE ANTERIOR PITUITARY LOBES ARE USUALLY PRESENT, BUT THEIR POSITIONS AND CONNECTIONS WITH THE POSTERIOR LOBES AND THE BRAIN ARE VARIABLE. THE ADRENALS OF SUCH ANIMALS SHOW NORMAL DIFFERENTIATION AND ONLY SLIGHTLY REDUCED SIZE. IN APITUITARY FETUSES THE ADRENALS ARE ALSO PRESENT BUT THEY ARE SMALL AND UNDIFFERENTIATED. IN HYDROCEPHALIC FETUSES THE PITUITARIES APPEAR NORMAL AT THE END OF GESTATON.

00290

OKOSHI, S.
USUI, M.
EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON TOXASCARIS LEONINA. I. INCIDENCE OF T.LEONINA AMONG DOGS AND CATS IN JAPAN.
JAP.J.VET.SCI. 29:185-194,1967.

THE DIFFERENCES IN MORPHOLOGY AMONG THREE SPECIES OF ASCARIDS, TOXASCARIS LEONINA, TOXOCARA CANIS, AND T. CATI WERE DISCUSSED. THEN THE INCIDENCE OF THESE PARASITES IN THE VETERINARY HOSPITAL, UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO, WAS MENTIONED. RESULTS ARE SUMMARIZED AS FOLLOWS. T. LEONINA BEGAN TO BE OBSERVED IN DOGS IN 1958. ITS INCIDENCE AMONG THE DOGS EXAMINED AT THE HOSPITAL DURING THE PAST NINE YEARS WAS AS LOW AS 1.27% WHILE THAT OF T. CANIS WAS 9.62%. IT WAS ASSUMED THAT IMPORTED DOGS MIGHT BE THE MAIN SOURCE OF T. LEONINA INFECTION IN DOGS. T. LEONINA WAS INFECTIVE EQUALLY TO YOUNG AND ADULT DOGS. FIVE CATS WERE FOUND INFECTED WITH T. LEONINA IN 1965 AND 1966. THEY WERE IMPORTED CATS OR CATS WHICH HAD GOT IN TOUCH WITH IMPORTED CATS. THIS IS THE FIRST DESCRIPTION OF FELINE INFECTION WITH T. LEONINA IN JAPAN. THE INCIDENCE OF T. LEONINA

AMONG CATS FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS WAS 5.0% AND THAT OF T. CATI 17.0%. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THE PREVALENCE OF T. LEONINA IN DOGS AND CATS IN FUTURE MIGHT INCREASE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN INCREASE IN NUMBER OF IMPORTED PET ANIMALS.

00293

WINTROBE, M.M.
SHUMACKER, H.B., JR.
ERYTHROCYTE STUDIES IN THE MAMMALIAN FETUS AND NEWBORN.
AM.J.ANAT. 58(2):313-328,1936.
THIS REPORT INCLUDES DATA ON 11 CAT FETUSES AND 8 NEWBORN CATS, AS WELL AS DATA ON PIGS, RABBITS, RATS, AND DOGS. THE AGE OF FETUSES WERE ESTIMATED TO RANGE BETWEEN 35 AND ABOUT 50 DAYS FOR CATS IN UTERO, AND UP TO 14 DAYS AFTER BIRTH. NO TABLES OF VALUES ARE GIVEN, BUT A FIGURE SHOWING RELATIVE CURVES FOR THE CAT'S RED BLOOD CELL NUMBERS, HEMOGLOBIN, HEMATOCRIT, RED CELL DIAMETER, CORPUSCULAR VOLUME, MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN AND MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION IS GIVEN. RED BLOOD CELL COUNT, HEMOGLOBIN AND HEMATOCRIT ARE LOW IN THE FETUS, WHILE THE RED CELL IS LARGE, CHIEFLY NUCLEATED AND CONTAINS RELATIVELY HIGH AMOUNTS OF HEMOGLOBIN. AS THE FETUS AGES, THE FIRST GROUP INCREASES, WITH A CORRESPONDING DECREASE IN THE SECOND GROUP. MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION REMAINS STABLE. THERE IS A PERIOD DURING WHICH THESE CHANGES TAKE PLACE RAPIDLY, CORRESPONDING, AT LEAST IN MAN AND THE RABBIT, TO THE PERIOD IN WHICH BLOOD FORMATION IN THE LIVER IS MOST INTENSE.

00294

WURSTER, D.H.
BENIRSCHKE, K.
COMPARATIVE CYTOGENETIC STUDIES IN THE ORDER CARNIVORA.
CHROMOSOMA 24:336-382,1968.
THE CHROMOSOME MORPHOLOGY OF AT LEAST 93 SPECIES OF CARNIVORES HAS NOW BEEN INVESTIGATED. THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN SUMMARIZED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF 124 ARTICLES IS GIVEN. FOR THE DOMESTIC CAT, 2N IS 38; NF IS 72.

00295

GLENN, B.L.
GLENN, H.G.
OMTVEDT, I.T.
CONGENITAL PORPHYRIA IN THE DOMESTIC CAT (FELIS CATUS): PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS ON INHERITANCE PATTERN.
AM.J.VET.RES. 29(8):1653-1657,1968.
BASED ON INITIAL DATA, THE INHERITANCE PATTERN OF THE PORPHYRIC TRAIT IN CATS IS COMPATIBLE WITH A HYPOTHESIS OF SIMPLE MENDELIAN AUTOSOMAL DOMINANCE AND APPEARS TO BE ANALOGOUS TO THAT OF CONGENITAL PORPHYRIA IN SWINE. DOMINANT INHERITANCE OF CONGENITAL PORPHYRIA IN SWINE AND IN CATS, AS OPPOSED TO RECESSIVE INHERITANCE OF THE CONDITION IN MAN AND IN CATTLE, SUGGESTS THERE MAY BE FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES IN THE BIOCHEMICAL MECHANISMS INVOLVED IN THE 2 SPECIES GROUPS.

00296

LLOYD, D.P.C.
ACTION OF SODIUM ACETYLSALICYLATE UPON SWEAT GLANDS OF THE CAT'S FOOT PAD.
PROC.NAT.ACAD.SCI. 60(4):1319-1322,1968.
SODIUM ACETYLSALICYLATE, AT A DOSE OF 100 MG/KG I.V., BY MEANS OTHER THAN CENTRAL ACTION, CAN INDUCE SOME SECRETORY ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF SWEAT GLAND CELLS. A DOSE OF 30 MG/KG DOES NOT INDUCE SUCH ACTIVITY.

00299

MILLER, W.L.
TRUBOWITZ, S.
A SIMPLE METHOD FOR THE RETRIEVAL OF HUMAN MARROW TISSUE PARTICLES FROM ASPIRATES.
AMER.J.CLIN.PATH. 50(5):661-663,1968.
HUMAN MARROW TISSUE PROCURED BY ASPIRATION IS USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH BLOOD AND THEREFORE, AWKWARD TO PROCESS FOR QUANTITATIVE STUDIES. A METHOD IS DESCRIBED FOR SIMPLE AND EFFICIENT SEPARATION AND COLLECTION OF QUANTITIES OF MARROW TISSUE SUFFICIENT FOR INVESTIGATIONAL PURPOSES. AN INDICATION OF THE SAMPLE SIZE OBTAINED IN THIS LABORATORY IS GIVEN.

00300

PRESCOTT, C.W.
A CASE OF TONSILITIS IN A CAT.
AUSTRAL.VET.J. 44:331-332,1968.
A BILATERAL NECROTISING TONSILITIS IN A CAT IS REPORTED. FUSIFORMIS SP WERE PLENTIFUL IN THE LESIONS AND WERE BELIEVED TO BE THE PRIMARY CAUSE. THE CONDITION FAILED TO RESPOND TO EITHER PENICILLIN OR CHLORAMPHENICOL THERAPY, BUT WAS RAPIDLY CURED BY TONSILECTOMY USING ELECTROCAUTERY.

00311

WALNUT, T.H.
A MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CHANGES IN THE SIZE AND SHAPE OF BONES DURING GROWTH.
GROWTH 31:217-230,1967.
A MATHEMATICAL METHOD IS DEVELOPED SUITABLE FOR DESCRIPTION OF THE GROWTH OF BONES. IT IS DESIGNED FOR USE IN ANALYZING THE RESULT OF DYE FEEDING EXPERIMENTS IN BONE GROWTH. VARIOUS TYPES OF GROWTH ARE CLASSIFIED AND THEIR OBSERVED COLOR PATTERNS IN DYE FEEDING EXPERIMENTS ARE DISCUSSED. IT IS FOUND THAT IN INCREMENTAL GROWTH THERE IS ONE AND ONLY STATIONARY POINT. SIMPLE GEOMETRIC METHODS ARE GIVEN FOR THE LOCATION OF THE STATIONARY POINT IN SEVERAL COMMON TYPES OF GROWTH.

00312

ADAMS, T.
BODY-TEMPERATURE REGULATION IN THE NORMAL AND COLD-ACCLIMATIZED CAT.
J.APPL.PHYSIOL. 18(4):772-777,1963.
THE ROLE OF THE ANTERIOR HYPOTHALAMUS AS A TEMPERATURE SENSIBLE AREA SERVING A THERMAL REGULATORY INPUT FUNCTION FOR BODY-TEMPERATURE CONTROL IN CATS LIVING AT 25 C (NONCOLD ACCLIMATIZED) OR 5 C (COLD ACCLIMATIZED) WAS TESTED BY SELECTIVELY CHANGING DIENCEPHALIC TEMPERATURES IN THE UNANESTHETIZED ANIMAL RESTING AT 23 C AMBIENT

TEMPERATURE. EXTREMITY AND INTERNAL BODY-TEMPERATURE AND METABOLIC-RATE RESPONSES WERE MONITORED DURING THE INDUCED THERMAL SHIFTS. BOTH GROUPS OF ANIMALS SHOWED GREATER PERIPHERAL VASOMOTOR AND INTERNAL BODY-TEMPERATURE CHANGES CONSEQUENT TO HYPOTHALAMIC HEATING THAN COOLING; NO MODIFICATION OF THESE TEST PATTERNS WAS NOTED AS A FUNCTION OF WHOLE-BODY COLD ACCLIMATIZATION. THE TEMPERATURE-SENSIBLE ANTERIOR HYPOTHALAMIC AREAS APPEAR TO BE MORE INFLUENTIAL IN PROTECTING AGAINST HYPERTHERMIA THAN HYPOTHERMIA AND THEIR FUNCTION IN BIOTHERMAL CONTROL DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE ALTERED BY WHOLE-BODY COLD ACCLIMATIZATION.

00315

JACOBSON, S.A.
A SURVEY OF ANIMAL BONE TUMORS: ANALYSIS OF 500 CASES.
AM.J.CLIN.PATH. 50(5):622,1968.
OF THE CASES SURVEYED, 338 WERE CANINE, 53 WERE FELINE, 39 WERE EQUINE, 2 WERE BOVINE, 22 WERE OVINE, THREE WERE PORCINE, THREE WERE RODENT, FIVE WERE PRIMATE, ONE WAS CAPRINE, FOUR WERE CERVINE, ONE WAS MUSTELLID, TWO WERE CANIDAE OTHER THAN THE DOG, TWO WERE FELIDAE OTHER THAN THE CAT, AND TWO WERE UNKNOWN. ALMOST HALF OF THE TUMORS WERE OSTEOSARCOMAS. THERE WERE 44 CHONDROSARCOMAS AND 78 OSSIFYING FIBROMAS; 23 WERE DIAGNOSED BY THE AUTHOR AS PAROSTEAL OSTEOMA. THERE WERE 18 BENIGN AND 2 MALIGNANT OSTEOGENIC TUMORS, 15 EXTRASKELETAL OSTEOSARCOMAS, AND 10 FIBROSARCOMAS. THE REMAINDER INCLUDED OSTEOCHONDROMA (SOLITARY AND MULTIPLE), CHONDRIFYING FIBROMA, PERIOSTEAL CHONDROMA, CHONDROMA, CHONDRO-OSSEOUS FIBROMA, NONOSSIFYING FIBROMA, ECCHONDROMA, MYELOMA, POSSIBLE EWINGS SARCOMA, MYELOID LEUKEMIA, MYELOCYTOMA, RETICULUM CELL SARCOMA, UNIDENTIFIED ROUND CELL SARCOMA, MALIGNANT LYMPHOMA, HEMANGIOMA, HEMANGIOSARCOMA, ANEURYSMAL BONE CYST (BENIGN AND MALIGNANT), HEMANGIOPERICYTOMA, OSTEOLIPOMA, LIPOSARCOMA, MENINGIOMA, NEURILEMMOMA, NEUROGENIC SARCOMA, CHONDROMAS RODENS (INTERMEDIATE AND MALIGNANT), GIANT CELL TUMOR, EOSINOPHILIC GRANULAOMA, FIBROUS DYSPLASIA, OSTEO- AND CHONDROGENIC MAMMARY TUMORS, EXTRASKELETAL OSTEOMA, EXTRASKELETAL OSTEOSARCOMA, EXTRASKELETAL CHONDROMA, EXTRASKELETAL CHONDROSARCOMA, REPARATIVE GRANULOMA OF THE JAW, MALIGNANT TERATOMA, BENIGN SYNOVIAL TUMOR, AND MALIGNANT SYNOVIOMA. SOME OF THESE WERE HITHERTO UNDESCRIBED IN ANIMALS. THE PREPONDERANCE OF MALIGNANCIES AND TUMORS IN OLDER ANIMALS CORRESPONDS TO CURRENT IMPRESSIONS.

00317

JACOBSON, S.A.
THE LOCALIZATION OF OSTEOPLASTIC SARCOMAS IN MAN AND ANIMALS.
AM.J.CLIN.PATH. 50(5):622-623,1968.
IT HAS LONG BEEN POSTULATED ON SPECULATIVE GROUNDS THAT THE PREPONDERANT INCIDENCE OF OSTEOGENIC SARCOMA IN THE LOWER EXTREMITY OF MAN IS STATISTICALLY DETERMINED. EVIDENCE TO THAT EFFECT WAS PRESENTED. OF THE AUTHOR'S 82 CASES OF HUMAN OSTEOSARCOMA, 28 WERE IN THE

HEAD, 13% IN THE CEPHALIC EXTREMITY, AND 68% IN THE CAUDAL EXTREMITY. THE ONLY GROUP OF ANIMALS PRESENTING A SIMILAR DISTRIBUTION IS THE RODENTS (RABBITS INCLUDED), WHOSE RELATIVELY MASSIVE CAUDAL EXTREMITY EVINCES THAT IT TOO CARRIES A DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE OF STRESS. OF 26 CASES IN THESE ANIMALS, 4% WERE IN THE HEAD, 8% IN THE CEPHALIC EXTREMITY, AND 54% IN THE CAUDAL. AMONG THE DOMESTIC CARNIVORES, THE FORELEGS ARE MORE HEAVILY BURDENED THAN THE HIND, INASMUCH AS THEY BEAR THE WEIGHT OF THE CHEST, HEAD, AND NECK, AND ALSO HAVE TO PROVIDE STABILITY FOR THE OFTEN VIOLENT MOTION OF THE JAWS. AMONG 172 CANINE OSTEOSARCOMAS, 19% WERE IN THE HEAD, 30% WERE IN THE CEPHALIC EXTREMITY, AND 23% WERE IN THE CAUDAL EXTREMITY. AMONG 22 FELINE CASES, 44% WERE IN THE HEAD, 17% WERE IN THE CEPHALIC EXTREMITY, AND 15% WERE IN THE CAUDAL EXTREMITY. THE DOMESTIC HERBIVORES, LIKE HERBIVORES GENERALLY, SPEND MUCH OF THEIR TIME EITHER GRAZING OR CHEWING THE CUD. THERE IS, THEREFORE, CONTINUAL STRESS ON THE HEAD, INCLUDING BOTH JAWS. OF 20 EQUINE TUMORS, 80% WERE IN THE HEAD, 5% WERE IN THE CEPHALIC EXTREMITY, AND NONE WAS IN THE CAUDAL EXTREMITY. OF 26 BOVINE TUMORS, 69% WERE IN THE HEAD, NONE WAS IN THE CEPHALIC EXTREMITY, AND 4% WERE IN THE CAUDAL EXTREMITY. OF FOUR OVINE TUMORS, TWO WERE IN THE HEAD AND THE OTHER TWO WERE IN THE STERNOCOSTAL COMPLEX. PAROSTEAL OSTEOMA FOLLOWS OSTEOSARCOMA IN ITS PATTERNS OF LOCALIZATION.

00321

ADAMS, D.B.
BACELLI, G.
MANCIA, G.
ZANCHETTI, A.
CARDIOVASCULAR CHANGES DURING PREPARATION FOR FIGHTING BEHAVIOUR IN THE CAT.
NATURE 220(5173):1239-1240,1968.
THE AUTHORS HAVE ANALYZED CARDIOVASCULAR CHANGES IN NATURALLY ELICITED FIGHTING IN THE CAT.

00322

WILKINSON, G.T.
A REVIEW OF DRUG TOXICITY IN THE CAT.
J.SMALL ANIM. PRACTICE 9:21-32,1968.
THE TOXICITY OF DRUGS AND THERAPEUTIC AGENTS COMMONLY USED IN FELINE MEDICINE IS REVIEWED. INCLUDED IS ARSENIC, IODINE, LEAD, MERCURY, ZINC, ARECOLINE, DICHLOROPHEN, CARBAMAZINE, MALE FERN, METHYRIDINE, PIPERAZINE, VARIOUS ANTIBIOTICS AND SULFONAMIDES, TAR DERIVATIVES, ASPIRIN, BARBITURATES AND OTHER SEDATIVES, HORMONES, PESTICIDES, AND VITAMINS.

00323

HAYWARD, A.H.S.
THORACIC EFFUSIONS IN THE CAT.
J.SMALL ANIM.PRACT. 9:75-82,1968.
THE DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF FLUID EFFUSIONS OF THE THORACIC CAVITY OF CATS IS CONSIDERED. SPECIAL REFERENCE IS MADE TO SUPPURATIVE PLEURISY ("GRANULAR PLEURISY"). THIS IS CHARACTERISED BY THE PRESENCE

OF GRANULES IN THE EXUDATE, SIMILAR TO THOSE DESCRIBED IN PLEURAL ACTINOMYCOSIS OF CARNIVORES. THE CASES DESCRIBED HOWEVER, ARE APPARENTLY NOT DUE TO ACTINOMYCES OR NOCARDIA, BUT TO A MIXTURE OF ORGANISMS, INCLUDING ANAEROBIC FUSO-BACTERIA, SPIROCHAETES, STREPTOCOCCI, PASTEURELLA, AND A GRAM-POSITIVE FILAMENTOUS ORGANISM. THE LESION IS POSSIBLY DUE TO INFECTION FROM ENDOGENOUS MOUTH ORGANISMS AND COULD ORIGINATE FROM CAT BITES.

00324

HOWARD, E.B.
JANNKE, C.C.
IMMUNOGLOBULIN DISORDER ASSOCIATED WITH FELINE EOSINOPHILIC GRANULOMATOSIS.
AM.J.VET.CLIN.PATH. 2:21-26,1968.
ELECTROPHORETIC ANALYSIS OF SERUM PROTEIN DISTRIBUTION OF 4 CATS WITH MULTIPLE EOSINOPHILIC GRANULOMAS INDICATED A SIGNIFICANT ELEVATION OF THE IMMUNOGLOBULIN CONTENT. THIS IS DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO THE POSSIBLE IMMUNOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DISEASE. NORMAL PROTEIN ANALYSIS FOR 6 NORMAL CATS ARE: SERUM PROTEIN, 6.0 GM%; ALBUMIN, 41.4%; ALPHA GLOBULIN, 15.8%; BETA GLOBULIN, 11.5%; GAMMA GLOBULIN, 26.7%.

00325

ISHMAEL, J.
HOWELL, J.M.
OBSERVATIONS ON THE PATHOLOGYOF THE SPLEEN OF THE CAT.
J.SMALL ANIM.PRACT. 9:7-13,1968.
LESIONS WERE FOUND IN THE SPLEEN OF FOUR OF SIXTY-THREE CATS EXAMINED POST MORTEM IN THE DEPARTMENT, AND COMPRISED TWO EXAMPLES OF LYMPHOSARCOMA, ONE OF CHRONIC FIBRINOUS PERITONITIS AND ONE OF SUBCAPSULAR HAEMATOMA. ABNORMALITIES WERE FOUND IN TWO CAT SPLEENS RECEIVED FROM VETERINARY SURGEONS IN GENERAL PRACTICE. IN ONE CAT THE ABNORMALITIES WERE AN HAEMANGIOSARCOMA WITH SECONDARY DEPOSITS IN THE LIVER AND IN THE OTHER EXTENSIVE MAST CELL INFILTRATION. IN ADDITION LESIONS WERE DETECTED IN THE SPLEEN OF THREE OF EIGHTY-SEVEN CATS EXAMINED POST MORTEM IN GENERAL PRACTICE. THE LESIONS WERE: MULTIPLE SECONDARY DEPOSITS OF ADENOCARCINOMA FROM A PRIMARY TUMOUR OF THE MAMMARY GLAND, A RUPTURED SPLEEN AND A FOREIGN BODY BELOW THE SPLENIC CAPSULE.

00326

LUCKE, V.M.
BASKERVILLE, A.
BARDGETT, P.L.
MANN, P.G.H.
THOMPSON, S.Y.
DEFORMING CERVICAL SPONDYLOSIS IN THE CAT ASSOCIATED WITH HYPERVITAMINOSIS A.
VET.REC. 82:141-142,1968.
A DESCRIPTION OF 2 CASES (5-YEAR OLD AND 20-MONTH OLD) OF SPONDYLOSIS IN THE CAT EVIDENTIALLY CAUSES BY PROLONGED FEEDING OF BEEF LIVER. THREE OTHER CATS SHOWED CLINICAL AND RADIOLOGICAL FINDINGS HIGHLY SUGGESTIVE OF HYPERVITAMINOSIS A, WITH IMPROVEMENT NOTED WITHIN A FEW

WEEKS OF DISCONTINUING LIVER AS PART OF THE DIET.

00327

SCHIRMER, R.G.
PIERMATTEI, D.L.
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF JAUNDICE AS A SYMPTOM IN SMALL ANIMALS.
MICHIGAN STATE UNIV.VET. 19(1):40-43,1958.

00328

LATIES, A.M.
JACOBOWITZ, D.
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE AUTONOMIC INNERVATION OF THE EYE IN MONKEY, CAT, AND RABBIT.
ANAT.REC. 156:383-395,1966.
THERE IS A DUAL INNERVATION TO BOTH SPHINCTER AND DILATORY MUSCLES, AND PROBABLY TO THE BLOOD VESSELS OF THE CAT IRIS.

00329

SELTZER, A.I.
AUTONOMIC INNERVATION OF THE CAT IRIS: AN ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDY.
ARCH.OPHTHAL. 81:70-83,1969.
AN IDENTIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL ADRENERGIC AND CHOLINERGIC NERVE TERMINALS WOULD APPEAR TO BE POSSIBLE AT THE ULTRASTRUCTURAL LEVEL. IT IS SUBMITTED THAT THERE EXISTS A SIGNIFICANT DUAL INNERVATION OF THE FELINE DILATOR MUSCLE AND TO A LESSER EXTENT A DUAL INNERVATION OF THE FELINE SPHINCTER MUSCLE. SELECTIVE DEGENERATION EXPERIMENTS HAVE BEEN PERFORMED SHOWING A RAPID DEGENERATION OF THE SPECIFIC NERVE TERMINALS WITH SPARING OF THE UNAFFECTED FIBERS.

00330

STEPHEN, E.L.
WALKER, J.S.
REMMELE, N.S.
CARTER, R.C.
MITTEN, J.Q.
SCHUH, L.G.
KLEIN, F.
THE CLINICAL ASPECTS OF RIFT VALLEY FEVER VIRUS IN HOUSEHOLD PETS: II. SUSCEPTIBILITY OF THE CAT.
TECHNICAL MANUSCRIPT 484, DEPT. OF THE ARMY, 1968, PROJECT 1B533001D426.
CHALLENGE WITH RIFT VALLEY FEVER VIRUS(RVFV) RESULTED IN AN 81% MORTALITY IN KITTENS 21 DAYS OF AGE OR YOUNGER, WHEREAS IT PRODUCED ONLY A SUBCLINICAL INFECTION IN 84-DAY-OLD KITTENS AND ADULT CATS. INFECTION IN THE LATTER GROUPS WAS DEMONSTRATED BY THE PRESENCE OF SERUM NEUTRALIZING ANTIBODIES. THUS, KITTENS 3 WEEKS OF AGE OR YOUNGER ARE AS SUSCEPTIBLE AS LAMBS AND MORE SUSCEPTIBLE THAN CALVES TO RVFV. OTHER DATA INDICATED (I) THE POSSIBLE EXISTENCE OF CROSS-IMMUNITY BETWEEN RVFV AND SOME OTHER, AS YET UNKNOWN, ENTITY AND (II) THE POSSIBILITY OF BOTH HORIZONTAL (KITTEN-TO-KITTEN) AND ASCENDING (KITTEN-TO-ADULT) TRANSMISSION OF RVFV. THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY ARE DISCUSSED.

00332

COCK, E.V.
OSTERODYSTROPHY IN SIAMESE KITTENS.
VET.REC. 71:468,1959.

00333
KROOK, L.
BARRETT, R.B.
USUI, K.
WOLKE, R.
NUTRITIONAL SECONDARY HYPERPARATHYROIDISM IN THE CAT.
CORNELL VET. 53:224-240,1963.
ROENTGENOLOGIC, CLINICOPATHOLOGIC, AND MORPHOLOGIC DATA WAS PRESENTED SHOWING THAT THE NATURE OF A CAT DISEASE, HITHERTO KNOWN AS OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA OR JUVENILE OSTEOPOROSIS, IS A NUTRITIONAL SECONDARY HYPERPARATHYROIDISM. THREE CATS WERE STUDIED, INCLUDING A CONTROL. VALUES FOR THE CONTROL WERE: SERUM CALCIUM 10 MG%; SERUM PHOSPHORUS, 6.4 MG; SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE, 3.1 SIGMA UNITS; PARATHYROID CYTOPLASM TO NUCLEUS RATIO, 1.7 +/- 0.12; PARATHYROID NUCLEAR SURFACE, 18.30 +/- 0.61 PLANIMETER UNITS; PARATHYROID PARENCHYMA TO INTERSTITIUM RATIO, 6.1 +/-0.29.

00334
LAMB, T.W.
VENTILARORY RESPONSES TO HIND LIMB EXERCISES IN ANESTHETIZED CATS AND DOGS.
RESPIRATION PHYSIOL. 6:88-104,1968.
IN SIX CATS AND TWO DOGS ANESTHETIZED WITH PENTOBARBITAL, GRADED ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF INTACT SCIATIC NERVES RESULTED IN INCREASES IN TOTAL BODY OXYGEN CONSUMPTION WHICH WERE DISTRIBUTED OVER A RANGE OF VALUES FROM THE RESTING LEVEL TO TWICE THAT AMOUNT. FOR THE TWO CATS AND TWO DOGS STUDIED BEFORE SPINAL CORD TRANSECTION, VENTILATORY RESPONSES TO INCREASES IN METABOLISM WERE SUCH THAT NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGES WERE OBSERVED IN THE ARTERIAL P SUBSCRIPT CO-2, PH OR P SUBSCRIPT O-2 FROM VALUES SEEN AT REST. IN THESE FOUR ANIMALS AND IN THE FOUR ADDITIONAL CATS ALL STUDIED AFTER LUMBAR SPINAL CORD TRANSECTION, SCIATIC NERVE STIMULATION WAS AGAIN ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASES IN METABOLISM AND CONSTANCY OF THE ARTERIAL P SUBSCRIPT CO-2. WHEN OXYGEN CONSUMPTION WAS ANALYZED WITH REGARD TO ARTERIAL P SUBSCRIPT CO-2 HOMEOSTASIS, THESE RELATIVELY SMALL CHANGES IN METABOLISM WERE FOUND TO BE SUFFICIENT TO QUANTITATE THE INFLUENCE OF LIMB RECEPTORS. ALTHOUGH THE PRESENT STUDY GIVES NO INFORMATION ABOUT TRANSIENTS, IT SUGGESTS THAT DURING CONTINUING EXERCISE, LIMB RECEPTORS PLAY A SMALL ROLE OR ONE WHICH CAN BE FULFILLED BY OTHER FACTORS.

00335
BLAKE, J.A.
A TECHNIQUE FOR CASTRATING CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 154(1):25,1969.
A COMPARISON OF 2 COMMON METHODS OF APPROACHING THE PROBLEM OF HEMORRHAGE AFTER FELINE CASTRATION WITH A SUGGESTED METHOD WHICH REQUIRES KNOTTING THE SPERMATIC CORD ON ITSELF.

00337
ILJIN, N.A.

TEMPERATURE EFFECTS ON THE COLOR OF THE SIAMESE CAT.
J.HERED. 21:309-318,1930.

00338

CREW, F.A.E.
THE GENETICS OF SEXUALITY OF ANIMALS.
CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, 1927.

00339

SCHNELLE, G.B.
FLEA COLLAR SAFETY.
J.A.V.M.A. 154(2):137,1969.
THE LETTER WRITER HAS HAD LITTLE EXPERIENCE WITH EXPECTED SKIN PROBLEMS IN DOGS AND CATS WHICH WEAR FLEA COLLARS.

00340

BARR, M.L.
BERTRAM, E.G.
A MORPHOLOGICAL DISTINCTION BETWEEN NEURONES OF THE MALE AND FEMALE, AND THE BEHAVIOUR OF THE NUCLEOLAR SATELLITE DURING ACCELERATED NUCLEOPROTEIN SYNTHESIS.
NATURE (LONDON) 163:676-677,1949.

00341

ELZAY, R.P.
HUGES, R.D.
ANODONTIA IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 154(6):667-670,1969.
A CLINICAL REPORT OF ANDONTIA IN AN ADULT CAT.

00342

BOND, E.
DORFMAN, H.D.
SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE TONGUE IN CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 154(7):786-789,1969.
SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE TONGUE IS REPORTED MORE FREQUENTLY IN CATS THAN IN OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMALS. THIS REPORT CONTAINS 3 ADDITIONAL CASES.

00343

CARLISLE, C.H.
PENNY, R.H.C.
PRESCOTT, C.W.
DAVIDSON, H.A.
TOXIC EFFECTS OF PHENYLBUTAZONE ON THE CAT.
BRIT.VET.J. 124:560,1968.
THE ADMINISTRATION OF PHENYLBUTAZONE TWICE DAILY TO FIVE HEALTHY CATS AT A DAILY DOSAGE RATE OF 44 MG/KG BODYWEIGHT RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF FOUR CATS FOLLOWING THIRTEEN TO TWENTY DOSES. THE FIFTH CAT SURVIVED THE 21 DAYS OF THE EXPERIMENT BUT WAS DESTROYED IN EXTREMIS ON DAY 43. DEATH WAS PRECEDED BY PROGRESSIVE LOSS OF APPETITE, DECREASE IN BODYWEIGHT, DEHYDRATION AND SEVERE DEPRESSION, AND ON POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION RENAL DISEASE WAS A CONSTANT FEATURE. THE CHANGES OBSERVED IN THE PERIPHERAL BLOOD AND BONE MARROW ARE ALSO DESCRIBED.

00344

SINHA, D.P.
KEAHEY, K.K.
MOSTOSKY, U.V.
SCHIRMER, R.G.
PERFORATION OF THE ESOPHAGUS IN A CAT.

J.A.V.M.A. 154(9):1068-1070,1969.
ESOPHAGITIS WAS DIAGNOSED IN A 5-MONTH OLD MALE SIAMESE CAT. ULCERATION AND PERFORATION OF THE ESOPHAGUS OCCURRED, WITH SECONDARY COMPLICATIONS OF ACUTE PLEURISY, PERCARDITIS AND PNEUMONIA.

00345

AITKEN, I.D.
MCKUSKER, H.B.
FELINE ANAPHYLAXIS: SOME OBSERVATIONS.
VET.REC. 84:58-61,1969.
FIFTEEN ADULT CATS WERE EACH GIVEN AN INJECTION OF 10 MICROGRAMS, 1 OR 10 MG PROTEIN ANTIGEN IN COMPLETE FREUND'S ADJUVANT BY THE FOOTPAD, SUBCUTANEOUS OR INTRAMUSCULAR ROUTE. INTRAVENOUS CHALLENGE 17-27 DAYS LATER ELICITED SHOCK REACTIONS OF AN ANAPHYLACTIC NATURE IN 9 OF THE 15 CATS, AND IN 2 CASES THE OUTCOME WAS FATAL. OF THE VARIABLE SYMPTOMS OBSERVED, TRANSIENT PERIPHERAL IRRITATION AND HYPERACTIVITY OF THE ALIMENTARY SYSTEM WERE MOST COMMON. ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE SIMILARITY BETWEEN THESE EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATIONS AND CLINICALLY ENCOUNTERED FELINE ALLERGIES. IT IS CONSIDERED THAT THE APPARENT IMMUNOLOGICAL TOLERANCE OF THE CAT FOR CERTAIN ANTIGENS, SUCH AS BOVINE SERUM ALBUMIN, MAY BE RELATED TO CONTINUED INTESTINAL ABSORPTION OF INTACT PROTEINS DURING ADULT LIFE.

00346

RICH, L.J.
KIRK, R.S.
FELINE URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION: MINERAL ASPECTS.
AM.J.VET.RES. 29:2149-2156,1968.

00348

ANON.
LABORATORY ANIMAL FEEDING THE WAYNE WAY.
ALLIED MILLS, INC.
A COMMERCIAL PUBLICATION CONTAINING THE ANALYSIS OF THE VARIOUS DIETS WHICH WAYNE PRODUCES FOR LABORATORY ANIMALS. ALSO INCLUDED, ARE SOME HUSBANDRY HINTS FOR EACH SPECIE CONCERNED. NORMAL VALUES FOR CATS INCLUDE: RECOMMENDED ROOM TEMPERATURE, 70-72 F; HUMIDITY, 50-55%; EATS DRY FEED AT 4-6 WEEKS OF AGE; WATER, AD LIB; ADULT MALE WEIGHT, 4-9 POUNDS; ADULT FEMALE WEIGHT, 4-8 POUNDS; FEMALE AND MALE BREEDING AGE, 6-7 MONTHS; ESTRUS CYCLE IS POLYESTRUS, BUT VARIES GREATLY; BIRTH WEIGHT, 125 GRAMS; LITTER SIZE, 3-8; WEANING AGE, 6-8 WEEKS.

00349

BITO, L.Z.
ANIMAL RESTRAINERS FOR UNANESTHETIZED CATS AND RABBITS.
LAB. ANIMAL CARE 19(2):244-246,1969.
AN ANIMAL HOLDER DESIGNED FOR THE PAINLESS AND COMFORTABLE RESTRAINING OF UNANESTHETIZED CATS AND RABBITS IS DESCRIBED. ITS USE AND SOME MODIFICATIONS FOR VARIOUS EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS AS WELL AS SOME OF THE AUTHOR'S EXPERIENCES IN USING THIS RESTRAINER ARE DISCUSSED.

00350

CRIGHTON, G.W.

LYMPHOSARCOMA IN THE CAT.
VET.REC. 84:329-351,1969.
IN ABOUT 90% OF CASES OF LYMPHOSARCOMA IN THE CAT AT LEAST ONE OF THE FOLLOWING THREE CLINICAL FEATURES IS FOUND DURING THE CLINICAL EXAMINATION: ENLARGED MESENTERIC LYMPH NODES, ENLARGEMENT OF THE SUPERFICIAL LYMPH NODES, AND A SPACE-OCCUPYING LESION IN THE ANTERIOR THORAX. THE DIAGNOSIS IS CONFIRMED BY HISTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF AFFECTED TISSUES. A BLOOD EXAMINATION IS NOT THE DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUE OF CHOICE. THE DISEASE IS INVARIABLY FATAL, AND IT IS DOUBTFUL IF ANY THERAPEUTIC MEASURES PROLONG LIFE.

00351

WILKINSON, G.T.
FELINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA.
VET.REC. 84:331-333,1969.
FELINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA IS A DISEASE CAUSED BY A BLOOD PARASITE, EPERYTHROZOON FELIS (HEMOBARTONELLA FELIS), WHICH INFESTS THE ERYTHROCYTES. THE CONDITION IS USUALLY SUB-CLINICAL, BUT OVERT CLINICAL DISEASE, IN THE FORM OF A MACROCYTIC, HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA ASSOCIATED WITH A HIGH FEVER, DEVELOPES WHEN THE CAT IS SUBJECTED TO STRESS OR INTERCURRENT DISEASE. A BLOOD SMEAR SHOULD ALWAYS BE MADE FOR ANY CAT SHOWING A PYREXIA OF INDETERMINATE ORIGIN, AND EXAMINED FOR THE PRESENCE OF THE PARASITE. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THERE ARE LARGE NUMBERS OF CARRIER CATS PRESENT AMONG THE FELINE POPULATION OF THIS COUNTRY. THE ORGANISM SEEMS TO BE SUSCEPTIBLE TO THE BROAD-SPECTRUM ANTIBIOTICS, ESPECIALLY THE TETRACYCLINES. WHOLE BLOOD TRANSFUSION MAY BE REQUIRED IN SEVERE CASES OF THE DISEASE.

00352

HUTCHISON, W.M.
WORK, K.
TOXOPLASMA, A VERSATILE PARASITE.
NEW SCIENTIST 42(651):464-466,1969.
A SHORT REVIEW OF THE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT T. GONDII.

00353

WALLER, G.R.
PRICE, G.H.
MITCHELL, E.D.
FELINE ATTRACTANT, CIS,TRANS-NEPETALACTONE: METABOLISM IN THE DOMESTIC CAT.
SCIENCE 164(3885):1281-1282,1969.
CIS, TRANS-NEPETALACTONE, THE BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE COMPONENT OF CATNIP, WAS FORCE-FED TO THE DOMESTIC CAT. WHEN THE C-14-LABELED COMPOUND WAS FED, 86 TO 94 PERCENT OF THE RADIOACTIVITY WAS RECOVERED IN THE URINE, 1 TO 2 PERCENT WAS FOUND IN THE FECES, AND 1 TO 12 PERCENT WAS COLLECTED AS CARBON DIOXIDE. THE MAJOR (50 TO 75 PERCENT) METABOLITE WAS ALPHA-NEPETALINIC ACID, WHICH WAS EXCRETED IN THE URINE TOGETHER WITH SMALL AMOUNTS OF DIHYDRONEPETALACTONE, UNCHANGED CIS,-TRANS-NEPETALACTONE, AND SEVERAL UNIDENTIFIED COMPOUNDS. NO MARKED PHYSIOLOGICAL OR HISTOLOGICAL EFFECTS WERE OBSERVED WHEN 20 TO 80 MILLIGRAMS OF CIS,-TRANS-NEPETALACTONE WAS ADMINISTERED ORALLY. THIS IS THE FIRST REPORT ON THE

METABOLISM OF A MAMMALIAN ATTRACTANT.

00355

ROHOVSKY, M.W.
GRIESEMER, R.A.
HEMATOLOGY OF THE GERMFREE CAT.
LAB.ANIM.CARE 19(1):60-62,1969.
THE HEMATOLOGY OF THE GERMFREE CAT WAS DETERMINED FROM 77 CARDIAC BLOOD SAMPLES FROM 28 JUVENILE CATS AND THE DIFFERENTIAL COUNT OF BONE MARROW CELLS FROM 7 GERMFREE CATS. THE MEAN RESULTS OF THE HEMOGRAM WERE: PACKED CELL VOLUME, 34.7 +/- 4.2%; HEMOGLOBIN, 11.6 +/- 1.5 GM%; ERYTHROCYTES, 8.02 +/- 1.03 MILLION/CMM; MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME, 43.2 CMICRONS; MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN, 14.4 MICROMICROGM; MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION, 33.4%; LEUKOCYTES, 12549+/-3011/CMM; SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS, 3163 +/- 912/CMM; BAND NEUTROPHILS, 20, RANGE 0-180; LYMPHOCYTES, 8506+/-2152/CMM; EOSINOPHILS, 825 +/- 338/CMM; AND MONOCYTES, 21, RANGE 0-180. THE MEAN VALUES OF DIFFERENTIAL COUNTS OF BONE MARROW CELLS WERE: MYELOBLASTS, 5.07+/-0.28%; PROGRANULOCYTES, 9.33+/-0.51%; MYELOCYTES, NEUTROPHILIC, 4.60+/-1.15%; EOSINOPHILIC MYELOCYTES, 1.14 +/- 0.18%; NEUTROPHILIC METAMYELOCYTES, 10.54+/-1.03%; EOSINOPHILIC METAMYELOCYTES, 0.68+/-0.25%; BAND NEUTROPHILS, 11.61+/-0.42%; EOSINOPHILIC BANDS, 0.46+/-0.20%; SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS, 9.50+/-0.55%; TOTAL MYELOID, 53.6+/-0.41%; RUBRIBLASTS, 2.25+/-0.23%; PRORUBRICYTES, 15.14+/-0.66%; RUBRICYTES, 15.32+/-0.59%; METARUBRICYTES, 11.0+/-1.02%; AND TOTAL ERYTHROID, 44.7+/-0.75%. THE MEAN MYELOID:ERYTHROID RATIO WAS 1.2+/-0.02.

00356

LUCKE, V.M.
DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM OF THE CAT.
VET.REC. 84(13):325-329,1969.
AN EXCELLENT REVIEW OF THE CLINICAL ASPECTS OF KIDNEY DISEASE, CYSTITIS, AND URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION IN THE CAT.

00357

MENCHAM, J.H.
ROSZEL, J.F.
BOVEE, K.C.
CLINICO-PATHOLOGIC CONFERENCE: HEPATIC CYSTITIS IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 154(8):935-944,1969.
A 9-MONTH OLD SIAMESE TOM WITH ABDOMINAL DISTENSION IS DISCUSSED AS A CASE EXAMPLE.

00358

WILL, J.A.
SUBVALVULAR PULMONARY STENOSIS AND AORTICOPULMONARY SEPTAL DEFECT IN THE CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 154(8):913-916,1969.
A CASE OF CONGENITAL CARDIAC ANOMALIES IN A MATURE FEMALE CAT.

00359

HAGUE, P.H.
BURRIDGE, M.J.
A MENINGIOMA IN A CAT ASSOCIATED WITH EROSION OF THE SKULL.

VET.REC. 84:217-219,1969.
A LARGE MENINGIOMA IS DESCRIBED IN AN AGED CAT. EROSION OF THE PARIETAL AND FRONTAL BONES OCCURRED, ALLOWING PROTRUSION OF THE NEOPLASM THROUGH THE ROOF OF THE SKULL. THEORIES ON THE ETIOLOGY OF THE EROSION OF BONE BY THIS TUMOR GROWTH ARE CITED.

00361
SZLACHTA, H.L.
HABEL, R.A.
INCLUSIONS RESEMBLING NEGRI BODIES IN THE BRAINS OF NONRABIC CATS.
CORNELL VET. 43:207-212, 1953.
TOXOPLASMOSIS LESIONS ARE SEEN IN THE LUNG, MUSCLE, BRAIN, AND LYMPHOID TISSUES.

00362
DRINKER, C.K.
DRINKER, K.R.
KREUTZMANN, H.A.
THE FACTORS CONCERNED IN THE APPEARANCE OF NUCLEATED RED BLOOD CORPUSCLES IN THE PERIPHERAL BLOOD.
J. EXP. MED. 27:249-272, 1918.
REPORTED FROM ZERO TO 2.5% NUCLEATED RED CELLS IN THE BLOOD OF THE NORMAL CAT.

00363
FISCHINGER, P.J.
O'CONNOR, T.E.
VIRAL INFECTION ACROSS SPECIES BARRIERS: REVERSIBLE ALTERATION OF MURINE SARCOMA VIRUS FOR GROWTH IN CAT CELLS.
SCIENCE 165 (3894):714-716, 1969.
INFECTION OF CAT EMBRYO CELLS BY A CENTRIFUGALLY INDUCED AGGREGATE OF MURINE SARCOMA VIRUS AND FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS GAVE RISE TO A DEFECTIVE, FOCUS-FORMING VIRUS WHICH PROPAGATED IN CAT CELLS, BUT NOT IN MOUSE CELLS. THIS VIRUS, APPARENTLY ENVELOPED WITH A FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS COAT, WAS LATER SUBJECTED TO AGGREGATION WITH MURINE VIRUS, WHEREUPON IT REGAINED THE CAPACITY FOR GROWTH IN MOUSE CELLS.

00364
ROWLAND, G.N.
CAPEN, C.C.
NAGODE, L.A.
EXPERIMENTAL HYPERPARATHYROIDISM IN YOUNG CATS.
PATH. VET. 5:504-519, 1968.
HYPERPARATHYROIDISM WAS PRODUCED EXPERIMENTALLY IN 23 RAPIDLY GROWING KITTENS WITH AN IMMATURE SKELETON BY FEEDING A DIET OF BEEF HEART AND DISTILLED WATER. THE EXPERIMENTAL DIET WAS DEFICIENT IN CALCIUM BUT CONTAINED AN ADEQUATE AMOUNT OF PHOSPHORUS. WEEKLY SERUM ANALYSIS REVEALED A SIGNIFICANT HYPOCALCEMIA AFTER FEEDING THE DIET FOR 3 WEEKS. THE PARATHYROID GLANDS OF EXPERIMENTAL CATS HYPERPLASTIC AND WERE DOMINATED BY HYPERTROPHIED LIGHT CHIEF CELLS. THERE WAS A GENERALIZED DECREASE IN DENSITY OF THE BONES ROENTGENOGRAPHICALLY BY THE 3RD WEEK WITH A A LOSS OF FINE TRABECULATION AND THINNING OF BONE CORTICES IN THE APPENDICULAR SKELETON. CLINICAL SIGNS WERE FIRST OBSERVED AT 4 WEEKS. THE CATS DEVELOPED A POSTERIOR

LAMENESS, WERE QUIET AND RELUCTANT TO MOVE. THE SKELETAL LESIONS OF INCREASED OSTEOCYTIC AND OSTEOCLASTIC RESORPTION, OSTEOBLASTIC APPOSITION, DIMINISHED MINERAL CONTENT, AND REPLACEMENT OF RESORBED BONE BY FIBROUS CONNECTIVE TISSUE WERE CONSIDERED TO BE A MORPHOLOGICAL REFLECTION OF INCREASED SECRETION OF PARATHYROID HORMONE. THE OSTEITIS FIBROSA PRODUCED IN KITTENS DIFFERED FROM THE OSTEOPOROSIS REPORTED IN ADULT CATS WITH A MATURE SKELETON FED A SIMILAR DIET. SERUM VALUES FOR 14 CONTROL CATS ARE (MEAN AND SE): CALCIUM, 11.3 +/- 0.2 MG/100 ML; PHOSPHORUS, 8.4 +/- 0.3 MG/100 ML; ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE, 57 +/- 7.1 IU/L.

00365

ADAMS, D.B.
BACELLI, G.
MANCIA, G.
ZANCHETTI, A.
CARDIOVASCULAR CHANGES DURING NATURALLY ELICITED FIGHTING BEHAVIOR IN THE CAT.
AMER. J. PHYSIOL. 216 (5):1226-1235, 1969.
FIGHTING WAS ELICITED IN UNANESTHETIZED CATS AS A NATURAL REACTION TO ANOTHER CAT, IN WHICH ATTACK WAS INDUCED BY BRAIN STIMULATION. THE CATS WERE IMPLANTED CHRONICALLY WITH A FEMORAL CANULA,FOR MEASURING ARTERIAL PRESSURE, AND 3 ELECTROMAGNETIC FLOW PROBES AROUND THE ASCENDING AORTA, THE SUPERIOR MESENTERIC ARTERY, AND ONE EXTERNAL ILIAC ARTERY. MUSCLE BLOOD FLOW WAS JUDGED FROM EXTERNAL ILIAC FLOW WHEN ITS VISCERAL BRANCHES WERE TIED OFF AND PAW CIRCULATION ELIMINATED BY AN OCCLUDING CUFF. THE MOST STRIKING CARDIOVASCULAR EVENT DURING FIGHTING WAS A STRONG, SHORT-LATENCY DILATATION OF MUSCLE BLOOD VESSELS, RELATED TO MUSCLE ACTIVITY ITSELF. AT THE SAME TIME THERE WAS A VISCERAL VASOCONSTRICTION AND A VASOCONSTRICTION IN INACTIVE MUSCLES. NO EVIDENCE WAS FOUND THAT A SYMPATHETIC MUSCLE VASODILATATION IS A DOMINANT FACTOR IN THE CARDIOVASCULAR CHANGES DURING FIGHTING.

00365

UNKNOWN.
COVER PHOTO.
SCIENCE 164(3885), 1969.
COVER PHOTO IS OF A WILD-TYPE DOMESTIC CAT.

00367

HACEK, E.
DIE BLUTPORCHENRESISTENZ BEI HAUSTIEREN.
WIEN TIERAERZTL. MSCHR. 23:682-683, 1936.
ERYTHROCYTE FRAGILITY DETERMINATIONS WERE MADE ON 8 CATS AND OBTAINED VALUES RANGING FROM 0.66-0.72% UNDER DIRECT LIGHT, AND VALUES OF 0.46-0.54% UNDER TRANSMITTED LIGHT FOR COMPLETE HEMOLYSIS IN SODIUM CHLORIDE SOLUTIONS.

00368

O'REILLY, K.J.
PATERSON, J.S.
HARRISS, S.T.
THE PERSISTENCE IN KITTENS OF MATERNAL ANTIBODY TO FELINE INFECTIOUS ENTERITIS (PANLEUKOPENIA).

VET. REC. 84:376-378, 1969.
THE SERA OF 3- TO 11-WEEK-OLD KITTENS, BRED FROM QUEENS KNOWN TO BE IMMUNE TO FELINE ENTERITIS (FIE), WERE EXAMINED FOR MATERNAL ANTIBODY BY AN IN VITRO NEUTRALIZATION TEST. WHEN TESTED AT 5 WEEKS OLD, 75 % OF SERA OF KITTENS OF QUEENS WITH ANTIBODY TITRES OF 128 AT PARTURITION STILL HAD ANTIBODY, COMPARED WITH ONLY 19 % OF SERA OF KITTENS BORN FROM QUEENS WHOSE ANTIBODY TITRES AT PARTURITION WERE 32. NO ANTIBODY WAS DEMONSTRATED IN KITTENS OLDER THAN 10 WEEKS. THE IN VITRO NEUTRALIZATION TEST USED WAS SHOWN TO LACK SENSITIVITY FOR THE DETECTION OF LOWER LEVELS OF ANTIBODY. ALTHOUGH MATERNAL ANTIBODY WAS NOT DEMONSTRATED IN KITTENS GIVEN 1 DOSE OF LIVING ATTENUATED VACCINE, ONLY 70 % OF THOSE VACCINATED WHEN UNDER 12 WEEKS OLD DEVELOPED ANTIBODY, COMPARED TO 100 % RESPONSE IN ALL 73 ANIMALS VACCINATED WHEN OVER THIS AGE. EVIDENCE IS PRESENTED WHICH SUGGESTS THAT FIE ANTIBODY IN ADULT CATS DECAYS IN THE ABSENCE OF EXPOSURE TO NATURAL INFECTION. IT IS RECOMMENDED, THEREFOR, THAT QUEENS SHOULD BE REVACCINATED ANNUALLY AND THEIR PROGENY VACCINATED TWICE, AT 9 AND 11 TO 12 WEEKS OLD.

00369

VALLI, V.E.
MCSHERRY, B.J.
HULLAND, T.J.
A REVIEW OF BONE MARROW HANDLING TECHNIQUES AND A DESCRIPTION OF A NEW METHOD.
CANAD. J. COMP. MED. 33(1):68-71, 1969.
A METHOD OF CONCENTRATING ASPIRATED BONE MARROW GRANULES FOR THE PREPARATION OF HISTOLOGICAL SECTIONS BY THE USE OF A SCREEN AND AGAR GEL IS DESCRIBED. THE AUTHORS SUGGEST THE USE OF 16 TO 18 GAUGE, 1 TO 1.5 INCH NEEDLES FOR "PLEASURE ANIMALS". THE SITE FOR CATS FOR MARROW ASPIRATION IS THE FEMORAL BONE NECK OR THE TUBER ISCHIUM. A GENERAL ANESTHESIA IS "A NECESSITY" IN CATS.

00370

OLSON, J.R.
MEADOWS, T.R.
PASTEURELLA PNEUMOTROPICA INFECTION RESULTING FROM A CAT BITE.
AMER. J. CLIN. PATH. 51(6):709-710, 1969.
AN INFECTION OF THE SOFT TISSUES OF THE HAND DUE TO PASTEURELLA PNEUMOTROPICA AND RESULTING FROM A CAT BITE IS REPORTED. FOUR PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ISOLATES OF P. PNEUMOTROPICA FROM HUMANS ARE REVIEWED. THE CLINICAL AND MICROBIOLOGICAL SIMILARITIES OF INFECTION WITH P. PNEUMOTROPICA AND P. MULTOCIDA ARE DISCUSSED. TREATMENT WITH ANTIBIOTICS WAS SUCCESSFUL IN THE CASE REPORTED.

00371

KRUMBHAAR, E.B.
RETICULOCYTOSIS: INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF RETICULATED ERYTHROCYTES IN THE PERIPHERAL BLOOD.
J. LAB. AND CLIN. MED. 8:11-18, 1922.
WITHOUT STATING THE NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS MADE, THE

AUTHOR GIVES 0.2% AS THE AVERAGE RETICULOCYTE LEVEL FOR
CATS,WITH THE NORMAL RANGE FROM 0-0.4%.

00372
BROWN, C.A.
AN UNUSUAL CASE OF FELINE RABIES.
VET. REC. 84(16):411, 1969.
THE SUBJECT WAS A 6-YEAR OLD SPAYED FEMALE CAT,
VACCINATED 3 YEARS PREVIOUSLY AGAINST RABIES WITH
AVIANISED FLURY STRAIN.

00373
RIGGS, J.L.
OSHIRO, L.S.
TAYLOR, D.O.N.
LENNETTE, E.H.
SYNCYTIUM-FORMING AGENT ISOLATED FROM DOMESTIC CATS.
NATURE 222:1190-1191, 1969.
WHILE TRYING TO ESTABLISH CELL CULTURE LINES FROM
NEOPLASMS OF ADULT CATS, WE FOUND A TYPICAL SYNCYTIAL TYPE
OF CYTOPATHOLOGY IN MANY CULTURES BETWEEN THE 14TH AND
21ST DAY OF CULTIVATION.

00374
SCHAFFES, H.
DIE BLUTKORPERCHENSENKUNG BEI DEN HAUSTIEREN MIT DEM
APPARAT NACH REICHEL.
FOLIA HAEMAT. 58:160-163, 1937.
CONTAINS VALUES FOR SEDIMENTATION RATE OF
ERYTHROCYTES OF THE CAT.

00375
ROHOVSKY, M.W.
GRIESEMER, R.A.
WOLFE, L.G.
THE GERMFREE CAT.
LAB. ANIM. CARE 16(1):52-59, 1966.
THE TECHNIQUES FOR RAISING GERMFREE ANIMALS WAS
SUCCESSFULLY ADAPTED TO CATS. TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SIX
CATS, INCLUDING 217 GERMFREE AND 39 CONVENTIONAL
LITTERMATE CONTROLS FROM 61 LITTERS, WERE STUDIED. TWO
NUTRITIONAL DISEASES WHICH OCCURRED IN GERMFREE CATS WERE
PREVENTED BY ADDING VITAMINS AND AMINO ACIDS TO THE DIET.
CATS WERE MAINTAINED UNDER GERMFREE CONDITIONS UPTO 245
DAYS. HISTOLOGICAL VARIATIONS IN GERMFREE CATS INCLUDED
MEDIAL HYPERTROPHY OF THE PULMONARY ARTERIES, A HIGH LIPID
CONTENT IN THE RENAL TUBULES, AND THE PRESENCE OF LARGE
NUMBERS OF PERIBRONCHIAL GLANDS.

00376
MANN, R.E.G.
BORETOS, J.W.
A LOW DEAD SPACE FELINE ANESTHETIC MASK.
LAB. ANIM. CARE 18(6):657-659, 1968.
THE REPORT DESCRIBES AN ANESTHESIA MASK DESIGNED FOR THE
DOMESTIC CAT. THE MASK IS CLOSE-FITTING, RELATIVELY
RESISTANT TO THE SOLVENT ACTION OF HALOGENATED ANESTHETICS,
AND MATES WITH STANDARD ANESTHETIC EQUPTMENT.

00378
VANSELL, W.
WILLIAMSON, C.T.

SPITTLE, M.
TREATMENT OF UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION IN CATS.
AUSTRAL. VET. J. 45:32-34, 1969.
THESE 3 AUTHORS GIVE THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE QUESTIONS OF PROBLEMS, APPROACH, AND SOLUTIONS TO UPPER RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS IN CATS.

00379

WIRTH, D.
SAMMELREFERAT 1927 VETERINARMEDIZIN.
FOLIA HAEMAT. 38:187-193, 1929.
THE AUTHOR CITES ANOTHER REPORT IN WHICH THE PLATELET COUNTS OF CATS WERE MADE.

00380

JOWSEY, J.
RAISZ, L.C.
EXPERIMENTAL OSTEOPOROSIS AND PARATHYROID ACTIVITY.
ENDOCRINOLOGY 82:384, 1968.
WHEN CATS WERE GIVEN A DIET WITH A CALCIUM:PHOSPHORUS RATIO OF 1:45 THEY SHOWED NO SIGNS OF OSTEOMALACIA AFTER ONE MONTH.

00381

TORPHY, D.E.
BACTERIOLOGY OF DOG AND CAT BITES.
LAB. MED., THE BULL. OF PATHOL., P.276, SEPT., 1969.
EACH YEAR IN THE U.S., ANIMALS, PRINCIPALLY DOGS AND CATS, BITE APPROXIMATELY 660,000 PERSONS, MOST OF WHOM ARE CHILDREN. PASTEURELLA MULTOCIDA IS OFTEN THE OFFENDING INFECTIVE ORGANISM.

00382

HAMMON, W.D.
THE CELLULAR BLOOD ELEMENTS OF NORMAL KITTENS.
NAT. REC. 76:259-270, 1940.
IN CONNECTION WITH A STUDY OF FELINE MALIGNANT PANLEUKOPENIA AN ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO ESTABLISH CERTAIN NORMAL LIMITS OF VARIATION FOR THE CELLULAR BLOOD ELEMENTS OF KITTENS. THE DISTRIBUTION OF 222 LEUKOCYTE COUNTS MADE ON 66 KITTENS HAS BEEN ANALYZED. THE LOGARITHMS OF THESE COUNTS WERE FOUND TO COINCIDE CLOSELY WITH A NORMAL CHANCE DISTRIBUTION. A CURVE HAS BEEN PLOTTED WHEREBY ONE CAN DETERMINE THE PROBABILITY OF ENCOUNTERING COUNTS ABOVE OR BELOW ANY SELECTED POINT. MEAN CELL DIFFERENTIAL CELL COUNTS HAVE BEEN GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE MAGNITUDE OF THE TOTAL AND PRESENTED IN PERCENTAGES AND MEAN NUMBERS. OUR OWN DATA ON THE TOTAL LEUKOCYTES, DIFFERENTIAL LEUKOCYTE COUNTS, AND TOTAL ERYTHROCYTES HAS BEEN COMPARED WITH THAT OF OTHER WORKERS. A FEW OBSERVATIONS ON IMMATURE ERYTHROCYTES AND ERYTHROCYTE FRAGILITY MADE BY US ON KITTENS HAS BEEN SIMILARLY TREATED. USING WBC COUNTS FROM 63 KITTENS, VALUES ARE (PER CMM): A MEAN OF 20.86, A MAXIMUM OF 48.0, AND A MINIMUM OF 5.0. IN 24 RBC COUNTS IN 17 KITTENS, VALUES ARE (IN MILLIONS PER CMM): 6.99.

00383

WELLS, I.D.
AN UNUSUAL INTOXICATION IN A CAT.
AUSTRAL. VET. J. 44(10):486, 1968.

THE AUTHOR ENCOUNTERED AN UNUSUAL TYPE OF "SNAKE" INTOXICATION IN AN 8-MONTH OLD SIAMESE CAT. THE CAT SHOWED SYMPTOMS OF ATAXIA UNTIL IT VOMITED PORTIONS OF A RUBBER IMITATION SNAKE.

00384

JOHN, E.R.
CHESLER, P.
VICTOR, I.
BARTLETT, F.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
SCIENCE 159:1489, 1968.
LEARNING BY OBSERVATION IN ADULT CATS IS A MORE EFFICIENT METHOD OF LEARNING THAN CONVENTIONAL SHAPING PROCEDURES.

00385

ADLER, H.A.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
J. GENET. PSYCHOL. 86:159, 1955.
SUGGESTS THE PRIMACY OF LEARNING BY OBSERVATION IN THE ADULT CAT.

00386

BURKHART, J.M.
JOWSEY, J.
EFFECT OF VARIATIONS IN CALCIUM INTAKE ON THE SKELETON OF FLUORIDE-FED KITTENS.
J. LAB. AND CLIN. MED. 72(6):943-950, 1968.
KITTENS WERE FED FLUORIDE (2.5 MG/KG OF BODY WEIGHT) FOR 2 MONTHS. IN 1 GROUP OF ANIMALS THE ADDITION OF CALCIUM (20 MG/KG) TO AN OTHERWISE CALCIUM-DEFICIENT DIET RESULTED IN A DEPRESSED SERUM CALCIUM, ABNORMALLY WIDE OSTEOID TISSUE, AND INCREASED FORMATION AND RESORPTION OF BONE. IN A SECOND GROUP, THE ADDITION OF CALCIUM (100 MG/KG) TO THE DIET PREVENTED THE DECREASE IN SERUM CALCIUM AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF WIDE OSTEOID BORDERS, AND IT REDUCED BOTH THE RESORPTION AND, TO A LESSER EXTENT, THE CALCIUM OF BONE TISSUE. THE STUDY SHOWS THAT ELEVATED LEVELS OF CALCIUM IN THE DIET ARE CAPABLE OF PREVENTING THE OSTEOMACIC EFFECTS OF HIGH LEVELS OF FLUORIDE.

00387

FRIESS, S.L.
DURANT, R.C.
MARTIN, H.L.
HUDAK, V.W.
ESTER AND STIMULUS FREQUENCY MEDIATED PERTURBATIONS OF RESPONSE PATTERNS FROM CAT SOLEUS TISSUES.
TOXICOL. APPL. PHARMACOL. 10:352-361, 1967.
THE AUTHORS USED SURGICALLY ISOLATED MUSCLES IN THE HIND LIMB OF THE DOMESTIC CAT AS A TOOL TO MEASURE EFFECTS OF CONTINUOUS DRUG PERFUSION.

00388

FRIESS, S.L.
DURANT, R.C.
MARTIN, H.L.
HUDAK, W.V.
WEEMS, H.
CHANGES IN CONTRACTILITY OF CAT GASTROCNEMIUS TISSUES CONTROLLED BY ARYL ESTER INFUSION AND STIMULUS BURST

FREQUENCY.
TOXICOL. APPL. PHARMACOL. 13:99-107, 1968.
USED SURGICALLY ISOLATED MUSCLES IN THE HIND LIMB OF THE DOMESTIC CAT AS A TOOL TO MEASURE EFFECTS OF CONTINUOUS DRUG PERFUSION.

00389
STANDAERT, F.G.
THE MECHANISM OF POST-TETANIC POTENTIATION IN CAT SOLEUS AND GASTROCNEMIUS MUSCLES.
J. GEN. PHYSIOL. 47:987-1001, 1964.
USED SURGICALLY ISOLATED MUSCLES IN THE HIND LIMB OF THE DOMESTIC CAT AS A TOOL TO MEASURE EFFECTS OF CONTINUOUS DRUG PERFUSION.

00390
JAYNE, H.
MAMMALIAN ANATOMY.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., LONDON, 1898.
A TEXT OF MAMMALIAN ANATOMY. THE MATERIAL ON THE CAT IS EXTENSIVE AND MINUTELY DETAILED, ESPECIALLY ABOUT THE SUBJECT OF BONES AND TEETH.

00391
CHESLER, P.
MATERNAL INFLUENCE IN LEARNING BY OBSERVATION IN KITTENS.
SCIENCE 166(3907):901-902, 1969.
KITTENS WHO OBSERVED THEIR MOTHERS PERFORM A STIMULUS-CONTROLLED RESPONSE (LEVER PRESSING TO A VISUAL STIMULUS FOR FOOD) ACQUIRED AND DISCRIMINATED THAT RESPONSE SOONER THAN KITTENS WHO OBSERVED A STRANGE FEMALE CAT'S PERFORMANCE. KITTENS EXPOSED TO A TRIAL AND ERROR CONDITION NEVER ACQUIRED THE RESPONSE. INITIAL DIFFERENCES IN ATTENTIVENESS TO DEMONSTRATOR PERFORMANCES DISAPPEARED BY THE SECOND DAY. "ALTRUISM" (FOOD SHARING) AND OTHER FORMS OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR WERE EXHIBITED BY BOTH MOTHER AND STRANGER DEMONSTRATORS.

00392
DURANT, R.C.
STUNKARD, J.A.
MARTIN, H.L.
HUDAK, W.V.
FINNEMORE, R.D.
A SURGICAL PROCEDURE TO ISOLATE MUSCLES IN THE LOWER LIMB OF CATS TO STUDY DRUG EFFECT IN CHEMORECEPTORS.
LAB. ANIM. CARE 19(4):482-488, 1969.
A SURGICAL PROCEDURE IS DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED FOR EXPOSING AND ISOLATING STRUCTURES IN THE POSTERIOR ASPECT OF THE HIND LIMB OF A DOMESTIC CAT. THE MUSCLES, MAJOR NERVES, AND ARTERIES IN THE AREA ARE ISOLATED AND IDENTIFIED AS NECESSARY IN PREPARING THE HIND LIMB AS A TOOL TO STUDY DRUG EFFECT ON CHEMORECEPTORS.

00393
DISQUE, D.F.
CASE, M.T.
YOUNGREN, J.A.
FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS.
J.A.V.M.A. 152(4):372-375, 1968.
FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS WAS DIAGNOSED IN 2 MALE CATS.

ATTEMPTS TO TRANSMIT THE DISEASE TO 2 EXPERIMENTAL CATS WAS SUCCESSFUL. ANTIBIOTIC AND STEROID THERAPY RESULTED IN TEMPORARY IMPROVEMENT IN 1 AFFECTED CAT, BUT IT DID NOT RECOVER FROM THE DISEASE. EFFORTS UNDERTAKEN TO ISOLATE AN ETIOLOGIC AGENT WERE UNSUCCESSFUL.

00394

DAWSON, C.O.
NODDLE, B.M.
TREATMENT OF MICROSPORUM CANIS RINGWORM IN A CAT COLONY.
J. SMALL ANIM. PRACT. 9:613-620, 1968.
THE TREATMENT AND CONTROL MEASURES USED DURING AN OUTBREAK OF FELINE RINGWORM CAUSED BY MICROSPORUM CANIS ARE DESCRIBED. DURING THE OUTBREAK THE PRESENCE OF THE DERMATOPHYTE ON THE COATS OF CLINICALLY NORMAL CATS WAS DEMONSTRATED BY THE USE OF MACKENZIE'S BRUSH TECHNIQUE. THIS METHOD OF EXAMINATION IS SUGGESTED AS BEING THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND RAPID MEANS OF ENSURING THAT DERMATOPHYTE INFECTION IS NOT INTRODUCED INTO A COLONY BY NEW CATS.

00395

HOLMES, R.
BLOOD GROUPS IN CATS.
J. PHYSIOL. 11:61, 1950.

00396

ANONYMOUS.
PURINA'S CAT SHOW GUIDE.
RALSTON PURINA CO., CHECKERBOARD SQ., ST. LOUIS, MO.
PICTURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE MOST COMMON BREEDS OF CATS SHOWN IN THE U.S.

00397

TODD, N.B.
CAT GENE FREQUENCIES IN CHICAGO.
CARNIVORE GENETICS NEWSLETTER, NO. 7, P. 156-161, 1969.
IN CHICAGO, 231 CATS IN 1966 AND 1969 WERE EXAMINED FOR COAT COLOR FREQUENCY.

00398

VALENTINE, W.N.
PEARCE, M.L.
RILEY, R.F.
RICHTER, E.
LAWRENCE, J.S.
HEME SYNTHESIS AND ERYTHROCYTE LIFE SPAN IN THE CAT.
PROC. EXPTL. BIOL. MED. 77:244-245, 1951.
THE MEAN LIFE SPAN OF THE ERYTHROCYTE IN THE CAT AS DETERMINED BY LABELLING HEME WITH N-15 IS MM DAYS. HALF OF THE CELLS HAD A LIFE SPAN BETWEEN 72.5 AND 81.5 DAYS.

00399

VANDENBOS, G.C.
ELECTRORETINOGRAM OF THE CAT DURING HYPOXIA.
J. PHYSIOLOGIE 50:199-216, 1958.
THE EFFECT OF OXYGEN LACK ON THE ELECTRORETINOGRAM (ERG) WAS STUDIED IN CATS DURING SPONTANEOUS AND ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. IN THE FIRST PART OF THE EXPERIMENT THE LOWEST LEVEL OF OXYGEN (O2) IN THE AIR INHALED WAS 6%; IN THE LATER PART, THE OXYGEN PERCENTAGE WAS LOWER. THE

HEART RATE, BLOOD PRESSURE, AND ELECTROCARDIOGRAM (ECG) WERE RECORDED IN ORDER TO FOLLOW THE GENERAL CIRCULATORY CONDITION. IN MODERATE HYPOXIA THERE WAS A CLEAR CONNECTION BETWEEN THE B WAVE AND THE OXYGEN PERCENTAGE IN THE AIR INHALED. IN THIS DEGREE OF HYPOXIA A SUPERNORMAL B MAY APPEAR TEMPORARILY. THIS WAS MORE APPARENT IN SPONTANEOUS BREATHING. A CLOSE AGREEMENT WAS FOUND BETWEEN THE BEHAVIOR OF THE T WAVE IN THE ECG AND THE B WAVE IN THE ERG DURING HYPOXIA. THE ECG WAS A SIMPLE MEASURE OF THE HYPOXIA, MORE INDICATIVE THAN THE ERG. AT VERY LOW HBO2 VALUES THE ERG WAS CONVERTED INTO A BIPHASIC CURVE, PROBABLY FORMED BY A, B- AND C. POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS OF THE RESULTS WERE DISCUSSED.

00403

JOHANNSEN, U.
BONE MARROW EXAMINATIONS IN INFECTIOUS ENTERITIS (PANLEUKOPENIA) IN DOMESTIC AND ZOO CATS.
ARCH. F. EXP. VET. MED. (BERLIN) 22:293-329, 1968.
EXAMINATION OF 50 DOMESTIC AND 10 ZOO CATS WITH INFECTIOUS ENTERITIS (IE) OR PANLEUKOPENIA (PL), BOTH BY BIOPSY AND POST-MORTEM METHODS REVEALED 3 BASIC TYPES OF HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE BONE MARROW: 1. AGRANULOCYTIC-APLASTIC MARROW; 2. AGRANULOCYTIC MYELOCYTIC-PROMYELOCYTIC MARROW; 3. AGRANULOCYTIC MYELOCYTIC-METAMYELOCYTIC MARROW. TRANSITION FORMS BETWEEN THESE BASIC TYPES ARE POSSIBLE. PATHOGENETICALLY, BONE MARROW INSUFFICIENCY IS CHARACTERIZED BY 2 CHANGES AFFECTING GRANULOPOIESIS: AN ARREST OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE CASE OF BONE MARROW APLASIA; AND AN ARREST OF MATURATION IN THE CASES OF MYELOCYTIC-PROMYELOCYTIC AND MYELOCYTIC-METAMYELOCYTIC MARROWS. THE FACT THAT IE AND PL ARE IDENTICAL CAN THUS BE ESTABLISHED HISTOLOGICALLY AS WELL AS VIROLOGICALLY. ENTERITIDES IN CATS WITHOUT THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED CHANGES IN BONE MARROW MUST BE STRICTLY SEPARATED FROM IE/PL. WITH REGARD TO THE EXACT POST-MORTEM DIAGNOSIS OF PL, HISTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE BONE MARROW PROVES TO BE A NECESSARY, RELIABLE, AND TECHNICALLY EASILY PERFORMED METHOD OF DIAGNOSIS.

00404

NADEAU, R.A.
COLEBATCH, J.H.
NORMAL RESPIRATORY AND CIRCULATORY VALUES IN THE CAT.
J. APPL. PHYSIOL. 20(5):836-838, 1965.
SEVENTEEN CATS WERE STUDIED UNDER CHLORALOSE ANESTHESIA. IN 6 CATS A POLYETHYLENE CATHETER WAS PLACED IN THE MAIN PULMONARY ARTERY VIA THE EXTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN. IN 11 OTHER CATS, A RIGHT THORACOTOMY WAS DONE UNDER ARTIFICIAL VENTILATION, AND SMALL NYLON CATHETERS WERE INSERTED INTO THE MAIN PULMONARY ARTERY AND THE LEFT ATRIUM VIA THE VESSELS OF THE RIGHT UPPER LOBE, AFTER WHICH THE CHEST WAS CLOSED. WHILE THE ANIMAL BREATHED AIR THROUGH A CLOSED CIRCUIT WITH A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF OXYGEN, RESPIRATORY RATE, TIDAL VOLUME, AND OXYGEN CONSUMPTION WERE RECORDED ON A SMOKED DRUM. OXYGEN CONSUMPTION AVERAGED 111.4 +/- 28.9 ML/MIN/SQ. M. FEMORAL ARTERIAL AND PULMONARY ARTERIAL BLOOD OXYGEN CONTENTS WERE MEASURED BY A

MODIFICATION OF THE BARCROFT-HALDANE METHOD WITH WARBURG MANOMETERS AND AVERAGED 14.18 +/- 3.68 AND 9.36 +/- 1.39 VOL %, RESPECTIVELY. THE CARDIAC OUTPUT WAS MEASURED BY THE FICK PRINCIPLE AND AVERAGED 2.10 +/- .70 LITERS/MIN/SQ.M. HEART RATE, FEMORAL ARTERY BLOOD PRESSURE, PULMONARY ARTERY BLOOD PRESSURE, LEFT ATRIAL PRESSURE, END-EXPIRATORY PLEURAL PRESSURE, AND FEMORAL ARTERY BLOOD OXYGEN TENSION WERE ALSO DETERMINED. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE WAS NOTED BETWEEN THORACOTOMIZED AND INTACT CATS. CARDIAC OUTPUT VALUES, HOWEVER, WERE SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER THAN THOSE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED FOR THIS SPECIES.

00406

PRICE, J.H.
TOXOPLASMA INFECTION IN AN URBAN COMMUNITY.
BRIT. MED. J. 4:141-143, 1969.
A SURVEY WAS UNDERTAKEN IN AN URBAN COMMUNITY TO EXAMINE THE INTRAFAMILIAL EPIDEMIOLOGY OF TOXOPLASMA INFECTION AND ITS RELATION TO A SET OF ENVIROMENTAL VARIABLES. STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT RELATIONS WERE FOUND WITH OWNERSHIP OF A DOG OR CAT, THE HANDLING OF PET FOOD, PARTICULARLY CAT FOOD, AND A "RISK" SCORE COMPOUNDED FROM THE HANDLING OF PET FOOD AND LACK OF CLEANLINESS IN THE KITCHEN.

00407

SCHECHTECR, R.C.
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BACTERIA IN FELINE CYSTITIS AND UROLITHIASIS.
J. A. V. M. A. 156:1567-1573, 1970.
A TOTAL OF 48 MALE AND FEMALE CATS WITH SIGNS OF CYSTITIS OR URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION WERE EVALUATED. OTHER CRITERA OF SELECTION INCLUDED THE LACK OF ANY COMPLICATING DISEASE, NO PREVIOUS CATHETERIZATION OR SURGERY OF THE URINARY TRACT, AND NO THERAPY FOR AT LEAST 1 MONTH PRIOR TO PRESENTATION. URINALYSES WERE PERFORMED IN 46 CATS AND CONFIRMED THE PRESENCE OF AN INFLAMMATORY URINARY TRACT DISEASE. THE URINE CONSTITUENTS WERE OF A RATHER CHARACTERISTIC PATTERN, WITH MANY RED BLOOD CELLS, RELATIVELY FEW WHITE BLOOD CELLS, A HIGH SPECIFIC GRAVITY, NEUTRAL PH, VARIABLE AMOUNTS OF STRUVITE CRYSTALS, AND +2 TO +4 PROTEINURIA. BACTERIA COULD NOT BE DEMONSTRATED IN GRAM-STAINED SMEARS OF THE URINE IN 85% OF THE CASES AND BACTERIOLOGICAL CULTURES OF URINE COLLECTED BY A MID-STREAM CLEAN-CATCH TECHNIQUE YIELDED ONLY INSIGNIFICANT GROWTH (LESS THAN 10 SUPERSCRIPT 4 BACTERIAL COLONIES/ML OF URINE) IN 12 CATS AND NO GROWTH IN 35 CATS. ONLY 1 SPECIMEN HAD SIGNIFICANT BACTERIURIA (MORE THAN 10 SUPERSCRIPT 5 COLONIES/ML); THIS SAMPLE WAS SUSPECTED OF BEING CONTAMINATED BECAUSE OF FAILURE TO DEMONSTRATE ORGANISMS IN GRAM-STAINED SMEARS OR SEDIMENT CULTURE. THIS EVIDENCE INDICATES THAT THE UROLITHIASIS-CYSTITIS SYNDROME IN MALE CATS, WITH AND WITHOUT URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION, AND CYSTITIS IN FEMALE CATS ARE NOT CAUSED BY BACTERIAL INFECTION. THE UROLITHIASIS SYNDROME IN MALE CATS RESEMBLED CYSTITIS IN FEMALE CATS, THE ONLY APPARENT DIFFERENCE BEING THE OCCURENCE OF URETHRAL BLOCKAGE IN THE MALE.

00408

INGRAM, P.L.
THE OCCURRENCE OF FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS IN ENGLAND.
VET. REC. 86(21):632, 1970.
THIS LETTER BRIEFLY DESCRIBES THE CLINICAL, POST-MORTEM, AND TRANSMISSION EXPERIENCES OF THE AUTHOR WITH ENGLISH CASES OF FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS.

00409
ARCHER, C.
"CONGENITAL" NYSTAGMUS IN A SIAMESE CAT.
VET. REC. 86(21):640, 1970.
THE AUTHOR WROTES IN THIS LETTER: RECENTLY, I EXAMINED A SIAMESE NEUTERED MALE CAT AGED 9 MONTHS AND NOTICED IT HAD A HORIZONTAL NYSTAGMUS. A WEEK LATER I HAD ANOTHER CASE IN A SIAMESE NEUTERED FEMALE AGED 5 YEARS. THE OWNERS HAD NOT NOTICED THE NYSTAGMUS, AND BOTH ANIMALS APPEARED OTHERWISE NORMAL. I WAS ABLE TO TRACE THE PEDIGREE OF THE NEUTERED MALE AND FOUND NO HISTORY OF NYSTAGMUS.

00410
ROEHLICH, K.
BEITRAG ZUR CYTOLOGIE DER KEIMZENTREN DER LYMPHKNOTEN.
Z. MIKROSKOP. ANAT. FORSCH. 20:187-297, 1930.
EARLY ADEQUATE DESCRIPTION OF FELINE LYMPH NODES.

00411
SUTOR, D.J.
WOOLEY, S.E.
JACKSON, O.F.
CRYSTALLINE MATERIAL FROM THE FELINE BLADDER.
RES. VET. SCI. 11:298-299, 1970.
THE X-RAY POWDER METHOD HAS BEEN USED TO DETERMINE THE TYPE OF CRYSTALLINE MATERIAL PRESENT IN CALCULI, PLUGS, AND CRYSTALS FROM THE BLADDER OF THE CAT. STRUVITE OCCURS IN THE MAJORITY OF THESE SPECIMENS BUT AMMONIUM ACID URATE AND MINERALS CARBONATE-APATITE, BRUSHITE, NEWBERYITE, CALCITE, VATERITE, QUARTZ, WEDDELLITE, AND WHEWELLITE HAVE ALSO BEEN IDENTIFIED IN SOME OF THE SAMPLES.

00412
ARNAUD, J.M.H.
PROPANIDID IN VETERINARY ANESTHESIA.
THESIS, ECOLE NAT. VET., ALFORT, PARIS, 47 PAGES, 1969.
AFTER A REVIEW OF THE PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL, AND PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF PROPANIDID, THE TOXIC EFFECTS OF LARGE OR REPEATED DOSES IN MOUSE, RAT, RABBIT, CAT, AND DOG ARE DESCRIBED. NO TERATOGENIC EFFECTS WERE OBSERVED IN THE RAT, RABBIT, OR DOG. INDUCTION OF ANESTHESIA WAS FOLLOWED BY EXCITEMENT LASTING 1 OR 2 MINUTES, THEN A STAGE OF SURGICAL ANESTHESIA LASTING ABOUT 20 MINUTES. THE USE OF PROPANIDID, ALONE OR IN VARIOUS COMBINATIONS, IS DESCRIBED IN 19 DOGS, 4 CATS, 3 GOATS, AND 1 MOUFFLON.

00414
ROEHLICH, K.
STRUKTUR UND BLUTGEFAESSVERSORGUNG DER KEIMZENTREN.
ANAT. ANZ. 76:215-222, 1933.
EARLY ADEQUATE DESCRIPTION OF FELINE LYMPH NODES.

00415
HATCH, R.C.

MORPHINE FOR PAIN MANAGEMENT IN CATS.
J. A. V. M. A. 157(3):127, 1970.
IN A LETTER, THE AUTHOR REPORTS HIS SAFE USE OF 1.0 MG OF MORPHINE/KG BODY WEIGHT IN CATS. ALSO, IV DOSES OF THE SAME DRUG AT 1.0 MG/KG, IF GIVEN RAPIDLY, WILL NOT PRODUCE THE EXPECTED "SHAM RAGE" REACTION IN THE CAT.

00416

COLBY, E.D.
CALMING AND CATALEPTOID ANESTHETIC EFFECTS OF CI-634 IN THE CAT DURING REPRODUCTION AND SURGERY.
PRESENTED AT THE 20TH ANN. MEET. OF THE AM. ASSOC. LAB. ANIM. SCI., DALLAS, TEXAS, OCT. 13-17, 1969.
THE CALMING EFFECTS OF CI-634 IM WERE USED TO HANDLE DIFFICULT ANIMALS. THE CATALEPTOID EFFECT OF THE DRUG FACILITATED BLOOD SAMPLING AND RADIOGRAPHIC PROCEDURES. THE CATALEPTOID ANESTHETIC ACTION OF CI-634 WAS ALSO UTILIZED FOR BLOOD SAMPLING IN 1-3 MONTH OLD KITTENS WITH EXCELLENT RESULTS. ANESTHETIC DOSES OF 14 AND 18 MG/KG BODY WEIGHT WERE USED FOR THE FOLLOWING SURGICAL PROCEDURES: LAPAROTOMY, CASTRATION, CESAREAN AND ABDOMINAL CANNULA IMPLANTS. ONSET OF DRUG ACTION, WHEN GIVEN IM, AVERAGED 1.5 MINUTES. RECOVERY TO STANDING AVERAGED 3 HOURS. ATROPINE, TOTAL DOSE 0.3 MG, GIVEN SC, WAS USED TO CONTROL SALIVATION.

00417

WOLF, N.S.
GIDDENS, W.E.
BOYD, S.J.
PENFOLD, T.W.
DOLOWY, W.C.
FILTER TOP CAGING TO PROVIDE PROTECTION FROM FELINE AIRBORN VIRUS DISEASES.
PRESENTED AT THE 20TH ANN. MEET. OF THE AM. ASSOC. LAB. ANIM. SCI., DALLAS, TEXAS, OCT. 13-17, 1969.
THREE LITTERS OF KITTENS COMPRISING A TOTAL OF 11 ANIMALS RECENTLY WEANED, WERE OBTAINED FROM SOURCES THOUGHT TO BE OF ANY FELINE DISEASE ENTITY. THE LITTERS WERE DIVIDED, EVENLY WHERE POSSIBLE, SO THAT LITTERMATES WERE PRESENT IN TEST (FILTERTOP CAGED) AND CONTROL (STANDARD) GROUPS. FOOD, BEDDING AND CAGES WERE AUTOCLAVED OR STEAM STERILIZED. ATTENDANTS WORE STERILE CAPS, GOWNS, MASKS, AND GLOVES, AND WORE PLASTIC FOOTCOVERINGS WHERE APPROPRIATE. ALL 11 CATS WERE HOUSED IN A TRANSIENT CAT ROOM IN WHICH THE MAJOR FELINE EPIZOOTIC DISEASES WERE REGULARLY OBSERVED, BUT THE 11 CATS WERE REMOVED FROM THIS ROOM FOR CHANGING OF FOOD, WATER, AND CAGES. ALL 5 CONTROL ANIMALS WERE DEAD WITHIN 3 WEEKS AFTER BEING PLACED IN THE CAT ROOM, WITH FINDINGS OF INFECTIOUS FELINE RHINOTRACHEITIS AND PANLEUKOPENIA. ONE OF THE 6 FILTERTOP CAGED CATS ESCAPED FROM HIS CAGE UNNOTICED DURING THE FEEDING PROCESS AND WALKED ABOUT THE TOP OF THE FILTER FOR SEVERAL MINUTES. THIS CAT DIED WITHIN 3 WEEKS FOLLOWING ITS EXPOSURE. THE REMAINING 5 FILTER-PROTECTED CATS SURVIVED 3 MONTHS RESIDENCE IN THE CAT ROOM WITH NO EVIDENCE OF DISEASE.

00418

JONAS, A.M.

SWERCZEK, T.W.
DOWNING, S.E.
VASO-OCCLUSIVE PULMONARY HYPERTENSION: A FELINE MODEL SYSTEM.
PRESENTED AT THE 20TH ANN. MEET. OF THE AM. ASSOC. LAB. ANIM. SCI., DALLAS, TEXAS, OCT. 13-17, 1969.
THE REPRODUCTION OF NATURALLY OCCURRING DISEASE IN CATS ASSOCIATED WITH MEDIAL HYPERTROPHY AND HYPERPLASIA OF THE PULMONARY ARTERIES WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY ADMINISTERING EITHER EMBRYONATED EGGS OF TOXOCARA CATI OR LARVAE OF AELUROSTRONGYLUS ABSTRUSUS. ANIMALS WERE STUDIED AT VARIOUS STAGES OF THE DISEASE BY EMPLOYING THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES: ECG, SERUM ELECTROPHORESIS, SERUM ENZYMES, HEMATOLOGY, AND RADIOGRAPHY. ALL ANIMALS WERE SUBJECTED TO OPEN CHEST SURGERY AND THE FOLLOWING PARAMETERS MEASURED: PULMONARY ARTERIAL, LEFT ATRIAL, AND FEMORAL ARTERIAL PRESSURES CARDIAC OUTPUT AND PULMONARY VASCULAR RESISTANCE; PCO-2, PO-2, AND BLOOD PH. THE ANIMALS WERE THEN SACRIFICED AND POST-MORTEM ANGIOGRAPHY, WHOLE MOUNT 100-300 MICRONS SERIAL, AND ROUTINE HISTOLOGIC SECTIONS OF LUNG PREPARED AND EXAMINED. PHYSIOLOGIC AND PATHOLOGIC DATA DEMONSTRATED THE FOLLOWING: PULMONARY HYPERTENSION IN SOME OF THE ACUTE AND CHRONIC CASES; EXTENSIVE ARTERIAL LESIONS INVOLVING ALL LOBES IN SOME NORMOTENSIVE AS WELL AS HYPERTENSIVE ANIMALS; MARKED CHANGES IN THE VASCULAR RADIOGRAPHIC PATTERNS AND CLINICAL CHEMICAL VALUES OF THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP. POST-MORTEM INJECTION PRESSURES OF THE PULMONARY ARTERY DID NOT CORRELATE WITH THE PHYSIOLOGIC PRESSURES OBTAINED ANTE-MORTEM. IT APPEARS THAT THIS MODEL MAY BE OF SIGNIFICANT VALUE IN STUDYING A NATURAL DISEASE ASSOCIATED WITH PULMONARY HYPERTENSION.

00419

FOX, I.
RIVERA, G.A.
BAYONA, I.G.
TOXICITY OF SIX INSECTICIDES TO THE CAT FLEA.
J. ECON. ENTOMOLOGY 61(3):869-870, 1968.
THE TERM "RESISTANCE" IMPLIES PAST SUSCEPTIBILITY. IF THE CAT FLEA IN PUERTO RICO WAS EVER SUSCEPTIBLE TO DDT, DIELDRIN, AND MALATHION, IT IS NOW RESISTANT TO THESE INSECTICIDES ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS FROM THE REPORTED LABORATORY TESTS.

00420

MICHAELSON, I.C.
RETINAL CIRCULATION IN MAN AND ANIMALS.
CHARLES C. THOMAS, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., 1954.
CAT AND MAN HAVE VERY SIMILAR STRUCTURE OF THE RETINA AND ITS VASCULAR NETWORK.

00423

CATCOTT, E.J.
CAT SCRATCH FEVER.
MOD. VET. PRACT., PAGE 26, APRIL, 1965.
IN REPLY TO A LETTER ASKING IF A CAT SHOULD BE EUTHANIZED IF IT HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS THE ORIGIN OF A CASE OF CAT SCRATCH FEVER, THE AUTHOR SAYS THAT THE CAT CAN NOT BE CONSIDERED A PUBLIC HEALTH MENACE ON THE BASIS OF ONE CASE.

HE ALSO STATES THAT EUTHANASIA IS NOT INDICATED ON THE BASIS OF SEVERITY OF THE DISEASE AS THE DISEASE IS CONSIDERED TO BE A RELATIVELY BENIGN LYMPHADENOPATHY.

00424

WHITEHEAD, J.E.
INHERITANCE PATTERN OF DEAFNESS IN WHITE-COATED CATS.
MOD. VET. PRACTICE PAGE 28, APRIL, 1965.
IN A LETTER, THE AUTHOR REPLIES TO THE QUESTION: WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT THE INHERITANCE OF DEAFNESS IN WHITE-COATED, BLUE-EYED CATS (PARTICULARLY PERSIANS)? THE AUTHOR SAYS THAT DEAFNESS IN WHITE-COATED CATS APPEARS TO BE A RECESSIVE INHERITED TRAIT WHICH IS NOT SEX-LINKED. IN CATS WHITE IS DOMINANT TO ALL OTHER COLORS. WHITE SPOTTING AROUND THE EYES IS ASSOCIATED WITH BLUE EYES. DEAFNESS IS MOST COMMON IN THESE CATS. WHITE-SPOTTING MAY CONTINUE AROUND THE EARS AND BE RELATED TO DEAFNESS. DEAFNESS IS RELATED TO ANOMALIES IN THE ORGAN OF CORTI.

00425

FOX, M.W.
NEW INFORMATION ON FELINE BEHAVIOR.
MOD. VET. PRACTICE PAGES 50-52, APRIL, 1965.
A SHORT SUMMARY OF SOME VERY INTERESTING ASPECTS OF FELINE BEHAVIOR. "ALTHOUGH THE CAT HAS BEEN USED EXTENSIVELY IN NEUROLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL STUDIES, THE VARIETY OF 'NEUROTIC' SIGNS INDUCED COMPRISES A NARROWER SPECTRUM THAN IN THE DOG. THIS, IN PART, MAY BE DUE TO THE FACT THAT FELINES ARE NEUROPHYLOGENETICALLY AT A LOWER LEVEL."

00426

GEARY, J.
VETERINARY TOMOGRAPHY.
AM. VET. RADIOL. SOC. 8:32-38, 1967.

00427

STROMSEN, F.A.
DAVISON'S MAMMALIAN ANATOMY.
7TH EDITION, 1947.
INCLUDES A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE MORPHOLOGY OF THE CAT'S TEETH. THE PERMANENT DENTAL FORMULA IS: I 3/3, C 1/1, P 3/2, M 1/1 = 30. "IN THE PREHISTORIC SABER-TOOTHED CAT, SMILODON, THE CANINES REACHED SUCH ENORMOUS PROPORTIONS... THAT IN ORDER TO BE USED AT ALL THE LOWER JAW HAD TO BE EXTENDED BACKWARD MORE THAN 90 DEGREES."

00428

KROOK, L.
NUTRITIONAL SECONDARY HYPERPARATHYROIDISM IN THE DOG.
18TH GAINES VET. SYMPOSIUM, GUELPH, ONTARIO, CANADA, PAGES 27-31, 1968.
ALTHOUGH THE SPECIES UNDER DISCUSSION WAS DOGS, AND EXCEPT FOR THE SPECIES DISSIMILARITIES IN CA:P RATIOS, THIS ARTICLE COULD BE USEFUL TO THOSE INTERESTED IN CATS.

00429

STEWART, E.T.
DODDS, W.J.
MARKING THE FELINE ESOPHAGUS WITH SMALL TANTALUM WIRES.
RADIOLOGY 93(1):176-177, 1969.
THIS REPORT DESCRIBES A TRANSESOPHAGEAL TECHNIC FOR MARKING THE ESOPHAGEAL WALL OF CATS WITH SMALL TANTALUM WIRES.

SUCH MARKERS PERMIT EVALUATION OF ESOPHAGEAL MOTILITY.

00430

CAVAGGIONI, A.
PERACCHIA, G.
ROSATI, G.
ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF THE GANGLION CELLS IN IRRADIATED RETINAS.
RAD. RES. 39:685-704, 1969.
THE TIME COURSE OF THE IMPAIRMENT OF BOTH PHOTIC AND SPONTANEOUS EXCITATION OF THE RETINAL GANGLION CELLS OF CATS IS DESCRIBED FOR THE 2 WEEKS FOLLOWING GAMMA IRRADIATION OF 4200 RADS AND IS RELATED TO MORPHOLOGICAL SIGNS OF DAMAGE. IRRADIATION RESULTED IN DAMAGE TO THE RECEPTOR CELLS. THIS DID NOT AFFECT THE SPONTANEOUS ACTIVITY OF THE GANGLION CELLS DURING THE FOLLOWING FIRST WEEK, BUT LATER THEIR FIRING PATTERNS AND FIRING RATES WERE CLEARLY CHANGED. THE FIRST WEEK WAS CHARACTERIZED MORPHOLOGICALLY BY NECROSIS OF THE RECEPTOR CELLS. DURING THE SUBSEQUENT PERIOD VASCULAR CHANGES AND DEGENERATION OF THE NEURAL RETINA BECAME NOTICEABLE.

00431

CLARK, L.R.
HOAG, W.G.
JULIUS, L.A.
A MULTISPECIES CAGE FOR RESEARCH ANIMALS.
PRESENTED AT THE 20TH ANN. MEET. OF THE AM. ASSOC. LAB. ANIM. SCI., DALLAS, TEXAS, OCT. 13-17, 1969.
A CAGE CAPABLE OF INDIVIDUALLY HOUSING ANIMALS RANGING IN SIZE FROM RABBITS TO DOGS IS CURRENTLY BEING TESTED AT MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY. THE CAGE CONSISTS OF A 2 CELL BODY. EACH CELL (SUITABLE FOR A SMALL DOG) CAN BE DIVIDED IN HALF VERTICALLY TO PROVIDE 4 CELLS FOR CATS, MONKEYS, RACOONS, AND OTHER ANIMALS OF THAT SIZE RANGE. EACH OF THE 4 CELLS CAN BE SUBDIVIDED IN HALF HORIZONTALLY TO PROVIDE 8 CELLS FOR RABBITS, OPOSSUMS, OR OTHER ANIMALS OF THAT SIZE RANGE. DOGS UP TO 35 POUNDS CAN BE HOUSED BY MEANS OF AN EXTENSION FITTED TO THE LOWER CELL WHICH PROVIDES AN ANIMAL SPACE OF 46W X 36D X 32H. ANY OF THE CHOSEN ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE USED WITH LITTER PANS OR FECES SEPARATORS, BUT WERE DESIGNED PRIMARILY FOR FLUSHING INTO A VENTILATED DRAIN-TROUGH. THE CAGE CAN ACCEPT OTHER ACCESSORIES SUCH AS REST BENCHES, SQUEEZE BACKS, GLASS DOORS, AND INSULATED PANELS FOR CONTROLLED TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY STUDIES. THE CHIEF ADVANTAGE OF THE CAGE IS IN PROVIDING UNIFORMLY HIGH QUALITY HOUSING FOR RESEARCH ANIMALS WHILE ELIMINATING THE NEED TO PURCHASE SPECIFIC CAGES FOR EACH SPECIES.

00432

KALTER, S.S.
KIM, C.S.
HEBERLING, R.L.
HERPES-LIKE VIRUS PARTICLES ASSOCIATED WITH CAT SCRATCH DISEASE.
NATURE 224:190, 1969.
THE AUTHORS REPORT RESULTS OF AN ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF BIOPSIED LYMPH NODE MATERIAL OF PATIENTS

WITH THE CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF CAT SCRATCH DISEASE. THESE MATERIALS WERE EITHER FRESHLY OBTAINED OR TISSUE BLOCKS STORED IN PARAFFIN. TISSUES FROM A TOTAL OF 8 RANDOMLY SELECTED PATIENTS WITH POSITIVE SKIN TESTS WERE EXAMINED. LYMPH NODES FROM NORMAL INDIVIDUALS SERVED AS CONTROLS. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT FINDING IN TISSUE FROM ALL THE INFECTED PEOPLE WERE NUMEROUS HERPES-LIKE VIRUS PARTICLES MEASURING APPROXIMATELY 100 MILLIMICRONS IN THE CELL CYTOPLASM ADJOINING THE NUCLEUS.

00433

SNIDER, W.S.
TUBERCULOSIS IN HIGH RISK CANINE AND FELINE POPULATIONS.
MASTERS THESIS, UNIV. OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, 1968.

00435

CAMERON, T.W.M.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
HELMINTH. 9(3):147, 1931.
REPORT OF THE OCCURRENCE OF BRONCHOSTRONGYLUS CAMERON IN A MALAYAN TIGER.

00436

DAVIS, E.V.
FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA.
NORDEN NEWS 44:22-25, 1969.
A REPORT DISCUSSING THE CAUSE, SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION OF THIS MOST DANGEROUS OF FELINE DISEASES.

00437

DAVIS, E.V.
GREGORY, G.G.
BECKENHAUER, W.H.
INFECTIOUS FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA.
SMALL ANIM. MED., PAGE 237-242, 1970.
A REPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TISSUE CULTURE ORIGIN, FORMALIN INACTIVATED VACCINE FOR THIS DISEASE.

00438

STRAIN, W.H.
ROGOFF, S.M.
GREENLAW, R.H.
JOHNSTON, R.M.
HUEGIN, F.
BERLINER, W.P.
RADIOLOGIC DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS.
MEDICAL RADIOGRAPHY AND PHOTOGRAPHY 40, SUPPLEMENT, 1969.
A COMPILATION OF RADIOPAQUE AND RADIOISOTOPIC AGENTS USED IN DIAGNOSTIC NUCLEAR MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY. THE CHAPTERS ARE TITLED: NOMENCLATURE AND LITERATURE OF RADIOLOGIC DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS; ALIMENTARY TRACT RADIOPAQUES; WATER SOLUBLE RADIOPAQUES; CHOLECYSTOPAQUES; VISCOUS AND OILY RADIOPAQUES; AND RADIOISOTOPIC AGENTS.

00439

FITZSIMMONS, M.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
VET. REC. 73(5):101-102, 1961.
REPORT OF VERMINOUS PNEUMONIA IN A DOMESTIC CAT DUE TO BRONCHOSTRONGYLUS CAMERON, ALSO KNOWN AS B. SUBCRENATUS. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE ADULT WORM SUPERFICIALLY RESEMBLED THE AELUROSTRONGYLUS ABSTRUSUS, BUT

GIVES THE DIFFERENTIAL FIGURES BY WHICH THESE 2 SPECIES
COULD BE DISTINGUISHED.

00440

DAWSON, A.B.
THE DEVELOPMENT AND MORPHOLOGY OF THE CORPUS LUTEUM OF THE
CAT.
ANAT. REC. 79:155-177, 1941.
REPORTS GESTATION IN THE CAT IS 56-63 DAYS.

00441

SCOTT, P.P.
LLOYD-JACOB, M.A.
REDUCTION IN THE ANESTRUS PERIOD OF LABORATORY CATS BY
INCREASED ILLUMINATION.
NATURE 184:2022, 1959.

00442

MILLER, S.A.
ALLISON, J.B.
THE DIETARY NITROGEN REQUIREMENTS OF THE CAT.
J. NUTRITION 64:493-501, 1958.
USING A PURIFIED DIET, THE DAILY INTAKE WAS 250 KCAL/KG FOR
WEANING CATS, 150 KCAL/KG FOR CATS SEVERAL MONTHS OLD, AND
60 KCAL/KG FOR INACTIVE ADULT CATS.

00443

GERSHOFF, S.N.
FARAGLIA, F.F.
NELSON, D.A.
ANDRUS, S.B.
VITAMIN B-6 DEFICIENCY AND OXALATE NEPHROCALCINOSIS IN THE
CAT.
AM. J. MED. 27:72, 1959.

00444

FLOYD, K.
JUNCTIONS BETWEEN MUSCLE FIBRES IN CAT EXTRAOCULAR
MUSCLES.
NATURE 227:185-186, 1970.
A 4TH CHOLINESTERASE-POSITIVE SITE IS DESCRIBED AND CONSISTS
OF A "PALISADE" OF CHOLINESTERASE INTERPOSED BETWEEN THE
ENDS OF 2 MUSCLE FIBRES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THIS 4TH TYPE
MAY BE SOME FORM OF MUSCLE-FIBRO-MUSCLE-FIBRE JUNCTION.

00445

FISCHER, C.A.
RETINOPATHY IN ANEMIC CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 156(10):1415-1427, 1970.
OPHTHALMOSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS WERE DONE ON 26 CONSECUTIVE
CATS THAT HEMOGLOBIN VALUES LESS THAN 5 GM/100 ML.
TWENTY CATS HAD VARIOUS TYPES OF RETINAL HEMORRHAGES, BUT
THE ETIOLOGIC, PHYSIOLOGIC, AND MORPHOLOGIC
CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE ANEMIC PROCESSES DIFFERED. IN 4
CATS, FOCAL RETINAL ATROPHY AND PERIVASCULAR INFILTRATION
WERE SEEN.

00446

REIF, J.S.
SOLITARY PULMONARY LESIONS IN SMALL ANIMALS.
J.A.V.M.A. 155(5):717-722, 1969.
SOLITARY PULMONARY LESIONS, REFERRED TO AS "COIN"
LESIONS, PRESENT A PROBLEM IN DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS FOR

THE CLINICIAN AND RADIOLOGIST.THEY HAVE BEEN GIVEN CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION IN THE MEDICAL LITERATURE, SINCE THEY ARE USUALLY DETECTED IN ASYMPTOMATIC INDIVIDUALS ON ROUTINE RADIOGRAPHIC EXAMINATIONS. GIVING 4 CASES, THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE RADIOGRAPHIC FEATURES AND THE DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF THIS LESION.

00447

MCKENNA, T.J.
STEELE, J.N.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: HUMAN EYE INFECTION DUE TO FELINE VIRUS.
J.A.V.M.A. 212(13):2271, 1970.
DR. MCKENNA'S QUESTION AS TO THE POSSIBILITY OF A VIRAL INFECTION OF CATS TRANSFERRING TO INFECT A HUMAN EYE RECEIVED A REPLY FROM DR. STEELE. ONE REPORTED CASE IS DISCUSSED.

00443

DEWAN, M.L.
PATHOLOGY OF VERMINOUS PNEUMONIA IN A CLOUDED LEOPARD (NEOFELIS NEBULOSA).
VET. REC., PAGE 377, 1970.
A CASE OF A ZOO CAT WITH VERMINOUS PNEUMONIA, THE CAUSE TENTATIVELY GIVEN AS BRONCHOSTRONGYLUS SPP.

00449

SOJKA, N.J.
JENNINGS, L.L.
HAMNER, C.E.
ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION IN THE CAT (FELIS CATUS L.).
LAB. ANIM. CARE 20(2):198-204, 1970.
A TECHNIQUE WAS DEVELOPED FOR ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION OF CATS. SEMEN WAS COLLECTED FROM TOMS WITH AN ARTIFICIAL VAGINA. THE AVERAGE EJACULATE VOLUME WAS 0.04 ML, CONTAINING 56.5 X 10 TO THE 6TH SPERM. TOMS COULD BE EJACULATED 2-3 TIMES PER WEEK WITHOUT SIGNIFICANTLY LOWERING THEIR SPERM COUNT. A TYPICAL EJACULATE WAS DILUTED WITH SALINE TO 1.0 ML AND 0.1 ML OF THIS SAMPLE WAS DEPOSITED INTO THE ANTERIOR VAGINA OR POSTERIOR CERVIX OF AN ESTRUS QUEEN. PREGNANCY RESULTED FROM DEPOSITION OF 1.25 X 10 TO THE 6TH SPERM, BUT NOT LESS THAN 5 X 10 TO THE 6TH SPERM ARE RECOMMENDED FOR ROUTINE INSEMINATION. THE QUEEN WAS INDUCED TO OVULATE WITH 50 IU OF HUMAN CHORIONIC GONADOTROPHIN INJECTED IM. ONE INSEMINATION PRODUCED CONCEPTION OF 50% OF THE QUEENS, BUT BETTER CONCEPTION RATES (75%) WERE OBTAINED WHEN THE FEMALE WAS INSEMINATED A SECOND TIME 24 HOURS LATER AND GIVEN AN ADDITIONAL 10 IU OF HUMAN CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN.

00450

DAVIS, M.L.
SANDO, I.
HEMENWAY, W.G.
A NEW IDEA IN CAT HEADHOLDERS.
LAB. ANIM. CARE 20(2):278-279, 1970.
A NEW FORM OF ADJUSTABLE CAT HEADHOLDING DEVICE WAS DESIGNED FOR USE IN CLINICAL OR EXPERIMENTAL SURGERY OF THE HEAD AND NECK. ATTACHMENT IS ACCOMPLISHED BY MEANS OF OPPOSING PRESSURE SURFACES, ONE OF WHICH IS APPLIED

INTRA-ORALLY AND THE OTHER TO THE ORBITAL SOCKETS. SIMPLICITY OF ATTACHMENT AND SAFETY OF UTILIZATION ARE PARAMOUNT FEATURES.

00451

CARDEILAC, P.T.
RECENT APPROACHES TO THE TREATMENT OF NEOPLASTIC DISEASES IN ANIMALS: REPORT OF AMER. SOC. OF VET. PHYSIOLOGISTS AND PATHOLOGISTS.
J. A. V. M. A. 156(3):355-364, 1970.
A REVIEW OF THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL APPROACHES TO THE TREATMENT OF SUSCEPTIBLE NEOPLASTIC PROCESSES BY RADIATION, ALKYLATING AGENTS, ANTIMETABOLITES, OTHER AGENTS, AND THEIR COMBINATIONS. INCIDENCE OF TUMORS BY SYSTEM IN THE CAT ARE: ALIMENTARY, 29%; SKIN, 23%; LYMPHATIC TISSUE, 12%; FEMALE GENITALIA, 12%; SKELETAL, 8%; AND OTHER, 14%; CONTAINS 55 CITATIONS.

00452

DAWSON, J.R.B.
MYASTHENIA GRAVIS IN A CAT.
VET. REC. 86:562-563, 1970.
A CASE OF MYASTHENIA GRAVIS IS DESCRIBED IN A 4-YEAR OLD NEUTERED FEMALE DOMESTIC CAT. DIAGNOSIS WAS CONFIRMED WITH EDROPHONIUM CHLORIDE AND TREATMENT CONTINUED WITH PYRIDOSTIGMINE BROMIDE. THE PATIENT REMAINED CLINICALLY NORMAL, PROVIDED ORAL MEDICATION WITH PYRIDOSTIGMINE WAS CONTINUED. FILMS WERE TAKEN OF THE PATIENT BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT. THE RESULTS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL, PHARMACOLOGICAL, AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS ARE BEING STUDIED AND THESE MAY BE REPORTED LATER.

00453

RICH, L.J.
THE MORPHOLOGY OF CANINE AND FELINE BLOOD CELLS.
RALSTON PURINA CO., ST. LOUIS, MO., 65 PAGES, 1974.
EXCELLENT COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF VARIOUS BLOOD CELLS ENCOUNTERED IN BOTH NORMAL AND SELECTED ABNORMAL DISEASE CONDITIONS. THE FIRST PART IS CONCERNED WITH NORMAL PERIPHERAL BLOOD AND MARROW MORPHOLOGY. THE LAST PART DEALS WITH MORPHOLOGICAL ABNORMALITIES.

00454

GARDNER, M.B.
RONGEY, R.W.
ARNSTEIN, P.
ESTES, J.D.
SARMA, P.
HUEBNER, R.J.
RICKARD, C.G.
EXPERIMENTAL TRANSMISSION OF FELINE SARCOMA TO CATS AND DOGS.
NATURE 226(5248):807-809, 1970.
AN INFECTIOUS C-TYPE FELINE SARCOMA VIRUS (FSV), ISOLATED FROM A NATURALLY OCCURRING FIBROSARCOMA OF A DOMESTIC HOUSE CAT, PRODUCES FIBROSARCOMAS IN KITTENS AND PUPPIES AND INDUCES CELL TRANSFORMATION IN FELINE EMBRYO FIBROBLASTS. PRENATAL INOCULATION OF CAT AND DOG FETUSES IS PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE IN TUMOR TRANSMISSION. POSTNATAL DOGS BEARING FSV INDUCED FIBROSARCOMAS PROVIDE ANTISERA SUITABLE FOR

DETECTING THE FELINE C-TYPE RNA TUMOR VIRUS ANTIGENS IN THE COMPLEMENT FIXATION TEST.

00455

HARRIS, T.W.
WOLCHUK, N.
THE SUPPRESION OF ESTRUS IN THE DOG AND CAT WITH LONG-TERM ADMINISTRATION OF SYNTHETIC PROGESTATIONAL STEROIDS.
AMER. J. VET. RES. 24:1003-1006, 1963.
DAILY ORAL TREATMENT WITH EITHER OF 2 SYNTHETIC PROGESTATIONAL STEROIDS, 6-ALPHA-METHYL-17-ACETOXYPROGESTERONE AND 6-METHYL-6-DEHYDRO-17-ACETOXYPROGESTERONE, EFFECTIVELY SUPPRESSED ESTRUS IN BITCHES FOR A PERIOD OF 1 YEAR. 6-ALPHA-METHYL-17-ACETOXYPROGESTERONE WAS EFFECTIVE AT 3.35 MG/KG DAILY, WHEREAS 6-METHYL-6-DEHYDRO-17-ACETOXYPROGESTERONE WAS EFFECTIVE AT 0.01 MG/KG PER DAY. ESTRUS WAS EFFECTIVELY SUPPRESSED IN THE CAT AT 0.05 MG OF 6-ALPHA-METHYL-17-ACETOXYPROGESTERONE PER KG DAILY.

00456

MONTAGNA, W.
THE GLANDS OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITORY MEATUS OF THE CAT.
J. MORPHOL. 85:423-441, 1949.
THE ANATOMIC AND HISTOCHEMISTRY OF COILED, DILATED TUBULAR GLANDS IN THE EXTERNAL AUDITORY MEATUS IS REPORTED. ONLY LIPIDS WERE FOUND BY HISTOCHEMISTRY TECHNIQUES.

00457

GERBER, H.A.
SULMAN, F.G.
THE EFFECT OF METHYLOESTRENOLONE ON OESTRUS, PSEUDOPREGNANCY, VAGRANCY, SATYRIASIS, AND SQUIRTING IN DOGS AND CATS.
VET. REC. 76(39):1089-1093, 1964.
METHYLOESTRENOLONE WAS TESTED IN 40 DOGS AND 20 CATS FOR ITS SUPPRESSIVE EFFECT ON HYPOTHALAMIC, PITUITARIAN, AND PERIPHERAL FUNCTIONS. IN MALE CATS, SATYRIASIS (VAGRANCY AND SQUIRTING) WAS ABOLISHED WITHIN 1 TO 5 DAYS BY 15-30 MG PER DAY (5-10 MG T.I.D) PER OS FOR 5-7 DAYS, OR INJECTIONS OF 50-75 MG PER DAY FOR 5 DAYS. IF THE CONDITION TENDED TO RECUR, A MAINTENANCE DOSE OF 5 MG/DAY FOR A LONGER TIME ABOLISHED THE HABIT. IN FEMALE CATS, ESTRUS COULD BE PREVENTED OR SUPPRESSED WITHIN 2 DAYS BY GIVING 15-30 MG PER DAY (5-10 MG T.I.D.) PER OS FOR 5-7 DAYS, OR 75 MG/DAY PER INJECTION FOR 3 DAYS. NORMAL FERTILE ESTRUS RETURNED AFTER 2 TO 3 MONTHS. THE TREATMENT WITH METHYLOESTRENOLONE IS INNOCUOUS WITH REGARD TO WEIGHT GAIN, BLOOD COUNT, AND URINALYSIS. THIS IS A HUMANE METHOD WHICH MIGHT PROVE TO BE PREFERABLE TO CASTRATION AND ALLOWING RESUMPTION OF SEX LIFE IN TREATED DOGS AND CATS AT ANY PERIOD, IF SO DESIRED, FERTILITY OR WHELPING NOT BEING ADVERSELY AFFECTED. ANABOLIC EFFECTS (WEIGHT GAIN) WERE FREQUENTLY ENCOUNTERED, BUT SUBSIDED WHEN TREATMENT WAS DISCONTINUED. METHYLOESTRENOLONE TREATMENT FOR DOGS AND CATS, AS OUTLINED ABOVE, IS COMPLETELY SAFE.

00458

SARMA, P.S.

ARTICLES

HUEBNER, R.J.
BASKER, J.F.
VERNON, L.
GILDEN, R.V.
FELINE LEUKEMIA AND SARCOMA VIRUSES: SUSCEPTIBILITY OF HUMAN CELLS TO INFECTION.
SCIENCE 168(3935):1098-1099, 1970.
HUMAN EMBRYONIC CELLS ARE HIGHLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO INFECTION WITH FELINE LEUKEMIA AND SARCOMA VIRUSES. THESE VIRUSES WERE PROPAGATED IN HUMAN CULTURES WITHOUT ANTIGENIC MODIFICATION OR LOSS OF INFECTIVITY FOR CAT OR HUMAN CELLS. VIRUS STOCKS CONTAINED AT LEAST 1 MILLION INFECTIOUS UNITS PER ML FOR HUMAN CELLS. VIRUSES PRESENT IN 1 MILLIONTH DILUTION OF VIRUS STOCK REPLICATED TO DETECTABLE AMOUNTS AS EARLY AS 7 DAYS AFTER VIRUS INFECTION. THE FELINE SARCOMA VIRUS INDUCED MORPHOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION OF HUMAN CELLS.

00459

OSHIMA, K.
MIURA, S.
MAST-CELL LEUKOSIS IN CATS: A REPORT OF TWO CASES.
JAP. J. VET. SCI. 27:233-240, 1965.

00460

RISER, W.H.
BRODEY, R.S.
SHIRER, J.F.
OSTEODYSTROPHY IN MATURE CATS: A NUTRITIONAL DISEASE.
J. AMER. VET. RADIOLOGY 9:37-47, 1968.
THIS PAPER DESCRIBES A DIETARY OSTEODYSTROPHY IN 8 MATURE CATS. THE DIET OF THE CATS WAS PRIMARILY BEEF LIVER AND THE ANIMALS WERE USUALLY RESTRICTED TO APARTMENT DWELLINGS. A WIDE RANGE OF PROLIFERATIVE AND RESORPTIVE LESIONS SEEMED TO ORIGINATE AS SUBPERIOSTEAL BONY OUTGROWTHS, THE LARGEST OF WHICH WERE NEAR THE JOINTS OF THE CERVICAL VERTEBRAE, HIPS, STIFLES, AND ELBOWS. THE LESIONS CAUSED PROGRESSIVE MECHANICAL OBSTRUCTION TO MOVEMENT AND OFTEN RESULTED IN DEFORMING ANKYLOSIS. NARROWING OF THE PELVIC INLET AND CHRONIC CONSTIPATION OCCURRED IN 2 CATS. WHILE VIT. A EXCESS APPEARS TO BE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THIS DISEASE, THE ROLE OF THE LOW CALCIUM AND HIGH PHOSPHORUS CONTENT OF LIVER MAY BE JUST AS IMPORTANT AND MERITS FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

00461

SHEFFIELD, H.G.
MELTON, M.L.
TOXOPLASMA GONDII: TRANSMISSION THROUGH FECES IN ABSENCE OF TOXOCARA CATI EGGS.
SCIENCE 164:431-432, 1969.
WHEN INCUBATED AT ROOM TEMPERATURE (23 C) FOR 3 TO 14 DAYS, FAECES FROM CATS INFECTED 4 TO 8 DAYS PREVIOUSLY WITH TOXOPLASMA GONDII, AND FREE OF TOXOCARA CATI EGGS, PRODUCED TOXOPLASMOSIS IN MICE. HENCE THE NEMATODE EGG IS NOT NECESSARY FOR TRANSMISSION OF THE PARASITE.

00462

SCOTT, P.P.
PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN STUDYING THE NUTRITION OF THE CAT

(FELIS CATUS).
MRCV LAB. ANIMAL BUREAU PAGES 43-53, OCT, 1956.
LACK OF SPECIFIC DATA ON GROWTH RATE AND REPRODUCTIVE EFFICIENCY, TOGETHER WITH LIMITED INFORMATION CONCERNING NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS,HAS HINDERED DEVELOPMENT OF SATISFACTORY STOCK DIETS FOR CATS. HIGH PROTEIN DIETS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR GROWTH AND REPRODUCTION, AND SOME INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FOR MEMBERS OF THE B-VITAMIN COMPLEX FOR GROWTH. ENDEMIC DISEASE MAY BE TROUBLESOME IN ATTEMPTS TO CARRY OUT NUTRITIONAL INVESTIGATIONS IN CATS. BECAUSE OF ITS CONVENIENT SIZE, ITS GREAT IMPORTANCE IN PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL RESEARCH, AND THE INTERESTING METABOLIC DIFFERENCES IT HAS SHOWN FROM THE RAT, THE CAT MERITS FURTHER CONSIDERATION AS A LABORATORY ANIMAL.

00463

WHITESIDE, W.H.
NOTES ON THE COMMON FELINE DISEASES AS FOUND AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO.
PROC. ANIM. CARE PANEL 11:185-186, 1961.
A REPORT OF A COLONY OF ZOO CATS INCLUDES DISEASES, WITH DESCRIPTION OF SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT, OF CORYZA, PNEUMONIA, GASTROENTERITIS, ANOREXIA, AND GRANULATION OF THE NICITATING MEMBRANE.

00464

WATERHOUSE, H.N.
CARVER, D.S.
GROWTH RATE, FOOD AND CALORIE CONSUMPTION OF LABORATORY CATS.
PROC. ANIM. CARE PANEL 12(5):271-274, 1962.
THE WEIGHT GAIN AND DAILY FOOD AND KILOCALORIE CONSUMPTION OF GROWING CATS FED A COMMERCIAL CANNED FISH-BASE CAT FOOD ARE PRESENTED AND DISCUSSED. AN AVERAGE WEEKLY GAIN OF 80-100G WAS REPRESENTATIVE OF MANY GROUPS OF GROWING KITTENS. AN AVERAGE AVAILABLE CALORIE INTAKE OF 129 KCAL/KG OF BODY WEIGHT AT 3.5 MONTHS OF AGE DECREASED TO ONLY 76 AVAILABLE KCAL/KG OF BODY WEIGHT AT 13 MONTHS OF AGE.

00465

CARVER, D.S.
WATERHOUSE, H.N.
THE VARIATION IN THE WATER CONSUMPTION OF CATS.
PROC. ANIM. CARE PANEL 12(5):267-270, 1962.
TOTAL WATER INTAKE DATA (FROM CAT FOOD AND WATER PAN) WERE COLLECTED FOR THREE GROUPS OF CATS OF THE FOLLOWING AGES: 6-8, 13-15, AND 15-17 MONTHS. THE TOTAL WATER INTAKE DECREASED AS THE CATS INCREASED IN AGE- 76.9G/KG OF BODY WEIGHT FOR 6-8 MONTHS OLD AND 57.1G/KG OF BODY WEIGHT FOR 15-17 MONTHS OLD. WHEN THE AGE GROUPS WERE COMBINED, THE TOTAL WATER INTAKE OF 40 CATS AVERAGED 70.8G/KG OF BODY WEIGHT, WITH FOUR CATS AVERAGING LESS THAN 50G AND TWO CONSUMING MORE THAN 100G/KG OF BODY WEIGHT.

00466

CLARK, S.T.
MEIER, H.
A CLINICO-PATHOLOGIC STUDY OF THYROID DISEASE IN THE DOG AND CAT. PART 1: THYROID PATHOLOGY.

ZENTRALBL. VET.-MED. 5:17-32, 1958.

00467
HOLZWORTH, J.
HUSTED, P.
WIND, A.
ARTERIAL THROMBOSIS AND THYROID CARCINOMA IN A CAT.
CORNELL VET. 35:487-496, 1955.

00468
SMITH, H.A.
MALIGNANT LYMPHOMAS IN ANIMALS
AMER. J. CLIN. PATH. 38(1):75-87, 1962.
THE CURRENT KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEFS REGARDING MALIGNANT LYMPHOMA AND LYMPHOGENOUS LEUKEMIA IN ANIMALS ARE SURVEYED. PECULIARITIES OF INCIDENCE ARE PRESENTED WITH RESPECT TO SPECIES, AGE, AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. SYMPTOMATOLOGY, GROSS PATHOLOGICAL FEATURES, AND HEMATOLOGY IN THE DOMESTICATED ANIMAL ARE DESCRIBED. CURRENT THEORIES ON ETIOLOGY, AS WELL AS THERAPEUTIC PRACTICES, ARE MENTIONED.

00469
LUCKE, V.M.
AN HISTOLOGICAL STUDY OF THYROID ABNORMALITIES IN THE DOMESTIC CAT.
J. SMALL ANIM. PRAC. 5:351-358, 1964.
THE THYROID GLAND IN SEVENTY-FIVE CATS HAS BEEN EXAMINED. ABNORMALITIES ARE BY NO MEANS UNCOMMON AND CASES OF ADENOMAS, ADENOMATOUS GOITRE, COLLOID GOITRE, CARCINOMA AND AMYLOIDOSIS ARE DESCRIBED.

00470
STRICKLAND, J.H.
CALHOUN, M.L.
THE MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY OF THE EXTERNAL EAR OF FELIS DOMESTICUS.
AM. J. VET. RES. 21:845-850, SEPT. 1960.
THE AUTHORS REPORT THAT THE MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY OF THE CAT'S EXTERNAL EAR CONTAINS LARGE SEBACEOUS GLANDS, UP TO 300 MICRON IN DIAMETER. APOCRINE CERUMINOUS GLANDS WERE MORE NUMEROUS IN THE LOWER 3RD OF THE MEATUS.

00471
THEILEN, G.H.
DUNGWORTH, D.L.
MUNN, R.J.
CURRENT STATUS OF TRANSMISSIBLE AGENTS IN FELINE LEUKEMIA
J.A.V.M.A. 153(12):1864-1872, 1968.
A"C"-TYPE VIRUS WAS ISOLATED FROM A CAT WITH SPONTANEOUS FELINE LYMPHOSARCOMA. WHOLE-CELL OR CELL-FREE MATERIAL WHEN INOCULATED INTO NEWBORN KITTENS PRODUCED LYMPHOSARCOMA. SIMILAR "C"-TYPE VIRUS WAS ALSO DEMONSTRATED IN TISSUE FROM 2 CATS WITH MYELOPROLIFERATIVE DISORDERS AND 1 NORMAL UNINOCULATED CONTROL. THIS PROBABLY MEANS THAT FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS, RELATED VIRUSES, OR BOTH ARE WIDESPREAD IN OUR CAT POPULATION.

00472
TAKEDA, S.
UBER DIE OHRENSCHMALZDRUSEN BEI MISCHLINGSFETEN.
OKAJIMAS FOLIA ANAT. JAP. 23:357-366, 1951.

IN THIS COMPARATIVE STUDY ON SWEAT GLANDS OF SEVERAL SPECIES OF ANIMALS, THE AUTHOR REPORTS THE PRESENCE OF SWEAT GLANDS IN THE EXTERNAL AUDITORY MEATUS OF THE CAT.

00473

DORN, C.R.
TAYLOR, D.O.N.
HIBBARD, H.H.
EPIZOOTIOLOGIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CANINE AND FELINE LEUKEMIA AND LYMPHOMA.
AM. J. VET. RES. 28(125):993-1001, 1967.
AN ANALYSIS WAS MADE OF 93 CANINE AND 106 FELINE LEUKEMIA AND LYMPHOMA CASES REPORTED TO A REGISTRY IN ALAMEDA AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA, DURING 2.5 YEARS. REPORTING OF CASES WAS NEARLY CONSTANT DURING THE PERIOD, AND THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF SEASONAL VARIATION. DATA COLLECTED FROM A HOUSEHOLD SURVEY IN ALAMEDA COUNTY WERE USED FOR DOG AND CAT POPULATION-AT-RISK ESTIMATES, FROM WHICH AGE, SEX, AND BREED SPECIFIC INCIDENCE RATES WERE CALCULATED. ADJUSTING FOR THE PORTION OF THE ANIMAL POPULATION NOT GIVEN VETERINARY ATTENTION, THE AVERAGE ANNUAL MALIGNANT LYMPHOMA INCIDENCE WAS 24.0 PER 100,000 DOGS AND 41.6 PER 100,000 CATS. THE CANINE RATES WERE HIGHER THAN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INCIDENCE RATES. BOTH THE CANINE AND FELINE INCIDENCE RATES WERE HIGHER THAN THE COMBINED LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA ANNUAL INCIDENCE RATE FOR MAN. MALE CATS HAD A SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER MALIGNANT LYMPHOMA INCIDENCE RATE THAN FEMALE CATS, PARALLELING THE GREATER RISK OF LEUKEMIA AND LYMPHOMA IN THE HUMAN MALE THAN IN THE HUMAN FEMALE. PUREBRED DOGS AS A GROUP HAD HIGHER INCIDENCE RATES THAN CROSSBRED DOGS AND SIAMESE CATS HAD RATES HIGHER THAN OTHER BREEDS, BUT BOTH OF THESE DIFFERENCES WERE NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT.

00474

FERNANDO, S.D.A.
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GLANDS OF THE EXTERNAL ACOUSTIC MEATUS OF FELIS DOMESTICUS.
AM. J. VET. RES. 26:734-739, MAY, 1965.
THE DEVELOPMENTAL ANATOMY OF GLANDS OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITORY MEATUS IS DESCRIBED.

00475

SILVER, I.A.
CATER, D.B.
RADIOTHERAPY AND CHEMOTHERAPY FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS. I. THE TREATMENT OF MALIGNANT TUMOURS AND BENIGN CONDITIONS IN HORSES. II. THE TREATMENT OF MALIGNANT TUMOURS IN DOGS AND CATS.
ACTA RADIOL. THERAPY PHYS. BIO. 2: PAGES 226 AND 457, 1964.

00476

GLENN, B.L.
FELINE PORPHYRIA: AN ANIMAL MODEL FOR HUMAN DISEASE.
COMP. PATH. BULL. 2(2):2-3, 1970.
A RATIONALIZATION OF THE USE OF THE PORPHYRIC CAT AS A HUMAN MODEL. A COLONY OF SUCH CATS ARE AT OKLAHOMA STATE UNIV.

00477

UNKNOWN.
STANDARDS FOR THE BREEDING, CARE, AND MANAGEMENT OF

LABORATORY CATS.
INSTITUTE OF LAB. ANIM. RESOURCES, NAS-NRC, 1964.
A GUIDE TO THE CARE OF RESEARCH CATS, INCLUDING FACILITIES, FOOD, BEDDING, AND LITTER, EQUIPMENT CLEANING, DISEASE CONTROL, BREEDING, AND RECORDS.

00478
DOLOWY, W.C.
PENFOLD, T.W.
PER DIEM ANIMAL COSTS.
INSTIT. LAB. ANIM. RESOURCES, NAS-NRC, 1969.
COMPILED IN 1968, THIS TABLE LISTS PER DIEM ANIMAL COSTS AT VARIOUS (50) INSTITUTIONS. THOSE FOR THE CAT AT 48 INSTITUTIONS WERE: RANGE, 22-82C, MEAN, 79.3.

00479
MURAI, T.
KIKUCHI, A.
NAKAMURA, T.
THE EFFECT OF IRRADIATION ON THE DEVELOPING PERMANENT TOOTH OF THE YOUNG CAT.
BULL. TOKYO MED. DENT. UNIV. 5:81-109, 1958.
MURAI, KIKUCHI AND NAKAMURA USED THE DOMESTIC CAT AS THEIR EXPERIMENTAL ANIMAL, AND ALLOWED ONE OF THEIR THIRTEEN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS TO SURVIVE FOR A PERIOD OF 375 DAYS FOLLOWING 1800-2000R OF X-RAY IRRADIATION DELIVERED AT 160KV, 3MA, S.T.D.23CM, WITH FILTERS OF 5MM CU AND 1.0MM AL THEY REPORTED DISTURBANCES IN THE GROWTH OF THE TEETH, LACK OF ROOT FORMATION, ANKYLOSIS AND DELAYED TOOTH ERUPTION WHEN THE KITTENS WERE IRRADIATED WHILE THE TEETH WERE DEVELOPING.

00480
MENSCHICK, W.
PAGE, I.H.
DER ABBAU DES CHOLESTERINS DURCH DEN TIERISCHEN ORGANISMUS: II. MITTEILUNG. BILANZVERSUCHE AN CARNIVOREN BEI STARKER CHOLESTERINFUTTERUNG.
HOPPE SEYLER Z PHYSIOL CHEM 218:95-103, 1933.
THE AUTHORS, USING CATS AND RABBITS FED CHOLESTEROL, CARRIED OUT CHOLESTEROL BALANCE STUDIES. THE CHOLESTEROL CONTENT OF VARIOUS ORGANS WERE SIMILAR IN BOTH SPECIES, WITH CATS HAVING MORE LIVER CHOLESTEROL.

00482
SCHACHTER, J.
OSTLER, H.B.
MEYER, K.F.
HUMAN INFECTION WITH THE AGENT OF FELINE PNEUMONITIS.
LANCET MAY 31, PAGES 1063-1065, 1969.
A BEDSONIA AGENT ISOLATED FROM CONJUNCTIVAL SCRAPINGS OF A MAN WITH ACUTE FOLLICULAR KERATO-CONJUNCTIVITIS DIFFERED FROM THE TRACHOMA-INCLUSION CONJUNCTIVITIS AGENTS IN ITS RESISTANCE TO SULPHONAMIDES AND IN PRODUCING AN IODINE NEGATIVE INCLUSION. THE PATIENT OWNED A CAT WITH A RECENT HISTORY OF RHINITIS AND CONJUNCTIVITIS, MANIFESTATIONS CONSISTENT WITH FELINE PNEUMONITIS. AN AGENT ISOLATED FROM THIS CAT AND FROM ANOTHER CAT IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD HAD THE SAME CHARACTERISTICS AS THE AGENT RECOVERED FROM THE PATIENT. THE ISOLATE FROM THE PATIENT PRODUCED A TYPICAL,

ACUTE, INCLUSION-POSITIVE CONJUNCTIVITIS IN EXPERIMENTALLY INFECTED CATS.

00483

ESSLER, W.O.
FOLK, G.E., JR.
DETERMINATION OF PHYSIOLOGICAL RHYTHMS OF UNRESTRAINED ANIMALS BY RADIO TELEMETRY.
NATURE 190:90-91, 1961.
IN A SERIES OF SHORT EXPERIMENTS, 24-HOUR (CIRCADIAN) RHYTHMS OF HEART RATES FOR A DOG, A CAT, AND A RABBIT WERE OBTAINED BY RADIO TELEMETRY. THE CAT HEART RATES, OVER A 3-DAY PERIOD, ROSE FROM ABOUT 95/MIN AT 6 AM TO 140/MIN AT 6 PM, WITH AN OVERALL AVERAGE OF 120/MIN.

00484

DENNIG, H.K.
HEBEL, R.
ELECTRON- AND LIGHT-MICROSCOPE INVESTIGATIONS ON TWO SPECIES OF FELINE BABESIA.
Z. PARASITKDE 32:95-111, 1969.
A COMPARISON OF BABESIA FELIS WITH THE BABESIA SPECIES ISOLATED FROM THE LEOPARD (PANTHERUS PARDUS) IN KENYA BY BROCKLESBY, DENNIG AND VIDLER, SHOWED THAT THEY WERE QUITE DIFFERENT IN SIZE, STRUCTURE AND POSITION WITHIN THE ERYTHROCYTE.

00485

RICH, L.J.
FABRICANT, C.G.
URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION IN MALE CATS: TRANSMISSION STUDIES.
CAN. J. COMP. MED. 33:164-165, 1969.
URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION WAS PRODUCED BY INJECTING CENTRIFUGED URINE FROM CATS WITH URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION INTO THE URINARY BLADDER OF UNAFFECTED CATS. FILTRATION OF URINE FROM AFFECTED CATS DID NOT REMOVE THE CAUSATIVE FACTOR. TWO PICORNAVIRUSES WERE ISOLATED FROM CATS WITH SPONTANEOUS URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION. BOTH ISOLATES PRODUCED CYTOPATHIC CHANGES IN PRIMARY MONOLAYER CELL CULTURES OF FELINE KIDNEYS. ONE WAS ISOLATED FROM URINE, THE OTHER FROM MUSCLE. THE URINE ISOLATE WAS INJECTED INTO THE URINARY BLADDER OF FOUR MATURE, MALE CATS; THREE DEVELOPED URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION WITHIN 30 DAYS.

00486

HUTYRA, F.
MAREK, J.
MANNINGER, R.
SPECIAL PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS OF THE DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS. II. 5TH ENGLISH EDITION.
ALEXANDER EGER, INC., CHICAGO, ILL., PAGES 367-370, 1946.

00487

CIPRIO, L.
UEBER DIE WIRKUNG DER LIPOID CHOLESTERIN-UBERERNAHRUGN AUF FLEISCHFRESSER.
VIRCHOW ARCH PATH ANAT 269:739-770, 1928.
ATTEMPTS TO PRODUCE ATHEROSCLEROSIS BY FEEDING CATS DIETS WITH HIGH FAT AND HIGH CHOLESTEROL LEVELS WERE NOT SUCCESSFUL. NO ARTERIAL LESIONS WERE SEEN IN 5 CATS AFTER BEING FED SUCH DIETS FOR UPTO 394 DAYS.

00488
YUASA, D.
UBER DIE EXPERIMENTELLE CHOLESTERINKRANKHEIT BEI OMNIVOREN.
BEITR PATH ANAT 80:570, 1928.
ATTEMPTS TO PRODUCE ATHEROSCLEROSIS BY FEEDING CATS DIETS WITH HIGH FAT AND HIGH CHOLESTEROL LEVELS WERE NOT SUCCESSFUL.

00489
LAUTIE, R.
COULON, J.
GERAL, M.F.
CAZIEUX, A.
GRIESS, F.
BLOOD TRANSFUSION FROM DOG TO CATS. IMMUNOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL STUDY.
REVUE MED. VET. 120:311-323, 1969.
AGGLUTINATING ANTIBODIES TO DONOR CANINE RBC WERE DETECTED IN VITRO IN FELINE SERUM SIX TO SEVEN DAYS AFTER TRANSFUSIONS. MULTIPLE TRANSFUSIONS CARRIED OUT WITHIN THIS PERIOD WERE SAFE, BUT A SECOND TRANSFUSION GIVEN MORE THAN 7-8 DAYS AFTER THE FIRST WAS FATAL. CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE DID NOT EXTEND THIS SAFE PERIOD; OTHER IMMUNODEPRESSANTS WERE NOT TESTED. DONOR CANINE RBC WERE NOT DETECTED 36-48 HOURS AFTER INJECTION INTO RABBITS (WHICH ARE SIMILAR TO CATS IN RESPONSE). EXPERIENCE OF HETEROTRANSFUSIONS IN ABOUT 100 CATS HAS SHOWN THAT, WITHIN THE ABOVE LIMITS, THE TECHNIQUE IS AS SUCCESSFUL AS HOMOTRANSFUSION. TECHNICAL DETAILS AND USES OF HETEROTRANSFUSION ARE GIVEN.

00490
GRAHAM-MARR, T.
SPREULL, J.S.A.
DISINFECTION IN VETERINARY PRACTICE.
N.Z. VET. J. 17:1-11, 1969.
A CONCISE REVIEW OF THE AGENTS AND METHODS OF DISINFECTION AND STERILIZATION USED IN VETERINARY PRACTICE WITH REFERENCE TO THE MORE RECENT AND IMPORTANT LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT (183 REFERENCES).

00491
NORONHA, F.
LEE, K.M.
ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTERIZATION OF A FELINE NEUROFIBROSARCOMA (FNFS) CELL LINE.
CORNELL VET. 59:326-340, 1969.
THE CELL LINE HAS BEEN CONTINUOUSLY MAINTAINED IN CULTURE FOR THREE YEARS AND OVER 300 PASSAGES. A CLONED SUBLINE HAS BEEN PROPAGATED FOR 16 TRANSFER GENERATIONS. THE CULTURE HAS NOW BEEN ADAPTED TO MCCOY'S 5A MEDIUM WITH 5% FOETAL CALF SERUM. THE CELLS SURVIVED AND YIELDED GROWING CULTURES AFTER 17 MONTHS OF FROZEN STORAGE. THE CULTURES CONTAINED CELLS OF VARYING MORPHOLOGY. AT THE 159TH PASSAGE LEVEL, THE MODAL CHROMOSOME NUMBER WAS 32, AND THE RANGE FROM 29 TO 176 OR MORE. THESE CELLS SUPPORTED THE GROWTH OF FELINE PICORNAVIRUSES, FELINE HERPESVIRUS, A PANLEUCOPENIA VIRUS, AND VESICULAR STOMATITIS VIRUS. THE EARLY APPEARANCE OF DISTINCT CYTOPATHIC CHANGES SHOULD MAKE

THE CELL LINE HIGHLY SUITABLE FOR THE ASSAY OF FELINE
PICORNAVIRUSES.

00492
JANKOVIC, B.D.
RAKIC, L.
VESKOV, R.
HORVAT, J.
ANAPHYLACTIC REACTION IN THE CAT FOLLOWING INTRAVENTRICULAR
AND INTRAVENOUS INJECTIONS OF ANTIGEN.
EXPERIENTIA 25:864-865, 1969.
BOVINE GAMMA-GLOBULIN (BGG) WAS REPEATEDLY INOCULATED INTO
THE LATERAL VENTRICLE OF THE BRAIN OF CATS. SERUM FROM
THE CATS WAS INJ. I/D INTO RATS, WHICH SUBSEQUENTLY
DEVELOPED ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK WHEN CHALLENGED I/V WITH BGG.
SOME CATS DEVELOPED AN ANAPHYLACTIC REACTION AFTER REPEATED
INJ. OF BGG.

00493
DELEON, D.D.
KOLODZIEJ, F.
HELEMINTH PARASITES OF CATS.
J. AGRIC. UNIV. P. RICO 53:77-78, 1969.
THE STOMACHS, INTESTINES, LUNGS AND LIVERS OF 70 CATS FROM
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, WERE EXAMINED.
ANCYLOSTOMA BRAZILIENSE WAS FOUND IN 85%,
TOXOCARA CATI IN 75%,
PLATYNOSOMUM FASTOSUM IN 72%,
ANCYLOSTOMA TUBAEFORME IN 51%,
DIPYLIDIUM CANINUM IN 42%,
DIPHYLLOBOTHRIUM MANSONI IN 10%,
TRICHARIS VULPIS IN 6%,
PHYSALOPTERA PRAEPUTIALIS IN 3%,
TAENIA TAENIAEFORMIS IN 3%,
ONCICOLA CANIS IN 1.5%. THERE WERE NO HELMINTHS IN 10 CATS.

00494
LINDSAY, S.
CHAIKOFF, I.L.
ARTERIOSCLEROSIS IN THE CAT.
ARCH PATH 60:29-38, 1955.
ARTERIOSCLEROSIS APPEARS TO BE COMMON IN OLDER (5 OR MORE
YEARS) CATS, BUT THE SEVERITY OF THE DISEASE WAS LESS THAN
THAT SEEN IN SOME OTHER SPECIES OF COMPARABLE AGES. LIPID
DID NOT APPEAR TO BE CONCERNED IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF
NATURALLY OCCURRING LESIONS OF THE AORTA AND CORONARY
ARTERIES, AND CHOLESTEROL CLEFTS WERE NOT SEEN IN
LIPID-CONTAINING LESIONS OF OLDER ANIMALS.

00495
DUFF, G.L.
EXPERIMENTAL CHOLESTEROL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS AND ITS
RELATIONSHIP TO HUMAN ARTERIOSCLEROSIS.
ARCH PATH 20:81-123, 259-304, 1935.
IN A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW, THE AUTHOR STATES THAT CATS WERE
FOUND TO BE RESISTANT TO CHOLESTEROL-INDUCED
ATHEROSCLEROSIS.

00496
RWEYEMAMU, M.M.
VIRAL VACCINES IN VETERINARY MEDICINE.

VET. BULL. 40(2):73-82, 1970.
A REVIEW OF THE SUBJECT ACROSS THE ENTIRE GROUP OF COMMONLY ENCOUNTERED SPECIES. SPECIFIC MENTION OF THE CAT IS MINIMAL AND CONCERNS RABIES (HIGHLY ATTENUATED FLURY HIGH EGG PASSAGE VIRUS IS USED IN CATS) AND PANLEUKOPENIA (TWO VACCINES, BOTH INACTIVATED, ONE FORMOLIZED TISSUE CULTURE AND THE OTHER FORMOLIZED INFECTED TISSUE SUSPENSION).

00497
WOLFF, A.
SEX CONTROL IN ANIMALS.
MICH. STATE COLL. VET. 1(2):53-54 AND 62, 1940.
A DESCRIPTION OF A ACID-ALKALI DOUCHE FOR SEX CONTROL OF OFFSPRING.

00498
CLIFFORD, D.H.
SOIFER, F.K.
FREEMAN, R.G.
STRICTURE AND DILATATION OF THE ESOPHAGUS IN THE CAT.
J. AMER. VET. MED. ASS. 156(8):1007-1014, 1970.
STRICTURE OF THE THORACIC PORTION AND DILATATION OF THE CERVICAL PORTION OF THE ESOPHAGUS WERE FOUND IN A CAT THAT HAD HAD CLINICAL SIGNS RESEMBLING THOSE OF INFECTIOUS FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA. HISTOPATHOLOGIC FINDINGS INCLUDED A REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF MYENTERIC GANGLIAL CELLS IN THE DILATED CERVICAL PORTION OF THE ESOPHAGUS BUT NOT IN THE THORACIC REGION IN WHICH THE STRICTURE OCCURRED. FIBROSIS AND HAIRLIKE STRICTURES WERE OBSERVED IN THE STENOTIC PART OF THE ESOPHAGUS. INCLUDES DATA ON NUMBER OF GANGLIAL CELLS IN THE MYENTERIC PLEXUSES OF THE ESOPHAGUS OF THIS CASE AND 5 NORMAL CATS.

00499
FERGUSON, J.
HENRIKSEN, S.
COHEN, H.
MITCHELL, G.
BARCHAS, J.
DEMENT, W.
"HYPERSEXUALITY" AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN CATS CAUSED BY ADMINISTRATION OF P-CHLOROPHENYLALANINE.
SCIENCE 168(3930):499-501, 24 APR 1970.
THE BEHAVIOR OF 26 MALE CATS WAS SYSTEMATICALLY OBSERVED BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER DAILY ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRYPTOPHAN HYDROXYLASE INHIBITOR, P-CHLOROPHENYLALANINE. THESE OBSERVATIONS ESTABLISHED THAT "HYPERSEXUALITY," INCREASED AGGRESSION, AND PERCEPTUAL DISORIENTATION ARE SEQUELAE OF THE CHRONIC ADMINISTRATION OF THE DRUG IN CATS.

00500
BLOOM, F.
SPONTANEOUS RENAL LESIONS.
THE PATH. OF LAB. ANIM, C.C. THOMAS, PUB. PAGES 93-94, 1965.
THE OCCURRENCE OF CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OF LIPID IN THE KIDNEY OF CATS WAS NOTED.

00501
THOMPSON, R.F.
MAYERS, K.S.
PATTERSON, C.J.

NUMBER CODING IN ASSOCIATION CORTEX OF THE CAT.
SCIENCE 168(3928):271-273, 10 APR 1970.
IN ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF SINGLE NEURONS IN CORTICAL ASSOCIATION RESPONSE AREAS OF THE CAT, CELLS HAVE BEEN ENCOUNTERED THAT APPEAR TO CODE THE PROPERTY OF NUMBER. IN A SEQUENCE OF STIMULUS PRESENTATIONS, THESE CELLS CHARACTERISTICALLY DISCHARGE TO A PARTICULAR NUMBERED STIMULUS IN THE SERIES. THIS EFFECT IS INDEPENDENT OF STIMULUS MODALITY, INTENSITY, AND INTERSTIMULUS INTERVAL; THUS, THE CELLS SEEM TO BE RESPONDING TO THE NUMBER OF STIMULUS PRESENTATIONS.

00504
JOHNSON, K.H.
OSBORNE, C.A.
ADENOCARCINOMA OF THE THYROID GLAND IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 156(7):906-912, 1970.
A PAPILLARY CYSTADENOCARCINOMA OF THE THROID GLAND WAS ENCOUNTERED IN A 20-YEAR-OLD SPAYED SIAMESE CAT. ATTEMPTS TO TREAT THE NEOPLASM BY SURGICAL EXTIRPATION WERE UNSUCCESSFUL. THE NEOPLASM METASTASIZED TO THE REGIONAL LYMPH NODES, ADJACENT SUBCUTANEUS TISSUE AND MUSCULATURE, PAROTID SALIVARY GLAND, AND LUNGS.

00505
LOBBAN, M.C.
SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE INTRACELLULAR LIPID IN THE KIDNEY OF THE CAT.
J. ANAT. 89:92-93, 1955.
THE OCCURRENCE OF CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OF LIPID IN THE KIDNEY OF CATS WAS NOTED.

00512
NIEBERLE, K.
COHRS, P.
SPECIAL PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY OF ANIMALS.
PERGAMON PRESS, NEW YORK, 1967.
THE OCCURRENCE OF CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OF LIPID IN THE KIDNEY OF CATS WAS NOTED.

00513
THOMAS, C.E.
COMBS, C.M.
SPINAL CORD SEGMENTS: GROSS STRUCTURE IN THE ADULT CAT.
SOURCE UNKNOWN.
DORSAL AND VENTRAL ROOTS WERE BILATERALLY DISSECTED ON THE SPINAL CORDS OF 11 NORMAL CATS. THREE ROSTROCAUDAL MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE: THE LENGTH OF CORD SURFACES TO WHICH THE ROOTLETS OF EACH ROOT WERE ATTACHED (ROOT ATTACHMENT LENGTH); THE LENGTH OF CORD SURFACE DEVOID OF ROOTS LYING BETWEEN THE ATTACHMENTS OF ADJACENT ROOTS (INTERROOT LENGHT); AND THE DISTANCE BETWEEN ADJACENT ROOTLETS WITH THE REGION OF EACH ROOT'S ATTACHMENT (INTERROOTLET SPACE). THE SEGMENT LENGTH WAS DERIVED BY ADDING THE LENGTH OF CORD OCCUPIED BY EACH SET OF ROOTLETS TO THE LENGTH OF WHATEVER CAUDALLY ADJACENT SPACE DEVOID OF ROOTLETS WAS PRESENT. IN 6 CATS, TYPICAL CROSS-SECTIONAL AREAS AT THE VARIOUS CORD LEVELS WERE DETERMINED WITH A PLANIMETER. ALSO, SEGMENT VOLUME WAS OBTAINED BY MULTIPLYING THE AVERAGES FOR CROSS-SECTIONAL AREAS BY THE

AVERAGES FOR SEGMENT LENGTH. ALL RESULTS WERE GRAPHED. SEGMENTS T11 THROUGH L1 ARE SIGNIFICANTLY THE LONGEST, AVERAGING 16 TO 17 MM IN LENGTH. CEPHALICALLY, THE SHORTEST SEGMENTS ARE C1 AND THOSE FROM C6 THROUGH T3, ALL OF WHICH SHOW AN AVERAGE LENGTH OF ABOUT 7 MM. CAUDALLY, BEGINNING AT L3, THE SEGMENT LENGTHS BECOME PROGRESSIVELY LESS UNTIL THE SACRAL AND CAUDAL MEASUREMENTS RANGE BETWEEN 4 AND 5 MM. VENTRAL AND DORSAL SURFACES ARE ESSENTIALLY ALIKE. COMPARED TO SEGMENT LENGTHS, THE ROOT ATTACHMENT LENGTHS VENTRALLY ARE GENERALLY SOMEWHAT SHORTER. DORSALLY, HOWEVER, ROOT ATTACHMENTS LENGTHS SHOW A STRIKING REDUCTION IN LENGHTS FOR LEVELS T11 THROUGH L2. VENTRALLY, THE INTERROOT LENGTHS MAKE UP A MINOR PART OF THE SEGMENT LENGTHS, AVERAGING FROM ZERO TO 3 MM. DORSALLY, HOWEVER, THEY MAKE UP ALMOST HALF THE SEGMENT LENGTH AT LEVELS T10 TO L1. THE INTERROOTLET SPACES ARE ESSENTIALLY THE SAME DORSALLY AND VENTRALLY. THEY ARE SMALL, BUT ARE GENERALLY LONGEST WHERE THE SITE OF ROOT ATTACHMENTS AND THE INTERROOT LENGTHS ARE LONGEST, AND SHORTEST WHERE THESE ARE SHORTEST. DORSALLY AND VENTRALLY ALL THREE MEASUREMENTS INCREASE OR DECREASE TOGETHER, CONTRIBUTING IN VARYING DEGREES TO THE SEGMENT LENGHT. THE GREATEST CROSS-SECTIONAL AREAS ARE AT C6 THROUGH C8, AND L5 THROUGH L7. THE SMALLEST NON-SACRAL AREA IS AT T12. THE GREATEST SEGMENT VOLUME IS AT C3. FROM THIS LEVEL THE VOLUME DECREASES SHARPLY TO T2, THEN INCREASES UNTIL L5 IS REACHED, AND FINALLY TAPERS OFF RAPIDLY INTO SACRAL LEVELS.

00514

COHEN, M.I.
GOOTMAN, P.M.
PERIODICITIES IN EFFERENT DISCHARGE OF SPLANCHNIC NERVE OF THE CAT.
AM. J. OF PHYSIOLOGY 218(4):1092-1101, 1970.

IN DECEREBRATE OR URETHAN-ANESTHETIZED CATS WITH PNEUMOTHORAX AND NEUROMUSCULAR BLOCKADE, EFFERENT SPLANCHNIC ACTIVITY WAS RECORDED MONOPHASICALLY AND ANALYZED BY COMPUTER SUMMING AND CORRELATION METHODS. THREE TYPES OF PERIODICITY WERE OBSERVED: A) 10/SEC WAVES, WHICH WERE SYNCHRONIZED TO VARYING DEGREES WITH THE CARDIAC CYCLE (USUALLY IN A 3:1 RELATION); THIS IS THOUGHT TO BE THE FUNDAMENTAL PERIODICITY OF THE VASOMOTOR CENTERS, WHICH MAY BE ENTRAINED BY AFFERENT INPUT RELATED TO THE CARDIAC CYCLE. B) OSCILLATION IN A 1:1 RELATION WITH THE CARDIAC CYCLE (MAXIMUM ACTIVITY IN EARLY DIASTOLE, MINIMUM ACTIVITY IN LATE DIASTOLE); THIS PHASE RELATION IS INTERPRETED AS ARISING FROM BARORECEPTOR REFLEXES. C) OSCILLATION IN PHASE WITH THE CENTRAL RESPIRATORY CYCLE (MONITORED BY PHRENIC DISCHARGE), WITH MAXIMUM ACTIVITY IN THE MIDDLE INSPIRATORY PHASE AND MINIMUM ACTIVITY IN THE EARLY EXPIRATORY PHASE; THIS RESPIRATORY MODULATION WAS USUALLY CONSIDERABLY GREATER THAN THE CARDIAC MODULATION. THESE OBSERVATIONS SHOW THE EXISTENCE OF IMPORTANT SYNAPTIC CONNECTIONS BETWEEN RESPIRATORY AND VASOMOTOR CENTERS.

00513

ROBINSON, R.
COX, H.W. .

REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE IN A CAT COLONY OVER A 10-YEAR PERIOD.
LABORATORY ANIMALS 4:99-112, 1970.
VARIOUS ASPECTS OF REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE IN A CAT COLONY ARE ANALYSED IN ORDER TO PROVIDE A BASIS FOR FUTURE STUDIES. THE ASPECTS CONSIDERED ARE: EFFECT OF MORTALITY ON LITTER SIZE AT DIFFERENT STAGES, AND DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT OF LOSSES ON SEX RATIO OF KITTENS REARED; TREND IN LITTER SIZE FOR SUCCESSIVE PARITIES; MONTHLY VARIATION IN FREQUENCY OF LITTERS AND LITTER SIZE; OUTPUT OF KITTENS PER QUEEN PER YEAR. THE SEX RATIO FOR LIVE KITTENS WAS FOUND TO BE 99.3 MALES PER 100 FEMALES. SIGNIFICANT LOWER SEX RATIOS OF 65.6 AND 79.7 WERE FOUND IN STILLBORN AND IN KITTENS WHICH DIED BETWEEN BIRTH AND WEANING RESPECTIVELY. THE MEAN LITTER SIZE WAS 4.20 BORN (4.07 AFTER DEDUCTION OF STILLBIRTHS), 3.65 AT WEANING. AN INVERSE RELATION WAS FOUND BETWEEN INCIDENCE OF STILLBIRTHS AND SUBSEQUENT LOSS BEFORE WEANING. THE MORTALITY RATE IN EACH CASE WAS 1.5 KITTENS PER AFFECTED LITTER. THE MEAN LITTER SIZE WAS SMALLER FOR THE FIRST LITTER BUT THEN INCREASED TO A CONSTANT "PLATEAU" UNTIL ALMOST THE END OF THE QUEEN'S REPRODUCTIVE LIFE. LITTERS WERE PRODUCED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, BUT WITH GREATER FREQUENCY IN THE EARLY SPRING MONTHS AND AGAIN IN THE LATE SUMMER. LITTER SIZE WAS GREATER IN THE SUMMER MONTHS. KITTEN MORTALITY WAS LOWER IN THE SUMMER THAN IN THE WINTER. A MEAN OF 10.8 KITTENS WERE BORN PER QUEEN PER YEAR, AND THE MEAN NUMBER WEANED WAS 9.4, REPRESENTING A SURVIVAL RATE OF 87 PER CENT.

00519

FREEMAN, W.J.
ANALOG SIMULATION OF PREPYRIFORM CORTEX IN THE CAT.
MATHEMATICAL BIOSCIENCES 2:181-190, 1968.
THE PREPYRIFORM CORTEX CONTAINS THREE TYPES OF INTRACORTICAL FEEDBACK LOOPS, NEGATIVE, POSITIVE EXCITATORY, AND POSITIVE INHIBITORY, REPRESENTING THE POSSIBLE MODES OF INTERACTION IN A MIXED POPULATION OF EXCITATORY AND INHIBITORY NEURONS. THIS SYSTEM CAN BE DESCRIBED BY A LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION WITH THREE VARIABLE COEFFICIENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE THREE TYPES OF FEEDBACK GAIN. SOLUTIONS FOR THE EQUATION BY ANALOG COMPUTATION FOR THE APPROPRIATE INITIAL CONDITIONS CONSTITUTE THE "SINGLE SHOCK EVOKED POTENTIAL" FOR THE MODEL. SOLUTIONS ARE PRESENTED FOR FOUR CONDITIONS, IN EACH OF WHICH A SINGLE VARIABLE IN THE EQUATION IS MODIFIED. THE CHANGES IN THE OUTPUT OF THE MODEL ARE SHOWN TO REPLICATE FOUR PATTERNS OF VARIATION PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED FOR THE AVERAGED EVOKED POTENTIAL (AEP) OF THE PREPYRIFORM CORTEX. 1.AN INCREASE IN AEP AMPLITUDE WITH FOOD DEPRIVATION WAS REPLICATED IN THE MODEL BY INCREASING FORWARD GAIN OF THE SYSTEM. 2.THE INCREASE IN AMPLITUDE AND DECREASE IN FREQUENCY OF AEP THAT OCCURS WITH INCREASING STIMULUS INTENSITY WAS REPLICATED BY MEANS OF LIMITING DIODES PLACED IN THE FEEDBACK LIMBS OF THE MODEL. 3.A COMBINED CHANGE IN AEP AMPLITUDE, FREQUENCY, DECAY RATE, AND (INVERSELY) PHASE, REPRESENTING "SPONTANEOUS" VARIATION IN AEP, WAS REPLICATED BY DECREASING NETWORK GAIN.
4.A DECREASE IN PHASE AND FREQUENCY OF AEP ASSOCIATED WITH

LONG-TERM LEARNING WAS REPLICATED BY A RELATIVE INCREASE IN THE GAIN OF THE POSITIVE EXCITORY FEEDBACK LOOP. THE MODEL IS GENERALLY STABLE BUT CAN BE RENDERED UNSTABLE IN EACH OF TWO WAYS (MONOTONIC AND OSCILLATORY) PREVIOUSLY OBSERVED IN THE PREPYRIFORM CORTEX. THE ROLE OF THE POSITIVE INHIBITORY FEEDBACK LOOP IS SHOWN TO BE PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT IN THE MAINTENANCE OF CORTICAL STABILITY.

00520

MARDER, M.W.
STRAUSS, B.
NORRDIN, R.W.
CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL CONFERENCE.
J.A.V.M.A. 155(4):646-652, 1969.
AN EXTENSIVE DISCUSSION OF A CASE OF LYMPHOSARCOMA IN A CAT.

00521

FERNANDO, S.D.A.
MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY AND HISTOCHEMISTRY OF GLANDS IN THE EXTERNAL AUDITORY MEATUS OF THE CAT (FELIS DOMESTICUS).
AM. J. VET. RES. 26:1157-1162, 1965.
LARGE SEBACEOUS AND APOCRINE GLANDS APPEARED IN THE SKIN LINING THE EXTERNAL AUDITORY MEATUS OF THE CAT. THE SEBACEOUS GLANDS CONTAINED NEUTRAL LIPIDS, GLYCOGEN, AND ACID AND ALKALINE PHOSPHATASES. THE APOCRINE GLANDS CONTAINED LIPIDS; PERIODIC ACID-SCHIFF (PAS)-POSITIVE MATERIAL, WHICH WERE RESISTANT TO REMOVAL BY SALIVARY ENZYMES; GLYCOGEN; ACID MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDES; AND ACID AND ALKALINE PHOSPHATASES. THE BIOLOGIC IMPORTANCE OF SOME OF THESE SUBSTANCES IS DISCUSSED.

00522

HAMILTON, J.M.
EXPERIMENTAL LUNG WORM DISEASE OF THE CAT.
J. COMP. PATH. 76:147-157, 1966.
INFECTION BY AELUROSTRONGYLUS ABSTRUSUS PRODUCES A MARKED THICKENING OF THE MEDIA OF INTRAPULMONARY ARTERIES IN THE CAT.

00523

GURAYA, S.S.
A HISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF LIPID YOLK DEPOSITION IN THE OOCYTES OF CAT AND DOG.
EXPERIMENTAL ZOOLOGY 160(1):123-128, 1965.
VARIOUS CELL COMPONENTS SUCH AS YOLK NUCLEUS, LOOSE BASOPHILIC SUBSTANCE, MITOCHONDRIA AND LIPID BODIES (L2) PROLIFERATE WITH THE GROWTH OF PREVITELLOGENIC OOCYTES IN CAT AND DOG, INVESTIGATED WITH VARIOUS HISTOCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES. THE YOLK NUCLEUS AND ITS FRAGMENTS CONSIST OF RNA, PROTEIN AND SOME LIPOPROTEIN. THE LOOSE BASOPHILIC SUBSTANCE REACTS MAINLY FOR RNA AND PROTEIN. THE MITOCHONDRIA SHOW PHOSPHOLIPID AND PROTEIN. THE LIPID BODIES (L2) CONTAIN PHOSPHOLIPID. THE SITES OF DISTRIBUTION OF LIPID BODIES (L2) AND VACUOLES IN THE OOCYTES AND GRANULOSA SUGGEST A NUTRIENT TRANSFER DESIGN. SOME LARGE VACUOLES, WHICH REACT NEGATIVELY WITH THE VARIOUS TECHNIQUES USED, GRADUALLY ACCUMULATE IN THE CENTRAL CYTOPLASM OF LARGE OOCYTES WHICH ABUNDANTLY STORE SUDANOPHILIC LIPID YOLK DROPLETS OF VARIOUS SIZES. THESE CONSIST MAINLY OF PHOSPHOLIPID AND NEUTRAL FAT (TRIGLYCERIDE); THE LATTER

INCREASES IN AMOUNT DURING ATRESIA OF OOCYTES. THEY ARE FORMED BY THE COALESCENCE AND CONDENSATION OF SMALL LIPID GRANULES WHOSE PRECURSORS APPEAR TO BE TRANSPORTED FROM OUTSIDE THE OOCYTE, AS JUDGED FROM THE CORRESPONDING INFILTRATION OF LIPIDS THROUGH THE ZONA PELLUCIDA INTO THE OOCYTE. THE INCOMING LIPIDS ARE PHYSICOCHEMICALLY CHANGED BEFORE THEY ARE CONVERTED INTO LIPID YOLK DROPLETS. THIS CHANGE MAY BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE PERIPHERAL CELL ORGANELLES (MITOCHONDRIA AND YOLK NUCLEUS SUBSTANCE) AND GROUND CYTOPLASM. THE DIRECT TRANSFORMATION OF CELL ORGANELLES INTO LIPID YOLK HAS BEEN RULED OUT IN THE PRESENT MATERIAL.

00527

HEYWARD, J.T.
MYCOPLASMA SPECIES OF FELINE ORIGIN.
AM. J. VET. RES. 30:615, APR., 1969.
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE MYCOPLASMA ISOLATES WERE OBTAINED FROM 91 DOMESTICATED CATS (FELIS CATUS) (90 APPARENTLY AND 1 WITH CONJUNCTIVITIS). THESE ISOLATED WERE DIVIDED AMONG 3 DISTINCT GROUPS ON THE BASIS OF CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESULTS OF BIOCHEMICAL AND SEROLOGIC TESTS. ISOLATES IN 2 OF THE GROUPS CLOSELY RESEMBLED MYCOPLASMA FELIS AND MYCOPLASMA GATAE, BOTH RECENTLY SUGGESTED AS SPECIES. THE 3RD GROUP CONSTITUTED A NEW SPECIES AND THE NAME MYCOPLASMA FELIMINUTUM WAS PROPOSED. A MYCOPLASMA ISOLATED FROM THE LUNGS AND BRAINS OF A LION (PANTHERA LEO) THAT DIED OF AN ENCEPHALITIC-LIKE ILLNESS WAS ALSO DESCRIBED, AND THE NAME MYCOPLASMA LEONIS WAS PROPOSED.

00528

SILVER, I.A.
CATER, D.B.
RADIOTHERAPY AND CHEMOTHERAPY FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS: III. THE TREATMENT OF NON-MALIGNANT CONDITIONS IN DOGS AND CATS.
ACTA RADIOLOGICA 3:71-80, 1965.
CHRONIC NON-MALIGNANT PROLIFERATIVE CONDITIONS IN 7 DOGS AND 2 CATS WERE TREATED WITH 220KV ROENTGEN RAYS. BETA RADIATION (6,000 OR 12,000 RAD) WAS USED TO TREAT EYE CONDITIONS IN 58 DOGS (PANNUS 27 CASES, INTERSTITIAL KERATITIS 19, DERMOID CYSTS 6, AND KERATITIS PIGMENTOSA 6).

00531

WARD, G.W.
CAT CASTRATION: A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.
J.A.V.M.A. 155(1):4, 1969.
ANOTHER METHOD OF CASTRATING OLD CATS, DIFFERENT FROM THAT DESCRIBED BY BLAKE (J.A.V.M.A., JAN. 1, 1969, PAGE 25) ALSO AVOIDS LIGATURES OF CATGUT. THE VAS DEFERENS AND THE VASCULAR COMPONENTS OF THE CORD ARE TIED TOGETHER. THE INCISION IS EXTENDED INTO THE SUBSTANCE OF THE TESTIS WHICH IS DRAWN OUT TO THE FULL EXTENT OF THE CORD. THE TUNIC IS SEPARATED AND TRIMMED SHORT. A TAG OF TUNIC WHICH MAY ADHERE TO THE HAIR AND PROTRUDE FROM THE WOUND IS THUS AVOIDED. A PIECE OF THIN POLYETHYLENE SHEET (OR X-RAY FILM) ABOUT 4 INCHES SQUARE AND CUT WITH A 1/16 INCH DIAMETER HOLE IS SLIPPED OVER THE CORD. A HEMOSTAT CLAMPED ON THE CORD WHERE IT EMERGES THROUGH THE POLYETHYLENE PREVENTS

RETRACTION OF THE CORD. THE VAS DEFERENS IS SEPARATED FROM THE VESSELS AND THE TESTIS WITH THE FINGERS. THE TESTIS WILL REMAIN ATTACHED TO ONE OR THE OTHER. THE VAS DEFERENS AND SPERMATIC VESSELS ARE TIED TOGETHER WITH AN ORDINARY SINGLEHANDED OR "INSTRUMENT" KNOT. THE KNOT IS TIED RIGHT ON THE HEMOSTAT AND THE CORD SEVERED DISTAL TO IT. THE KNOT SLIPS THROUGH THE HOLE IN THE POLYETHYLENE WHEN THE HEMOSTAT IS RELEASED. IN ADDITION TO ACTING EFFECTIVELY IN PLACE OF A DRAPE AND PROVIDING A FIRM BACKING FOR THE HEMOSTAT, THE POLYETHYLENE SQUARE PREVENTS HAIR FROM INTERFERING WITH THE OPERATION OR BEING INCLUDED IN THE KNOT. THE POLYETHYLENE MAY BE MAINTAINED FOR USE BY STORING IN A STERILIZING SOLUTION.

00531

MEINCKE, J.E.
HOBBIE, W.V.
BARTO, L.R.
TRAUMATIC CHYLOTHORAX WITH ASSOCIATED DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIAS IN THE CAT.
J.A.V.M.A.155(1):15-20, JULY, 1969.
CHYLOTHORAX WITH CONCOMITANT DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA WAS DIAGNOSED IN 2 CATS. THE DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIAS WERE CORRECTED SURGICALLY, BUT NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO ISOLATE OR LIGATE THE THORACIC DUCT. TREATMENT OF THE RESULTANT CHYLOTHORAX CONSISTED OF ASPIRATION OF THE CHYLE FROM THE PLEURAL CAVITY AT THE TIME OF SURGERY, WITH SUBSEQUENT THORACOCENTESIS IF NECESSARY, A LOW FAT-HIGH PROTEIN DIET, AND CAGE REST. BOTH CATS WERE ASYMPTOMATIC AND HAD NO RADIOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE OF CHYLOTHORAX WHEN LAST OBSERVED ONE YEAR POSTOPERATIVELY.

00533

SLAYER, E.
SIAMESE CATS: LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.
NEW SCIENTIST 43(656):36, 1969.
FROM MR. PROWSE'S LETTER ("LETTERS", JUNE 5, P.547), WE CAN PERHAPS GUESS THAT WE ARE SEEING THE EFFECT OF GENETIC DRIFT. WHATEVER MAY BE THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN MALAYSIA, IT IS GENERALLY ACCEPTED IN THIS COUNTRY (AND IS IN ALL THE PET BOOKS), THAT ONE SHOULD NOT GIVE SIAMESE CATS MILK. CERTAINLY NONE OF THE SIAMESE CATS I HAVE HAD HAVE BEEN ABLE TO TAKE MORE THAN A COUPLE OF TEASPOONFULS OF MILK WITHOUT SOME TENDENCY TO DIARRHOEA, THOUGH CREAM SEEMS TO BE WITHOUT EFFECT. NOW ALL, OR NEARLY ALL, OF THE SIAMESE CATS IN THIS COUNTRY ARE DESCENDED FROM QUITE A FEW PAIRS THAT WERE BROUGHT IN FROM THE FAR EAST ABOUT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY. MOREOVER, ALL THESE ANCESTORS OF BRITISH SIAMESE HAD KINKS AT THE ENDS OF THEIR TAILS (IT FEELS LIKE AN ANKLOSIS OF ONE OF THE TERMINAL JOINTS), AND HAD SQUINTS (INTERNAL STRABISMUS). THESE WERE REGARDED AS COSMETIC DEFECTS, AND HAVE ALMOST BEEN BRED OUT BY THE BREEDERS BY NOW: BUT EVEN FROM TOP-RANKING PEDIGREES ONE STILL GETS OCCASIONAL KITTENS EITHER WITH A KINK, OR SOMETIMES EITHER WITH A SLIGHT SQUINT OR A TENDENCY TO SQUINT WHEN TIRED. I HAVE IMAGINED THAT THE KINK WAS ATTRIBUTABLE TO A MAJOR GENE, THE SQUINT TO THE ADDITIVE EFFECTS OF POLYGENES. PRESUMABLY ALL THESE GENETIC DEVIATIONS WERE INHERITED FROM

THE ORIGINAL STOCK. MAY WE ASK MR. FROWSE WHETHER HIS MILK-DRINKING MALAYAIAN SIAMESE CATS HAVE KINKS OR SQUINTS?

00534

SEMBA, T.
KANO, M.
GLYCINE IN THE SPINAL CORD OF CATS WITH LOCAL TETANUS RIGIDITY.
SCIENCE 164(3879):571-572, 1969.
IN CATS, SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF GLYCINE OCCURRED IN SPINAL GREY MATTER ON THE SIDE OF LOCAL TETANUS, WHEREAS THE AMINOBUTYRIC ACID CONCENTRATION REMAINED UNALTERED. THESE FINDINGS SUGGESTED THAT TETANUS RIGIDITY IS DUE TO THE BLOCKING OF THE SPINAL INHIBITORY TRANSMISSION BY DECREASE OF INHIBITORY TRANSMITTER AND THAT GLYCINE IS AN EFFECTIVE INHIBITORY TRANSMITTER IN CAT SPINAL CORD.

00535

LICHE, H.
OESTRUS CYCLE IN THE CAT.
NATURE 143:900, 1939.
A DESCRIPTION OF THE AUTHOR'S EXPERIENCE IN STUDIES OF REPRODUCTION IN THE CAT AT THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE IN WARSAW (POLAND?). MENTION IS MADE THAT "THE PROBLEM OF REPRODUCTION AMONG CATS WAS STUDIED SO FAR BACK AS 1784 BY SPALANZANI".

00537

FREY, A.H.
THORNTON, S.J.
A RESTRAINT DEVICE FOR CATS IN AN ULTRAHIGH FREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC ENERGY FIELD.
PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY 2(4):381-383, 1966.
A RESTRAINT APPARATUS FOR CATS FOR USE IN ULTRAHIGH FREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS IS DESCRIBED. IT SHOULD ALSO BE USEFUL IN GENERAL PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTATION WITH A VARIETY OF SPECIES. IT BASICALLY CONSISTS OF WOODEN DOWEL RODS AFFIXED TO THE CAT AND TO A FIXED BAR PARALLEL TO THE SPINE. IT IS SIMPLE, INEXPENSIVE, AND WELL TOLERATED BY CATS IN A VARIETY OF EXPERIMENTS.

00538

LUST, S.J.
GORHAM, J.R.
SATO, N.
OCCURRENCE OF INTRANUCLEAR INCLUSIONS IN CELL CULTURES INFECTED WITH INFECTIOUS FELINE ENTERITIS VIRUS.
AM. J. VET. RES. 26:1163-1166, 1965.
A CELL CULTURE-ADAPTED STRAIN OF INFECTIOUS FELINE ENTERITIS VIRUS WAS PROPAGATED IN FELINE KIDNEY CELL CULTURE. THIS VARIANT PRODUCED SPECIFIC INTRANUCLEAR INCLUSIONS IN CULTURE CELLS. THE PRODUCTION OF THESE INCLUSIONS WAS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE TITER OF THE VIRUS AS DETERMINED IN CELL CULTURES.

00539

BURKI, F.
PICORNAVIRUSES OF CATS.
ARCH. F. D. GES. VIRUSFORSCHUNG 15:690-696, 1964.

00541

HAMILTON, R.W.

CONTINUOUS SAMPLING OF ARTERIAL BLOOD OF UNANESTHETIZED ANIMALS.
J. APPL. PHYSIOL. 20(3):555-557, 1965.
IMPLANTED ARTERIAL CATHETERS PERMIT RECORDING, SAMPLING, AND INJECTING WHEN USED IN UNANESTHETIZED AND UNDISTURBED DOGS OR CATS. THE CATHETERS ARE MADE OF SILICONE RUBBER TUBING FITTED TO PLASTIC LUER HUBS WHICH TERMINATE IN RESEALING RUBBER SERUM CAPS. THE CATHETERS ARE INSERTED INTO THE DESCENDING AORTA VIA THE CAROTID ARTERY AND ARE BROUGHT OUT THROUGH THE SKIN ON THE BACK OF THE NECK. RESULTS INDICATE THAT THEY CAN BE EXPECTED TO FUNCTION FOR SEVERAL WEEKS. WE HAVE ALSO TRIED THESE CATHETERS IN CATS, USING THE SAME PROCEDURE WITH SMALLER CATHETERS. THE METHOD WORKS SATISFACTORILY, BUT THE CATHETERS ARE SOMEWHAT LESS DEPENDABLE IN CATS.

00541

FREY, A.H.
FRASER, A.
SIEFERT, E.
BRISH, T.
BRIEF COMMUNICATION: A COAXIAL PATHWAY FOR RECORDING FROM THE CAT BRAIN STEM DURING ILLUMINATION WITH UHF ENERGY.
PHYSIOLOGY AND BEHAVIOR 3:363-364, 1968.
A COAXIAL PATHWAY FROM THE CAT BRAIN STEM TO AMPLIFIER WAS DEVELOPED FOR RECORDING EVOKED POTENTIALS IN AN ELECTRICALLY NOISY ENVIRONMENT, I.E. ILLUMINATION OF AN ANIMAL WITH PULSE MODULATED UHF ENERGY. THIS PATHWAY MINIMIZES THE POSSIBILITY OF THE ENERGY INDUCING CURRENTS IN THE RECORDING SYSTEM AND THEREBY STIMULATING THE BRAIN OR DRIVING THE AMPLIFIER.

00542

JONES, R.H.
STUDIES ON FELINE RESPIRATORY DISEASE.
THESIS FOR B.MED.SC., UNIV. OF OTAGO, 1964.

00543

MCEWAN, P.J.
MILES, J.A.R.
AN ELECTRON MICROSCOPE STUDY OF VIRUSES ASSOCIATED WITH UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS IN CATS.
PROC. UNIV. OTAGO MED. SCH. 45:21-23, 1967.

00544

JENKINSON, D.M.
BLACKBURN, P.S.
THE DISTRIBUTION OF NERVES, MONOAMINE OXIDASE AND CHOLINESTERASE IN THE SKIN OF THE CAT AND DOG.
RES. VET. SCI. 9:521-528, 1968.
THE INNERVATION OF THE SKIN OF THE CAT IS SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE DOG. THE SWEAT GLANDS OF THE GENERAL BODY SURFACE OF BOTH SPECIES DO NOT APPEAR TO BE INNERVATED IN THIS RESPECT CONTRAST WITH THOSE IN THE FOOTPADS WHICH ARE SUPPLIED BY NERVES REACTIVE FOR SPECIFIC CHOLINESTERASE. IN THE SKIN OF THE GENERAL BODY SURFACE SPECIFIC CHOLINESTERASE IS PRESENT ONLY IN NERVE FIBERS AND THEIR ENDINGS. MONOAMINE OXIDASE AND NON-SPECIFIC CHOLINESTERASE ARE FOUND AT A NUMBER OF SITES WITHIN THE SKIN AND THEIR RELATIVE DISTRIBUTIONS ARE ILLUSTRATED.

00545

USENIK, E.A.
BREE, M.M.
CAMERON, T.P.
CORBIN, J.E.
DURBIN, C.G.
PROCUREMENT SPECIFICATION (CONTRACT CLAUSE) VI.
COLONY-PRODUCED CATS.
SUBCOMMITTEE ON DOG AND CAT PROCUREMENT STANDARDS,
INSTITUTE OF LAB. ANIM. RESOURCES, NAS-NRC, 1969.
THIS IS RECOMMENDED INCLUSION FOR PURCHASE OF CATS BRED FOR
RESEARCH. CONTAINS SPECS FOR THE CAT, ITS SURROUNDINGS,
AND FOR TRANSPORTATION.

00547

CUTLER, R.W.P.
ROBINSON, R.J.
LORENZO, A.V.
CEREBROSPINAL FLUID TRANSPORT OF SULFATE IN THE CAT.
AMER. J. PHYSIOL. 214:448-454, 1968.

00548

DOMEK, N.S.
BARLOW, C.F.
ROTH, L.J.
AN ONTOGENETIC STUDY OF PHENOBARBITAL-C14 IN CAT BRAIN.
J. PHARMACOL. EXP. THER. 130:285-293, 1960.

00549

FLEISCHHAUER, K.
REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE EPENDYMA AND
SUBEPENDYMAL LAYERS OF THE CEREBRAL VENTRICALS OF THE CAT.
REGIONAL NEUROCHEMISTRY (ED. BY S.S. TY AND J. ELKES)
PP. 279-283, PERGAMON PRESS, NEW YORK, 1933.

00550

EISNER, T.
CATNIP: ITS RAISON D'ETRE.
SCIENCE 146:1318-1320, 1964.
CATNIP (NEPETALACTONE) IS CLOSELY RELATED CHEMICALLY TO
CERTAIN CYCLOPENTANOID MONOTERPENES RECENTLY ISOLATED FROM
INSECTS, AND IT SHARES WITH SOME OF THESE TERPENES AN
ABILITY TO REPEL INSECTS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE ADAPTIVE
FUNCTION OF CATNIP IS TO PROTECT THE PLANTS THAT PRODUCE IT
AGAINST PHYTOPHAGOUS INSECTS.

00551

JENSH, R.P.
BRENT, R.L.
RAPID SCHEDULES FOR KOH CLEARING AND ALIZARIN RED S STAINING
OF FETAL RAT BONE.
STAIN TECHNOLOGY 41(3):179-183, 1966.
VARIOUS SCHEDULES FOR STAINING FETAL RAT SKELETON WITH
ALIZARIN RED S WERE TESTED TO DETERMINE A PROCEDURE THAT
WOULD PRODUCE A COMPLETELY CLEARED AND WELL-STAINED SPECIMEN
IN A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. A 2 DAY PROCEDURE IS PRESENTED
WHICH CAN PRODUCE SPECIMENS THAT ARE SATISFACTORY BUT NOT
COMPLETELY TRANSPARENT. A 7 DAY PROCEDURE PRODUCES CLEARED
AND STAINED SPECIMENS WHICH CAN BE WELL VISUALIZED WITH A
DISSECTING MICROSCOPE (30X). FETAL RATS OF 21 DAYS GESTATION
WERE FIXED IN 10% FORMALIN FOR AT LEAST 1 WK. THE SPECIMENS

WERE SKINNED AND EVISCERATED AND THEN DEHYDRATED IN 2 CHANGES OF ACETONE FOR 12 HR (8 ML/GRAM BODY WT). THE SPECIMENS WERE THEN PLACED IN 1% KOH-ALIZARIN RED S (6 MG/LITER) OR 3 DAYS, FOLLOWED BY 10% KOH-ALIZARIN RED S FOR 3 DAYS. FINALLY, THE SPECIMENS WERE PLACED IN A MIXTURE OF BENZYL ALCOHOL, ETHANOL, AND GLYCEROL (1:2:2) (4 ML/GRAM BODY WT.) FOR 12 HR, AND THEN TRANSFERRED TO PURE GLYCEROL FOR STORAGE.

00554

GRUNDY, H.F.
CIRCULATION OF THE CEREBROSPINAL FLUID IN THE SPINAL REGION OF THE CAT.
J. PHYSIOL. (LONDON) 163:457-465, 1962.

00562

MCCARTHY, L.E.
BORISON, H.L.
VOLUMETRIC COMPARTMENTALIZATION OF THE CRANIAL CEREBROSPINAL FLUID SYSTEM DETERMINED RADIOGRAPHICALLY IN THE CAT.
ANAT. REC. 155:305-314, 1966.

00572

ALDRICH, R.A.
CLINICAL USE OF RADIOISOTOPES IN PEDIATRICS: REPORT OF THE 45TH ROSS CONFERENCE ON PEDIATRIC RESEARCH.
ROSS LABORATORIES, COLUMBUS, OHIO, 1963.
A GROUP OF PAPERS (14) BY 11 AUTHORS, ESPECIALLY ABOUT THE THYROID, BONE, AND BLOOD.

00574

ANON.
THE USE OF BLOOD.
ABBOTT LABORATORIES, N. CHICAGO, ILL., 1961.
A HANDY 64-PAGE PAMPHLET ON THE CLINICAL ASPECTS OF BLOOD STORAGE AND TRANSFUSION, INCLUDING THEIR PRODUCT DESCRIPTION. A LOT OF THE INFORMATION IS APPLICABLE TO VETERINARY MEDICINE.

00597

NEIDINGER, J.W.
OBERHARDT, B.J.
PRELIMINARY EXPERIMENTS ON TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT IN THE CAT BRAIN DURING APPLICATION OF AN ANESTHETIZING CURRENT.
THIRD NAT. SYMP. ON ELECTRO-ANESTHESIA, ST. LOUIS UNIV., 5/2-5/3/66.
USING 4 CATS, BRAIN TEMPERATURE ROSE 0.3C IN THE BRAIN DURING ELECTRO-ANESTHESIA.

00604

GESSA, G.L.
TAGLIAMONTE, A.
TAGLIAMONTE, P.
APHRODISIAC EFFECT OF PARA-CHLOROPHENYLALANINE.
SCIENCE 171:706, 1971.
A DISCUSSION OF THE VIEW THAT P-CHLOROPHENYLALANINE IS A TRUE APHRODISIAC IN CATS AND OTHER ANIMALS.

00605

SCHERZO, C.
CYSTIC LIVER AND PERSISTENT URACHUS IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 151:1329-1330, 1967.

IN THE CAT, PERSISTENT URACHUS, ASSOCIATED WITH CYSTIC LIVER, WAS DIAGNOSED BY EXPLORATORY LAPAROTOMY.

00612

DONOHUE, W.B.
PERREAULT, J.C.
THE EFFECT OF X-RAY IRRADIATION ON THE GROWTH OF THE TEETH AND JAWS IN KITTENS.
ARCH. ORAL BIOL. 9:739-750, 1964.
THE EFFECTS OF A LOCALIZED X-RAY EXPOSURE OF 2000R ON THE JAWS OF KITTENS WAS STUDIED IN TWENTY-FIVE DOMESTIC KITTENS. THE CHANGES IN THE RATE OF GROWTH OF THE TEETH IN WIDTH AND LENGTH WAS STUDIED IN FOUR ANIMALS BY MEANS OF VITAL STAINING WITH ALIZARINE RED S. A COMPARISON OF THE DIMENSIONS OF THE JAWS, AS SEEN IN THE LATERAL SKULL X-RAYS OF THE IRRADIATED AND CONTROL ANIMALS SURVIVING EIGHT MONTHS OR MORE WAS MADE. THE FINDINGS WERE AS FOLLOWS:
1. A CESSATION OF THE GROWTH IN LENGTH OF DENTINE, FOLLOWING IRRADIATION. 2. A GRADUAL DECREASE IN THE RATE OF DENTINE FORMATION IN WIDTH. 3. DESPITE A LACK OF GROWTH IN LENGTH OF THE TEETH, THE TEETH NEVERTHELESS ERUPTED INTO THE MOUTH IN A MAJORITY OF CASES. 4. A SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN THE GROWTH OF THE JAWS IN THE IRRADIATED ANIMALS OCCURRED. THIS WAS SEEN IN BOTH ODONTOGENIC, AND NONODONTOGENIC AREAS OF THE JAWS. 5. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE DECREASED DIMENSIONS OF THE JAWS IS NOT DUE TO THE DECREASED SIZE OF THE TEETH. THE ERUPTION OF ROOTLESS TEETH MAY BE DUE TO CONTINUED, IF DIMINISHED BONE APPOSITION.

00614

RUNNER, M.N.
COMPARATIVE PHARMACOLOGY IN RELATION TO TERATOGENESIS.
FEDERATION PROCEEDINGS 26(4):1131-1136, 1967.
THE TERATOGENICITY OF THALIDOMIDE IN THE CAT IS (MG/KG): POSITIVE EFFECT SMALLEST DOSE, 0.5; NEGATIVE EFFECT LARGEST DOSE, 500.

00661

CURGY, J.J.
THE APPEARANCE AND UNION OF THE OSSIFICATION CENTERS IN THE EXTREMITIES OF MAMMALS.
MEMOIRS DU MUSEUM NATIONAL D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE, ZOOLOGIE, 32(3):175-307, 1965.
AN EXTENSIVE EXAMINATION OF DATA OF THE AUTHOR'S AND OTHERS' DATA ON THE MATURATION OF THE EXTREMITIES' SKELETON. GROUPS INCLUDED ARE CARNIVORES, UNGULATES, RODENTS, AND PRIMATES. INCLUDES A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF 113 REFERENCES.

00682

JOWSEY, J.
HOLLEY, K.E.
LINMAN, J.W.
EFFECT OF SODIUM ETIDRONATE IN ADULT CATS.
J. LAB. CLIN. MED. 76(1):126-133, 1970.
SODIUM ETIDRONATE IS A PHOSPHONATE WHICH PREVENTS THE CONVERSION OF CALCIUM PHOSPHATE INTO HYDROXYAPATITE. IT HAD BEEN SUGGESTED AS AN AGENT FOR THE TREATMENT OF OSTEOPOROSIS. SODIUM ETIDRONATE WAS GIVEN ORALLY TO ADULT CATS AT DOSAGES OF 500 OR 50 MG. PER KILOGRAM PER DAY FOR 6 WEEKS AND 25, 10, AND 1 MG. PER KILOGRAM PER DAY FOR 6

MONTHS. THE MAJORITY OF THE HIGH-DOSAGE GROUP DIED AND HAD HIGH SERUM CREATININE VALUES. BOTH HIGH- AND LOW-DOSAGE GROUPS DEVELOPED ABNORMALLY HIGH SERUM CALCIUM AND PHOSPHORUS VALUES COMPARED WITH CONTROL ANIMALS. THE EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS ALSO DEMONSTRATED INCREASED WIDTHS OF OSTEOID TISSUE, INDICATING MORPHOLOGIC OSTEOMALACIA.

00683

HIRSCH, H.V.B.
SPINELLI, D.N.
VISUAL EXPERIENCE MODIFIES DISTRIBUTION OF HORIZONTALLY AND VERTICALLY ORIENTED RECEPTIVE FIELDS IN CATS.
SCIENCE, 168:869-871, 1970.
CATS WERE RAISED FROM BIRTH WITH ONE EYE VIEWING HORIZONTAL LINES AND ONE EYE VIEWING VERTICAL LINES. ELONGATED RECEPTIVE FIELDS OF CELLS IN THE VISUAL CORTEX WERE HORIZONTALLY OR VETRICALLY ORIENTED-NO OBLIQUE FIELDS WERE FOUND. UNITS WITH HORIZONTAL FIELDS WERE ACTIVATED ONLY BY THE EYE EXPOSED TO HORIZONTAL LINES; UNITS WITH VERTICAL FIELDS ONLY BY THE EYE EXPOSED TO VERTICAL LINES.

00684

FRYE, F.L.
HOEFT, D.J.
HARDY, R.J.
CUCUEL, J.E.
SURGICAL REPAIR OF A RUPTURED ILEOCECOCOLIC LYMPH NODE IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 157(1):75-76, 1970.
A 12-WEEK OLD KITTEN, BADLY MAULED BY A DOG, WAS DIAGNOSED AS HAVING A RUPTURED ILEOCECOCOLIC LYMPH NODE BY LAPARATOMY. USING ABSORBABLE OXIDIZED CELLULOSE GAUZE AS A PATCH, COVERED BY OMENTUM, OVER THE OPEN NODE SURFACES, THE WOUND WAS CLOSED WITHOUT SUTURES WITHOUT COMPLICATIONS.

00685

SCOTT, F.W.
CSIZA, C.K.
GILLESPIE, J.H.
FELINE VIRUSES. IV. ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA VIRUS IN TISSUE CULTURE AND COMPARISON OF CYTOPATHOGENICITY WITH FELINE PICORNAVIRUS, HERPESVIRUS, AND REOVIRUS.
CORNELL VET. 60(2):165-183, 1970.
FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA (FPL) VIRUS IS A MITOLYTIC VIRUS WHICH REQUIRES RAPIDLY DIVIDING CELLS FOR REPLICATION. THE CYTOPATHIC EFFECT (CPE) PRODUCED IN FELINE KIDNEY TISSUE CULTURE CELLS IS DIRECTLY PROPORTIONAL TO THE AMOUNT OF VIRUS INOCULATED, AND INDIRECTLY PROPORTIONAL TO THE AGE OF THE CELLS. FIRST TRANSFER FELINE KIDNEY CELLS WERE SEEDED IN LEIGHTON TUBE COVERSLIP CULTURES, INOCULATED 2 TO 3 HOURS LATER, AND STAINED WITH MAY-GRUENWALD-GIEMSA STAIN AFTER 4 DAYS OF INCUBATION. CULTURES WERE EXAMINED FOR INTRANUCLEAR COWDRY TYPE A INCLUSION BODIES INDICATIVE OF FPL VIRUS INFECTION. THIS TECHNIQUE PROVED SATISFACTORY FOR VIRUS TITRATION, VIRUS ISOLATION, AND SERUM NEUTRALIZATION (SN) TESTS. SIXTEEN ISOLATES OF FPL VIRUS WERE MADE, 12 FROM CLINICAL CASES OF FPL, ONE FROM THE URINE AND FECES OF A SUSPECTED CARRIER QUEEN, AND THREE AS

LATENT INFECTIONS IN FELINE KIDNEY TISSUE CULTURES. FPL VIRUS PRODUCED CPE AND LOW VIRUS TITERS IN FIVE FELINE TISSUE CULTURE CELL LINES. THE NATURE OF CPE PRODUCED IN FELINE KIDNEY CELLS WAS COMPARED WITH A FELINE HERPES, A FELINE PICONAVIRUS, AND A FELINE REOVIRUS.

00687

WALTON, T.E.
GILLESPIE, J.H.
FELINE VIRUSES. VI. SURVEY OF THE INCIDENCE OF FELINE PATHOGENIC AGENTS IN NORMAL AND CLINICALLY-ILL CATS.
CORNELL VET. 60(2):215-232, 1970.
THE UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACTS OF CATS, INCLUDING THE PHARYNGEAL REGIONS, NASAL PASSAGES, AND CONJUNCTIVAL SACS WERE SWABBED FOR THE ISOLATION OF CYTOPATHOGENIC AGENTS. THE ANIMALS UTILIZED IN THESE STUDIES WERE SICK CATS EXAMINED IN THE SMALL ANIMAL CLINIC OF THE NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE AND HEALTHY AND SICK CATS FROM SIX CATTERIES WHICH WERE VISITED. FROM THE ILL CATS SAMPLED INDIVIDUALLY IN FIELD STUDIES, FELINE PICONAVIRUSES WERE ISOLATED WITH SLIGHTLY GREATER FREQUENCY THAN FELINE HERPESVIRUSES. THESE ISOLATES WERE IDENTIFIED BY CYTOPATHOGENIC EFFECTS IN STAINED AND UNSTAINED CELL CULTURES AND SERUM-NEUTRALIZATION TESTS. IN A SERIES OF CATS HELD IN CATTERIES, NEW STRAINS OF PICORNAVIRUSES WERE ASSOCIATED WITH ENZOOTICS OF UPPER RESPIRATORY DISEASE IN CATS. THE OCCURRANCE OF A HEALTHY PHARYNGEAL CARRIER STATE IN CLINICALLY NORMAL CATS WAS OBSERVED. IN BOTH GROUPS OF CATS STUDIED, SWABBING OF THE PHARYNGEAL AREA WAS SHOWN TO YIELD CYTOPATHOGENIC AGENTS MOST CONSISTENTLY. RECTAL SWABS WERE TAKEN FROM 286 CATS IN AN ATTEMPT TO ISOLATE ENTERIC VIRUSES. IN THIS STUDY, NO ISOLATIONS WERE MADE IN FELINE KIDNEY CELL CULTURES. IN LIMITED BACTERIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON CATS IN TWO CATTERIES EXPERIENCING NEONATAL DEATHS, THE VAGINAS OF THE QUEENS AND HEART BLOOD OF A DEAD KITTEN WERE EXAMINED FOR THE PRESENCE OF BACTERIA. A NONHEMOLYTIC STAPHLOCOCCUS AUREUS, A PROTENS SPECIES AND BETA-HEMOLYTIC ESCHERICHIA COLI WERE IDENTIFIED. THE LATTER ORGANISM WAS ISOLATED FROM THE HEART BLOOD OF THE DEAD KITTEN, THE VAGINA OF ITS DAM, AND FROM SEVEN OTHER QUEENS IN THE SAME CATTERY. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THIS ORGANISM WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ONE CATTERY'S PROBLEMS.

00688

WALTON, T.E.
GILLESPIE, J.H.
FELINE VIRUSES. VII. IMMUNITY TO THE FELINE HERPESVIRUS IN KITTENS INOCULATED EXPERIMENTALLY BY THE AEROSOL METHOD.
CORNELL VET. 60(2):232-239, 1970.
TWELVE KITTENS WERE AEROSOLIZED WITH STRAIN FH2CS OF FELINE HERPESVIRUS. THESE KITTENS RESISTED CHALLENGE BY AEROSOL AT 21 DAYS AFTER INITIAL EXPOSURE WITH THE HOMOLOGOUS VIRUS EVEN THOUGH 4 OF 12 KITTENS HAD NO NEUTRALIZING ANTIBODIES AT A DILUTION OF 1:4. NO CLINICAL SIGNS WERE OBSERVED AND VIRAL EXCRETION DID NOT OCCUR, BUT SERUM-NEUTRALIZING ANTIBODIES WERE DEMONSTRATED IN ALL KITTENS AND THE MAJORITY SHOWED A TITER INCREASE. BY 150 DAYS AFTER THE INITIAL EXPOSURE, A THIRD AEROSOL TREATMENT WITH THE HOMOLOGOUS

VIRUS WAS GIVEN TO THE SEVEN REMAINING KITTENS, FOUR OF WHICH HAD NO DEMONSTRABLE ANTIBODY TITERS. THE DISEASE PRODUCED WAS EXTREMELY MILD AND VIRUS EXCRETION WAS OF SHORTER DURATION THAN PREVIOUSLY OBSERVED. IN ADDITION, AN ANAMNESTIC RESPONSE WAS OBSERVED IN SOME OF THE KITTENS BY THE 7TH DAY. THESE RESULTS WERE INDICATIVE OF COMPLETE PROTECTION OF KITTENS TO FELINE HERPESVIRUS 21 DAYS AFTER AEROSOL EXPOSURE AND OF A PARTIAL, BUT SIGNIFICANT IMMUNITY AFTER 150 DAYS.

00689

HOGLE, R.M.
ANTIBACTERIAL-AGENT SENSITIVITY OF BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM DOGS AND CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 156(6):761-764, 1970.
THE MOST FREQUENT BACTERIAL ISOLATES FROM SELECTED SPECIMENS OF CANINE URINE, FELINE URINE, AND CANINE CERUMEN WERE PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA, ESCHERICHIA COLI, AND STAPHLOCOCCUS AUREUS. ANTIBACTERIAL-AGENT SENSITIVITY DETERMINATIONS ON BACTERIAL ISOLATES INDICATED THAT P. AERUGINOSA WAS THE MOST RESISTANT MICROORGANISM ISOLATED AND THAT OTHER MICROORGANISMS ENCOUNTERED MAY BE RESISTANT TO SEVERAL COMMONLY USED ANTIBIOTICS.

00691

SCOTT, F.W.
CSIZA, C.K.
GILLESPIE, J.H.
FELINE VIRUSES. V. SERUM-NEUTRALIZATION TEST FOR FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA.
CORNELL VET. 60(2):184-191, 1970.
THE DETAILS OF AN IN VITRO SERUM-NEUTRALIZATION TEST FOR DETECTING SERUM ANTIBODIES AGAINST FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA (FPL) ARE DESCRIBED. SERUM DILUTIONS WERE MIXED WITH AN EQUAL QUANITY OF STANDARDIZED STOCK VIRUS AND NEUTRALIZED FOR ONE HOUR AT ROOM TEMPERATURE. ALIQUOTS OF THESE MIXTURES WERE INOCULATED INTO SECONDARY FELINE KIDNEY LEIGHTON TUBE COVERSLIP CULTURES SHORTLY AFTER THE CELLS WERE TRANSFERRED. AFTER 4 DAYS INCUBATION AT 37C, THE CULTURES WERE STAINED WITH MAY-GRUENWALD-GIEMSA STAIN AND EXAMINED FOR THE PRESENCE OF FPL INTRANUCLEAR INCLUSIONS. COMPLETE CROSS-NEUTRALIZATION OCCURRED BETWEEN 13 ISOLATES OF FPL VIRUS. THESE RESULTS PLUS THE FINDINGS OF OTHER INVESTIGATORS INDICATE THAT ALL ISOLATES OF FPL, MINK ENTERITIS, AND FELINE ATAXIA STUDIED TO DATE ARE OF ONE ANTIGENIC TYPE. AN INVERSE ONE-TO-ONE RELATIONSHIP OCCURRED BETWEEN THE CONCENTRATION OF VIRUS USED IN THE TEST AND THE RESULTING TITER.

00693

FILLENZ, M.
THE INNERVATION OF THE CAT SPLEEN.
PROC. ROY. SOC. LOND. B. 174:459-468, 1970.
THE USE OF HISTOCHEMICAL METHODS SHOWS THAT THE MAIN SPLENIC ARTERY HAS BOTH A CHOLINERGIC AND NORADRENERGIC NERVE SUPPLY, BUT ONLY NORADRENERGIC NERVE FIBERS ARE FOUND IN THE SPLEEN THE INNERVATION OF THE SMOOTH MUSCLE OF THE SPLEEN IS SPARSE. ELECTRON-MICROSCOPY REVEALS THE PRESENCE OF LARGE AND SMALL GRANULAR VESICLES IN TERMINAL

FIBERS, BUT ONLY LARGE GRANULAR VESICLES IN NON-TERMINAL AXONS. THE WAY IN WHICH THE INNERVATION PATTERN MAY DETERMINE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF NEUROTRANSMISSION IN THE SPLEEN IS DISCUSSED.

00694

O'BRIEN, T.R.
MITCHUM, G.D.
CHOLELITHIASIS IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 156(8):1015-1017, 1970.
CHOLELITHIASIS WAS OBSERVED RADIOGRAPHICALLY IN A CAT THAT A HISTORY OF LIVER DISEASE. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS REVEALED THE CHOLELITH WAS COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF CHOLESTEROL.

00695

MANNING, P.J.
CLARKSON, T.B.
DIET-INDUCED ATHEROSCLEROSIS OF THE CAT.
ARCH PATH 89:271-278, 1970.
NINE MALE DOMESTIC CATS (FELIS CATUS) WERE USED IN A STUDY TO DETERMINE THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF THIS SPECIES TO DIET-INDUCED HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA AND TO ATHEROSCLEROSIS. TEST CATS WERE FED A HIGH FAT CHOLESTEROL-CONTAINING DIET FOR 12 MONTHS AND CONTROL CATS WERE FED THE SAME DIET WITHOUT ADDED CHOLESTEROL. TEST CATS DID NOT DEVELOP SUSTAINED HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA WHEN THE DIET CONTAINED 0.5% CHOLESTEROL. HOWEVER, MARKED HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA OCCURRED WHEN THE ADDED CHOLESTEROL CONTENT WAS INCREASED TO 2%. AT NECROPSY, ALL FIVE TEST CATS HAD AORTIC ATHEROSCLEROSIS MANIFESTED AS FATTY STREAKS AND ELEVATED PLAQUES. TWO TEST CATS HAD CORONARY ARTERY ATHEROSCLEROSIS OF THE PROXIMAL MAIN BRANCHES OF THE RIGHT OR LEFT CORONARY ARTERIES. NO ATHEROSCLEROSIS WAS SEEN IN CONTROL CATS.

00696

BREHAUT, L.
JONES, R.H.
MCEWAN, P.J.
MILES, J.A.R.
VIRUSES ASSOCIATED WITH FELINE RESPIRATORY DISEASE IN DUNEDIN.
NEW ZEALAND VET. J. 17(5):82-86, 1969.
A STUDY OF FELINE RESPIRATORY DISEASE IN DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND HAS INDICATED THAT RHINOTRACHEITIS ("SNUFFLES") IN THIS AREA HAS BEEN CAUSED BY VIRUSES OF TWO UNRELATED GROUPS. ONE OF THESE VIRUSES IS SIMILAR TO FELINE RHINOTRACHEITIS VIRUS (FVR) WHICH NOT ONLY CAUSES CONJUNCTIVITIS AND UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION, BUT ALSO A FATAL PNEUMONIA IN YOUNG KITTENS. THE REMAINING VIRUSES ARE THOUGHT TO BELONG TO THE PICORNAVIRUS GROUP. ONE TYPE WAS DOMINANT IN 1964 AND 1965, BUT FURTHER STUDIES ARE NEEDED TO DECIDE WHETHER THE SAME STRAIN IS REGULARLY DOMINANT. NO FATAL CASES OF INFECTION WITH THIS VIRUS HAVE YET BEEN PROVED.

00697

WOODFORD, M.H.
COOPER, J.E.
FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS.
THE VET. RECORD AUG. 15: PAGE 224, 1970.

WE HAVE BEEN INTERESTED TO READ THE CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS IN RECENT ISSUES OF THE VETERINARY RECORD. MAY WE DRAW THE ATTENTION OF THOSE WORKING ON THIS DISEASE TO A SIMILAR SYNDROME SEEN IN A WILD BRITISH FOX (VULPES VULPES) AND REPORTED ELSEWHERE. THE POST-MORTEM FINDINGS IN THIS ANIMAL CLOSELY RESEMBLED THOSE DESCRIBED IN DOMESTIC CATS.

00701

KOROBKIN, R.K.
LORENZO, A.V.
CUTLER, R.W.P.
DISTRIBUTION OF C14-SUCROSE AND I125-IODIDE IN THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM OF THE CAT AFTER VARIOUS ROUTES OF INJECTION INTO THE CEREBROSPINAL FLUID.
J. OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS 164(2): 412-420, 1968.
THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO DETERMINE WHICH METHOD DRUG ADMINISTRATION INTO THE CEREBROSPINAL FLUID WOULD PROVIDE THE MOST EFFECTIVE PENETRATION AND DISTRIBUTION IN THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. C14-SUCROSE AND I125-IODIDE WERE CHOSEN TO REPRESENT SOLUTES WITH LIMITED ACCESS TO THE BRAIN AND CEREBROSPINAL FLUID AFTER SYSTEMIC ADMINISTRATION. ISOTOPE WAS ADMINISTERED TO CATS BY SINGLE LUMBAR, CISTERNAL OR VENTRICULAR INJECTIONS, OR BY CONTINUOUS VENTRICULAR INFUSION, IN FRACTIONAL VOLUMES COMPARABLE TO THOSE USED IN MAN. THE EFFECTS OF ANESTHESIA AND THE TIME COURSE OF ISOTOPE PENETRATION AND RETENTION WERE STUDIED. SAMPLES WERE OBTAINED FOR RADIOASSAY FROM THREE REGIONS OF THE CEREBROSPINAL FLUID, PLASMA AND NINE REGIONS OF THE BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD. COMPARABLE CONCENTRATIONS OF C14 AND I125 WERE FOUND IN THE BRAIN 5 MIN AFTER INJECTION. THEREAFTER, I125 WAS CLEARED FROM TISSUE MORE RAPIDLY THA C14. THE CONCENTRATION OF EITHER ISOTOPE IN THE CORTEX WAS PROPORTIONAL TO THE CONCENTRATION IN THE ADJACENT CEREBROSPINAL FLUID. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE MOST UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION AND GENERALLY GREATEST CONCENTRATION OF ISOTOPE IN THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM RESULTED FROM A SINGLE INTRAVENTRICULAR INJECTION IN ANESTHETIZED ANIMALS.

00702

COQUERY, M.J-M.
AFFERENCES BAROCEPTIVES ET EXCITABILITE REFLEXE DURANT LE CYCLE CARDIAQUE CHEZ LE CHAT.
C.R.ACAD.SC.PARIS 267:1166-1169, 1968.
CHEZ LE CHAT, LE REFLEXE MASSENTERIN PRESENTE DES VARIATIONS SYSTEMATIQUES LIEES AU CYCLE CARDIAQUE. LA SECTION DES NERFS BAROCEPTIFS LAISSE SUSSISTER CES VARIATIONS. ON NE PEUT DONC PAS EN ATTRIBUER LA CAUSE A L'INFLUENCE INHIBITRICE DES RECEPTEURS BAROSENSIBLES PERIODIQUEMENT ACTIVES PAR LA PULSATION CARDIAQUE.

00703

SWERCZEK, T.W.
NIELSEN, S.W.
HELMBOLDT, C.F.
ASCARIASIS CAUSING PULMONARY ARTERIAL HYPERPLASIA IN CATS.
RES. VET. SCI. 11(1):103-104, 1970.
MEDIAL HYPERPLASIA OF THE PULMONARY ARTERIES (MHPA) IN CATS

WAS EXPERIMENTALLY PRODUCED WITH TOXOCARA CATI AND THE LESIONS INDUCED WERE IDENTICAL TO NATURALLY OCCURRING CASES. T. CATI IS PROBABLY THE MOST COMMON CAUSE OF MHPA OF CATS BUT OTHER PARASITES WHICH MIGRATE THROUGH THE LUNGS ALSO INITIATE THE LESION.

00704

SHEFFIELD, H.G.
MELTON, M.L.
TOXOPLASMA GONDII: THE OOCYST, SPOROZOITE, AND INFECTION OF CULTURED CELLS.
SCIENCE 167:892-893, 1970.
THE INFECTIVE FORM OF TOXOPLASMA GONDII FOUND IN CAT FECES IS AN OOCYST WHICH, WHEN SPORULATED, RESEMBLES THAT OF THE GENUS ISOPORA IN HAVING TWO SPOROCYSTS. SPOROZOITES OBTAINED BY ARTIFICIAL EXCYSTATION OF THE OOCYST ARE INFECTIVE FOR MONKEY KIDNEY CELL CULTURES. ULTRASTRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SPOROZOITES RESEMBLE THOSE SEEN PREVIOUSLY IN PROLIFERATIVE STAGES OF TOXOPLASMA GONDII.

00705

HOVELL, G.J.R.
O'REILLY, K.J.
POVEY, R.C.
A METHOD OF VENIPUNCTURE IN THE CAT.
VET. REC. 87:184-185, 1970.
A SIMPLE TECHNIQUE FOR COLLECTING BLOOD SAMPLES SUITABLE FOR SEROLOGICAL TESTS FROM CATS OF ALL AGES IS DESCRIBED. THE JUGULAR VEIN IS READILLY ACCESSIBLE WHEN CATS ARE RESTRAINED ON THE BACK IN A CANVAS SLEEVE LEAVING THE HEAD AND NECK EXPOSED. ANAESTHESIA IS NOT USED ROUTINELY AND THIS METHOD OF VENIPUNCTURE HAS MUCH TO COMMEND IT COMPARED WITH THE ALTERNATIVE OF CARDIAC PUNCTURE.

00706

MILLER, D.K.
MANAGING UREMIC TOMCATS.
ILLINOIS VETERINARIAN 13(3):13, 1970.
ACCURATE DIAGNOSIS AND PROMPT ACTION ARE ESSENTIAL IN TREATING THESE EMERGENCIES.

00707

FRENKEL, J.K.
DUBEY, J.P.
MILLER, N.L.
TOXOPLASMA GONDII IN CATS: FECAL STAGES IDENTIFIED AS COCCIDIAN OOCYSTS.
SCIENCE 167:893-896, 2-6-1970.
ISOSPORA-TYPE OOCYSTS WERE EXCRETED BY CATS FOLLOWING THE INGESTION OF TOXOPLASMA FROM INFECTED MICE. OOCYSTS APPEARED 3 TO 5 DAYS AFTER CYSTS WERE INGESTED AND 8 TO 10 DAYS AFTER TROPHOZOITES WERE INGESTED, AND ALSO 21 TO 24 DAYS AFTER THE ADMINISTRATION OF INFECTIVE FECAL SUSPENSIONS FROM CATS. A CLOSE QUANTITATIVE AND BIOLOGIC CORRELATION BETWEEN OOCYSTS AND TOXOPLASMA INFECTIVITY OF THE FECES WAS OBSERVED WHICH COULD NOT BE SEPARATED BY DENSITY GRADIENT CENTRIFUGATION AND FILTRATION METHODS. TOXOPLASMA IS AN INTESTINAL COCCIDIAN OF CATS WHICH IS FECALLY SPREAD. IT HAS EVOLVED TO MULTIPLY IN THE BRAIN AND MUSCLE AND IN OTHER SPECIES, MAKING IT POSSIBLE FOR

CARNIVORISM TO BECOME ANOTHER MEANS OF TRANSMISSION.

00708

MCCLEARY, M.
TUTTLE, R.S.
CHARACTERISTICS OF AND PROCEDURES FOR SENSITIZATION OF THE CAT TO BOVINE SERUM ALBUMIN.
LAB. ANIM. CARE 19(5):605-609, 1969.
PROCEDURES NECESSARY FOR SENSITIZING CATS TO BOVINE SERUM ARE DESRCIBED. PRODUCTION OF ANTIBODY WAS DETERMINED BY HEMAGGLUTINATION. A REPRESENTATIVE CARDIOVASCULAR RESPONSE TO BSA IN A SENSITIZED CAT AND PUPPY ARE COMPARED. TITERS WERE OBTAINED IN 60% OF THE ANIMALS AND THE HIGHEST TITERS APPEARED 7-16 DAYS PAST SENSITIZATION AND DECLINED RAPIDLY. NO TITERS TO BSA WERE FOUND IN CATS NOT PREVIOUSLY EXPOSED TO BSA.

00709

SHOLKOFF, S.C.
GLICKMAN, M.G.
POWELL, M.R.
RESTRAINT OF SMALL ANIMALS FOR RADIOPHARMACEUTICAL STUDIES.
LAB. ANIM. CARE 19(5):662-663, 1969.
A SMALL ANIMAL RESTRAINT BOARD WAS DEVISED THAT PROVIDES RIGOROUS IMMOBILIZATION AND ORIENTATION OF POSITION FOR STUDIES OR RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS IN SUCH ANIMALS.

00712

RIDDLE, W.E.,JR.
LEIGHTON, R.L.
OSTEOCHONDROMATOSIS IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 156(10):1428-1430, 1970.
MULTIPLE OSTEOCHONDROMAS WERE DIAGNOSED IN A 2.5-YEAR-OLD SPAYED FEMALE SIAMESE CAT. OSTEOCHONDROMAS WERE INITIALLY PRESENT ON THE RIGHT TEMPORAL BONE AND LEFT SCAPULA. THESE MASSES WERE EXCISED. THE CAT WAS RE-EXAMINED 8 MONTHS LATER. A MASS HAD RECURRED ON THE LEFT SCAPULA AND THERE WERE 2 SIMILAR MASSES ON THE DISTAL END OF EACH RADIUS.

00722

KYDD, A.M.
BOSWOOD, B.
WATTS, A.E.
A NEW SYNDROME IN CATS?
VET. REC. 87(17):518, 1973.
YOUR READERS MAY BE INTERESTED IN THIS ACCOUNT OF AN UNUSUAL AND POSSIBLY NEW CONDITION INVOLVING THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM OF CATS, THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF WHICH ARE EXTREME FEAR AND AGGRESSIVENESS. EIGHT CASES HAVE BEEN ENCOUNTERED DURING THE SUMMER IN THIS AREA OF LONDON, CHARACTERISED BY LOSS OF BALANCE, LEG WEAKNESS, INTERMITTENT BLINDNESS, AND EXTREME APPREHENSION WHEN APPROACHED. THEY SAVAGELY OPPOSED ANY ATTEMPT TO HANDLE THEM, THEREBY MAKING A FULL CLINICAL EXAMINATION IMPOSSIBLE IN MOST CASES. HOWEVER, ON ONE OCCASION A RECTAL TEMPERATURE WAS MEASURED AND FOUND TO BE 105F. THE RECTAL TEMPERATURE OF THIS CAT RETURNED TO NORMAL AFTER THE NERVOUS SIGNS DISAPPEARED. ALL THE CATS WERE YOUNG ADULTS. ALL OF THEM HAD SPENT THEIR LIVES IN BRITIAN AND NONE HAD HAD ANY KNOWN CONTACT WITH AN IMPORTED ANIMAL. FIVE WERE

TREATED BY THE DAILY INJECTION OF PREDNISOLONE AND CHLORAPHENICOL. ONE CAT WAS SO AGGRESSIVE THAT IT WAS MERELY CONFINED IN A CAGE. BOTH THE FIVE TREATED AND THE ONE UNTREATED CASE MADE COMPLETE RECOVERIES WITHIN 72 HOUR, ALTHOUGH ONE OF THE TREATED CASES RELAPSED TEMPORARILY 14 DAYS LATER. SIX OF THE CATS INVOLVED LIVED A SIGNIFICANT DISTANCE APART, BUT THE OTHER CATS INVOLVED CAME FROM THE SAME HOUSEHOLD. IN THE CASE OF THESE ANIMALS, AN INTERVAL OF THREE DAYS OCCURRED BETWEEN THE ONSET OF ILLNESS IN THE FIRST AND SECOND CAT. THERE WAS NO COMMON FACTOR WHICH COULD BE DETECTED AND THE CONDITION WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY AN INFECTIVE AGENT.

00723

HUTCHISON, W.M.
DUNACHIE, J.F.
SIIM, C.
WORK, K.
COCCIDIAN-LIKE NATURE OF TOXOPLASMA GONDII.
BRITISH MED. J. 1:142-144, 1970.
SPECIFIC PATHOGEN-FREE DOMESTIC CATS WERE FED WITH TISSUE CYSTS CONTAINING TOXOPLASMA GONDII. IN TWO INFECTED CATS LARGE NUMBERS OF OOCYSTS WERE PRODUCED IN THE FAECES; NO OOCYSTS WERE OBSERVED IN THE FAECES OF THE UNINFECTED CONTROL CAT. FIVE DAYS AFTER THE FEEDING OF THE TOXOPLASMS PROFUSE SCHIZOGONIC AND GAMETOGONIC STAGES WERE OBSERVED IN EPITHELIAL CELLS OF THE SMALL INTESTINE OF ONE INFECTED CAT. A SINGLE SCHIZONT WAS OBSERVED IN AN INTESTINAL EPITHELIAL CELL OF A SECOND CAT SIX DAYS AFTER BEING FED THE TISSUE CYSTS. THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF SCHIZOGONY OR GAMETOGONY IN THE UNINFECTED CONTROL CAT. THE STAGES OBSERVED IN THE INTESTINAL EPITHELIUM ARE IDENTICAL WITH THOSE OF THE WELL-KNOWN ENDOGENOUS CYCLES OF COCCIDIAN PARASITES. THE APPEARANCE OF THESE STAGES, TOGETHER WITH THE NATURE OF THE OOCYST, INDICATES THAT T. GONDII IS A COCCIDIAN PARASITE CLOSELY RELATED TO THE GENUS ISOSPORA.

00726

HARDY, W.D.
GEERING, G.
OLD, L.J.
DE HARVEN, E.
FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS: OCCURRENCE OF VIRAL ANTIGEN IN THE TISSUES OF CATS WITH LYMPHOSARCOMA AND OTHER DISEASES.
SCIENCE 166(3908):1019-1021, 1969.
FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS ANTIGEN IS DEMONSTRABLE BY IMMUNODIFFUSION WITH RABBIT PRECIPITATING ANTISERUM TO PURIFIED FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS. THE FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS ANTIGEN WAS FOUND IN THE TISSUES OF 25 OF 33 CATS WITH LYMPHOSARCOMA AND OUT OF 5 OF 13 CATS WITH INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS. ITS PRESENCE WAS CORRELATED WITH THE OCCURANCE OF FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS DEMONSTRABLE BY ELECTRON MICROSCOPY. THE ONE CLINICALLY NORMAL CAT GIVING A POSITIVE TEST FOR FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS ANTIGEN BELONGED TO A HOUSE IN WHICH TWO CATS HAD DEVELOPED LYMPHOSARCOMA. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A DOG WITH LYMPHOSARCOMA INDUCED BY FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS, THE ANTIGEN WAS ABSENT FROM LYMPHOSARCOMA AND NONLYMPHOMATOUS TUMORS OF OTHER SPECIES (MAN, DOG, COW,

GOAT, OR PIG).

00727

OWEN, L.N.
SOME COMPARATIVE ASPECTS OF LEUKEMIA IN MAN AND ANIMALS WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO LYMPHOSARCOMA.
J.SMALL ANIM.PRACT. 10:605-613, 1969.
A REVIEW OF RECENT ADVANCES MADE IN THE STUDY OF LYMPHOSARCOMA IN MAN AND ANIMALS HAS BEEN MADE. SOME ASPECTS OF LEUKEMIA ARE ALSO DESCRIBED.

00729

HALL, R.A.
RAPPAPORT, M.
HOPKINS, H.K.
GRIFFIN, R.
SILVERMAN, J.
EVOKED RESPONSE AND BEHAVIOR IN CATS.
SCIENCE 170(3961):998-1000, 1970.
ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC AVERAGED EVOKED RESPONSES TO FLASHING LIGHTS OF FOUR DIFFERENT INTENSITIES WERE RECORDED IN TEN CATS AND CORRELATED WITH BEHAVIOR. ANIMALS SHOWING A HIGH DEGREE OF EXPLORATORY BEHAVIOR, AGGRESSIVENESS, AND ACTIVITY AND LITTLE WITHDRAWAL SHOWED RELATIVELY LARGE INCREASES IN AMPLITUDE OF THE AVERAGED EVOKED RESPONSE WITH INCREASES OF STIMULUS INTENSITY. THOSE SHOWING OPPOSITE BEHAVIORAL TRAITS HAD SMALL INCREASES OR DECREASES OF AVERAGE EVOKED RESPONSE AMPLITUDE WITH INCREASES OF STIMULUS INTENSITY. THESE FINDINGS ARE COMPATIBLE WITH THOSE REPORTED FOR HUMAN SUBJECTS. INFERENCE IS MADE ABOUT A NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL MECHANISM FOR STIMULUS INTENSITY MODULATION.

00732

AUTHOR UNKNOWN.
HOUSING, EQUIPMENT AND HANDLING.
RALSTON PURINA CO., ST. LOUIS, 1963.

00735

WALTON, G.S.
PARISH, W.E.
SPONTANEOUS ALLERGIC DERMATITIS AND ENTERITIS.
VET. REC. 83:35-41, 1968.
ALLERGY TO COWS' MILK CAUSED DERMATITIS AND ENTERITIS IN A CAT. TEST MEALS OF MILK INDUCED THE DISEASE WHICH RESOLVED WHEN THE MILK WAS WITHDRAWN. TISSUE SAMPLES TAKEN FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE INTESTINE FOR HISTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION AFTER NO MILK HAD BEEN FED FOR 89 DAYS WERE NORMAL. THOSE TAKEN ON THE FOURTH DAY AFTER RECOMMENCING MILK FEEDING HAD SEVERE CHANGES RESEMBLING THOSE OF ULCERATIVE COLITIS IN MAN. SERUM SAMPLES TAKEN AT INTERVALS OVER NINE MONTHS HAD HIGH AGGLUTINATING ANTIBODY LEVELS TO WHOLE COWS' MILK AND TO THE ALPHA-LACTALBUMIN FRACTION. ANAPHYLACTIC SENSITIVITY WAS TRANSFERRED PASSIVELY TO THE SKIN OF ONE OF EIGHT NORMAL CATS AND NOT AT ALL TO GUINEA PIGS. THIS ANTIBODY WAS HEAT LABILE AT 56C FOR 30 MINUTES. AT THE COMPLETION OF THE INVESTIGATION A DIRECT SKIN TEST WITH MILK RESULTED IN A WEAL WHICH DISAPPEARED IN FOUR HOURS.

00736

BAKER, J.R.
HUGHES, I.B.
A CASE OF DEFORMING CERVICAL SPONDYLOSIS IN A CAT ASSOCIATED WITH A DIET RICH IN LIVER.
VET. REC. 83:44-45, 1968.
THIS PAPER DESCRIBES A CASE OF DEFORMING DORSAL CERVICAL SPONDYLOSIS IN A FIVE-YEAR-OLD SPAYED FEMALE PERSIAN CAT, WHICH HAD BEEN FED A DIET VERY RICH IN LIVER.

00737
UPDEGRAFF, B.F.
A DEVICE FOR SIMPLIFYING INTRAVENOUS INJECTIONS IN THE CAT.
LAB. ANIM. CARE 17(3):349-350, 1967.
A DEVICE IS DESCRIBED WHICH PROVIDES THE NECESSARY RESTRAINT FOR CATS TO ENABLE ONE PERSON TO GIVE INTRAVENOUS INJECTIONS OR TAKE BLOOD SAMPLES IN A SAFE AND EFFICIENT MANNER. THE DEVICE GREATLY REDUCES THE POSSIBILITY OF BEING BITTEN OR SCRATCHED AND AT THE SAME TIME REDUCES THE PHYSICAL DISCOMFORT OF THE ANIMAL. IN ADDITION, PERSONS WHO NORMALLY DO NOT PARTICIPATE IN INJECTIONS DUE TO LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF RESTRAINT METHODS OR TO APPREHENSION OF BEING BITTEN OR SCRATCHED ARE ABLE TO GIVE INJECTIONS OR TAKE SAMPLES SUCCESSFULLY. THE DEVICE MAY ALSO BE USED WITH OTHER SMALL ANIMALS.

00738
BERKSON, G.
PRODUCING AND HAND-REARING KITTENS.
LAB. ANIM. CARE 17(4):365-380, 1967.
PROCEDURES FOR BREEDING CATS AND HAND-REARING KITTENS ARE DESCRIBED. WITH PROPER PRECAUTIONS, KITTENS CAN BE REARED BY HAND SO THAT AT TWO MONTHS OF AGE THEY ARE AT LEAST GROSSLY SIMILAR TO MOTHER-REARED KITTENS. AT THAT TIME, THEY CAN EAT SOLID FOOD AND MAY BE TRANSFERRED FROM THE NURSERY TO ANOTHER HOUSING AREA. HOWEVER, THEY SHOULD RECEIVE VACCINATIONS FOR PNEUMONITIS AND FELINE DISTEMPER PRIOR TO THE MOVE, AND THEIR WEIGHTS SHOULD BE FOLLOWED FOR A FEW DAYS IN THE NEW SITUATION TO BE SURE THAT THEY ARE ADAPTING WELL.

00739
HAKANSSON, C.H.
MALCUS, B.
A REFLEX-CONTROLLED AUTOMATIC ANAESTHESIA DEVICE FOR ANIMAL USE.
PHYS. MED. BIOL. 14(4):559-562, 1969.
A METHOD IS DESCRIBED FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF STEADY-STATE ANAESTHESIA OF SMALL ANIMALS BY SERVO-CONTROLLED INJECTION OF ANAESTHETIC AGENTS, USING THE INTEGRATED ELECTROMYOGRAPH AS THE FEEDBACK SIGNAL. THE USE OF THIS METHOD FOR ANAESTHESIA IN LARUS ARGENTATUS (HERRING GULL) IS ALSO DESCRIBED.

00740
CAMERON, D.B.
ANALGESIC DRUGS IN THE CAT. LETTER TO THE EDITOR.
J.A.V.M.A. 154(4):356, 1969.
THIS CLINICIAN REBUTS AN ARTICLE (ANALGESIC DRUGS IN THE CAT., J.A.V.M.A., NOV.1, PAGES 1161-1167, 1968.) IN ITS CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE RECOMMENDED USE OF ASPRIN IN CATS.

ARTICLES

SEE ACCESSION NO. 00741.

00741

DAVIS, L.E.
ANALGESIC DRUGS IN THE CAT. LETTER TO THE EDITOR.
J.A.V.M.A. 154(4):356-357, 1969.
THE AUTHOR REPLIES TO A LETTER BY A PRACTITIONER. SEE ACCESSION NO. 00740.

00745

SMAHA, L.A.
KAELBER, W.W.
MAHAPRY, R.R.
EFFERENT PROJECTIONS OF THE NUCLEUS VENTRALIS LATERALIS. AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY IN THE CAT.
J. ANAT. 104(1):33-40, 1969.
A DEFINITION OF THE NUCLEUS VENTRALIS LATERALIS OF THE THALAMUS OF THE CAT IS GIVEN. ELECTROLYTIC LESIONS WERE PLACED IN THE NUCLEUS AS DEFINED AND THE RESULTING DEGENERATION WAS STUDIED HISTOLOGICALLY WITH THE AID OF THE MODIFIED NAUTA-LAIDLAW (1957) TECHNIQUE. THE PROJECTIONS OF THE NUCLEUS VENTRALIS LATERALIS OBSERVED IN THIS STUDY ARE TO THE GYRUS LATERALIS, GYRUS SUPRASYLVIUS, GYRUS SIGMOIDEUS ANTERIOR AND THE GYRUS CORONALIS OF THE CORTEX. SUBCORTICAL PROJECTIONS OF VL ARE TO THE NUCLEI VENTRALIS ANTERIOR, CENTRALIS LATERALIS, PARACENTRALIS, LATERALIS INTERMEDIUS, LATERALIS POSTERIOR, CENTRUM MEDIANUM, SUPERIOR COLLICULUS AND THE CAUDATE NUCLEUS. THE CORRELATION OF THESE PROJECTIONS WITH OTHER FINDINGS AND THEIR RELATION TO A SURGICAL LESION OF THE NUCLEUS VENTRALIS IS DISCUSSED.

00746

FASNACHT, D.W.
FOUR-EARED CAT: LETTER TO THE EDITOR.
J.A.V.M.A.154(10):1145, 1969.
A DOMESTIC SHORTHAIR CAT WAS BORN SEPTEMBER 24, 1968, WITH FOUR EXTERNAL EARS. IT WAS A GRAY AND WHITE MALE FROM A LITTER OF 2 MALES AND 3 FEMALES. THE OTHER KITTENS APPEARED NORMAL. THE EARS CAN BE MOVED INDEPENDENTLY AND DIRECTED SO AS TO APPOSE EACH OTHER AND COVER THE SINGLE EAR CANAL ON EACH SIDE.

00747

LEEFLANG, F.
(FELINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA. I. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE.)
TIJDSCHR. DIERGENEESK. 95:191-202, 1970.

00748

LEEFLANG, F.
KLEYN, E.F.
MIEDO, W.H.W.
FELINE INFECTIOUS ANAEMIA. II. OCCURRENCE OF THE DISEASE IN THE NETHERLANDS.
TIJDSCHR. DIERGENEESK 95:223-225, 1970.
A REPORT IS GIVEN OF THE FIRST DIAGNOSED CASE OF FELINE INFECTIOUS ANAEMIA CAUSED BY EPERYTHROZOON FELIS IN A DUTCH CAT. EXPERIMENTAL TRANSMISSION OF THE DISEASE TO A CAT PRODUCED MACROCYTIC AND NORMOCHOMIC ANAEMIA WITH RETICULOCYTOSIS. THE CAT DIED 17 DAYS AFTER INFECTION. THE CHIEF MICROSCOPICAL CHANGES WERE ERYTHROPHAGIA IN SPLEEN AND

LYMPH NODES AND A REACTIVE ERYTHROPOIESIS IN THE BONE MARROW. AFTER VITAL STAINING WITH ACRIDINE ORANGE THE PARASITES APPEARED IN A COCCOID FORM. THE VARIABLE MORPHOLOGY OF THE PARASITE IN BLOOD FILMS IS DESCRIBED.

00750

STUDDERT, M.J.
MARTIN, M.C
PETERSON, J.E.
VIRAL DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACT OF CATS: ISOLATION AND PROPERTIES OF VIRUSES TENTATIVELY CLASSIFIED AS PICORNAVIRUSES.
AM. J. VET. RES. 31(10):1723-1732, 1970.
OF 11 ETHER-RESISTANT VIRUSES ISOLATED FROM CATS WITH RESPIRATORY DISEASE, 2 WERE PARTIALLY CHARACTERIZED. THE VIRUSES WERE RAPIDLY CYTOPATHIC FOR FELINE FETAL KIDNEY CELLS, AND UNDER SINGLE-STEP GROWTH CONDITIONS (MULTIPLICITY OF INFECTION, 25), MAXIMAL LEVELS OF INTRA- AND EXTRACELLULAR VIRUS WERE PRODUCED AFTER 6 AND 8 HOURS, AT WHICH TIMES ALL CELLS IN THE MONOLAYER WERE SHRUNKEN, ROUNDED, AND INTENSELY BASOPHILIC AND HAD PYKNOTIC AND KARYOLYTIC NUCLEI. THE 2 VIRUSES DID NOT AGGLUTINATE CHICKEN OR GUINEA PIG RED BLOOD CELLS. AT PH 3, TITER OF THE VIRUSES DECREASED BY 2 TO 6 LOG TO THE BASE 10; AT PH 4, A LOSS OF UP TO 1 LOG TO THE BASE 10 INFECTIVITY OCCURRED; AND AT PH 5, THE VIRUSES WERE STABLE. MOLAR MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE DID NOT PROTECT THE VIRUSES AGAINST INACTIVATION AT 50C FOR 30 MINUTES. THEIR GROWTH WAS NOT INHIBITED BY 5-FLUORO-2'-DEOXYURIDINE (0.0001 M) AND 5-BROMO-2'-DEOXYURIDINE (20 MICROGRAMS/ML.), AND THUS EACH WAS ASSUMED TO CONTAIN RIBONUCLEIC ACID. BUOYANT DENSITY OF ONE OF THE VIRUSES IN CSCL WAS ESTIMATED TO BE 1.37 TO 1.39 GM/ML. AMONG 11 VIRUSES, THERE WERE AT LEAST 3 DISTINCT ANTIGENIC TYPES.

00751

REED, C.
LING, G.V.
GOULD, D.
KANEKO, J.J.
POLYCYTHEMIA VERA IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 157(1):85-91, 1970.
CLINICAL, LABORATORY, AND PATHOLOGIC FINDINGS IN A CASE OF POLYCYTHEMIA VERA IN A CAT WERE RECORDED. HEMATOLOGIC FINDINGS INDICATED MARKED POLYCYTHEMIA IN THE ABSENCE OF A SECONDARY CAUSE. THE RED CELL MASS AS MEASURED DIRECTLY BY THE CR-51 TECHNIQUE WAS MARKEDLY INCREASED, WHEREAS THE THE PLASMA VOLUME WAS NORMAL. BLOOD OXYGEN SATURATION AND THE CR-51 ERYTHROCYTE SURVIVAL HALF-TIME WERE ALSO NORMAL. STUDIES OF FE-59 TURNOVER INDICATED A MARKED ACCELERATION OF ERYTHROPOIESIS AND AN INCREASE IN THE RED CELL FE-59 INCORPORATION RATE. AT NECROPSY, THE MOST PROMINENT FINDING WAS THE EVIDENCE OF INCREASED ERYTHROPOIETIC ACTIVITY.

00752

BATTERSHELL, D.
USE OF A BODY CAST IN REPAIR OF A LUXATED HIP IN THE CAT.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. PAGES 1188-1189, 1970.

ROUTINE TREATMENT OF HIP LUXATION IN THE CAT HAS PRESENTED A SPECIAL PROBLEM WITH RESPECT TO REDUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE TRAUMATIZED JOINT. TO PREVENT OUTWARD OR LATERAL ROTATION OF THE PELVIC LIMB, THE AFFECTED LEG CAN BE POSITIONED IN EXTREME ANTERIOR EXTENSION AND A BODY CAST APPLIED. THE CAT ADJUSTS TO THE CAST AROUND THE CHEST, RAPIDLY GAINING A SENSE OF BALANCE AND USE OF THE FUNCTIONAL LEGS. IN THE AUTHOR'S EXPERIENCE, THE DESCRIBED USE OF THE BODY CAST GREATLY INCREASES THE CHANCES OF RESTORING NORMAL FUNCTION OF THE LEG IN CASES OF HIP LUXATION IN THE CAT. MUCH OF THE ATROPHY WHICH RESULTS FROM DISUSE IS ELIMINATED, CIRCULATORY DISTURBANCES ARE MINIMIZED, AND THE INCIDENCE OF RECURRENCE IS REDUCED.

00754

WARD, J.M.
SODIKOFF, C.H.
SCHALM, O.W.
MYELOPROLIFERATIVE DISEASE AND ABNORMAL ERYTHROGENESIS IN THE CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 155(6):879-888, 1969.

A DISEASE SYNDROME OF CATS CHARACTERIZED BY MACROCYTIC ANEMIA REFRACTORY TO TREATMENT AND BY THE PRESENCE OF OF ABNORMAL ERYTHROCYTE PRECURSORS APPEARED TO BE RELATED TO RETICULOENDOTHELIOSIS OF THE CAT AND TO MYELOPROLIFERATIVE DISEASES OF MAN AND LOWER ANIMALS. UNDIFFERENTIATED CELLS WERE FOUND IN 8 OF 11 CATS STUDIED.

00755

TRYPHONAS, L.
ROZDILSKY, B.
NUCLEAR JAUNDICE (KERNICTERUS) IN A NEWBORN KITTEN.
J.A.V.M.A. 157(8):1084-1087, 1970.

SPONTANEOUS NUCLEAR JAUNDICE SIMILAR TO HUMAN KERNICTERUS OCCURRED IN A NEWBORN KITTEN. AT NECROPSY, FOCI OF INTENSE YELLOW DISCOLORATION WERE FOUND IN A NUMBER OF SUBCORTICAL MASSES OF GRAY MATTER. MICROSCOPICALLY THERE WAS SEVERE, WIDESPREAD NERVE CELL NECROSIS, WITH BILIRUBIN STAINING OF SOME NECROTIC CELLS. IT WAS NOT DETERMINED IF THE JAUNDICE WAS THAT OF ERYTHROBLASTOTIC OR CONGENITAL NONHEMOLYTIC TYPE.

00756

ANONYMOUS.
ETCETERA.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 5(10):1016-1017, 1970.

EVIDENCE THAT URINARY CALCULI MAY BE CAUSED BY VIRUSES HAS BEEN SEEN IN STUDIES UNDERWAY A CORNELL UNIVERSITY. THE THE RESEARCH PROJECT IS HEADED BY MRS. CATHERINE G. FABRICANT, A MICROBIOLOGIST. WORKING WITH HER ARE DRS. LON RICH AND JAMES H. GILLESPIE. IN A EARLY STUDY TO DETERMINE IF VIRUSES MIGHT BE INVOLVED IN THE ETIOLOGY OF THE CONDITION, URINE FROM A CAT WITH BLOCKAGE OF THE URINARY TRACT WAS FILTERED TO ELIMINATE BACTERIA BUT PERMIT THE PASSAGE OF VIRUSES. OTHER CATS INJECTED WITH THIS FILTERED URINE DEVELOPED URINARY TRACT OBSTRUCTIONS. MANY VIRUSES HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE URINARY TRACT. ONE OF THESE, A MEMBER OF THE PICORNA GROUP ISOLATED FROM A MALE MANX CAT WITH URINARY TRACT BLOCKAGE, WAS PROPAGATED IN CELL CULTURE.

THIS ORGANISM, NAMED THE MANX VIRUS, WAS THE TRANSMITTED TO EXPERIMENTAL CATS VIA INJECTION INTO THE BLADDER OR BY AEROSOL EXPOSURE. OBSTRUCTIONS WERE FOUND IN 3 OF 4 OF THE EXPERIMENTAL CATS IN THIS STUDY. OF SPECIAL INTEREST IS THE FINDING OF A SECOND VIRUS WHEN ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO ISOLATE THE MANX VIRUS FROM EXPERIMENTAL CATS. THE SECOND VIRUS WAS ISOLATED FROM KIDNEY CELL CULTURES FROM 12 CATS WITH URINARY TRACT OBSTRUCTION, BUT NOT FROM THE ONLY CAT THAT DID NOT DEVELOP URINARY CALCULI. THE INVESTIGATORS CITE THEIR IDEAS AS BEING NEW AND STARTLING, AND PERHAPS UNACCEPTABLE TO SOME UROLOGISTS. MRS. FABRICANT BELIEVES THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT VIRAL INFECTIONS ALTER THE FUNCTION OF THE URINARY TRACT SO THAT THERE IS INCREASED EXCRETION OF THE MINERALS FROM WHICH BLADDER AND KIDNEY STONES ARE FORMED.

00759

PENNY, R.H.C.
CARLISLE, C.H.
PRESCOTT, C.W.
DAVIDSON, H.A.
FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFECT OF CHLORAMPHENICOL ON THE HAEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM OF THE CAT.
BRIT. VET. J. 126(9)453-458, 1970.
FOUR ADULT CATS WERE GIVEN 50 MG/KG BODYWEIGHT OF CHLORAMPHENICOL TWICE DAILY FOR 7 DAYS BY INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION. CLINICALLY, SOME DEPRESSION WAS SEEN IN ALL FOUR CATS. ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO CHANGE IN THE PERIPHERAL BLOOD PICTURE, HYPOPLASIA OF THE BONE MARROW WAS DEVELOPING IN THREE CATS. MULTIPLE VACUOLES WERE SEEN IN EARLY MEMBERS OF OF THE MYELOID AND ERYTHROID SERIES AND ALSO IN THE LYMPHOCYTES. FOUR "CONTROL" CATS HAD THEIR FOOD INTAKE RESTRICTED TO THAT EATEN BY THE CHLORAMPHENICOL-TREATED CATS. NO MARKED CHANGES IN THEIR BONE MARROW WERE OBSERVED ALTHOUGH AN OCCASIONAL VACUOLE WAS SEEN IN EARLY MEMBERS OF THE MYELOID SERIES.

00762

HATCH, R.C.
CURRIE, R.B.
GRIEVE, G.A.
FELINE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAMS AND PLASMA THIOPENTAL CONCENTRATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH CLINICAL STAGES OF ANESTHESIA.
AM. J. VET. RES. 31(2):291-306, 1970.
ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAMS (EEG) AND PLASMA THIOPENTAL CONCENTRATIONS WERE STUDIED IN THE CAT AT EACH CLINICAL STAGE OF ANESTHESIA, DURING ANESTHETIZATION, AND DURING RECOVERY. PLASMA THIOPENTAL CONCENTRATION WAS INVERSELY RELATED TO QUANTITY OF HIGH-AMPLITUDE (EGUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 150 MICROVOLTS) SHARP WAVES AND SLOW WAVES IN EEG PATTERNS OF CATS IN STAGES III AN IV ANESTHESIA DURING ANESTHETIZATION, BUT NOT DURING RECOVERY. DURING RECOVERY, ACUTE TOLERANCE TO THIOPENTAL WAS INDICATED BY HIGH CONCENTRATION OF PLASMA THIOPENTAL IN CATS ABLE TO MOVE AND IN CATS ONLY LIGHTLY ANESTHETIZED. ADDITIONALLY, EEG PATTERNS OF RECOVERING CATS WERE DISSOCIATED FROM STAGE OF ANESTHESIA AND BEHAVIOR BECAUSE THERE WERE MORE THAN

EXPECTED NUMBERS OF HIGH-AMPLITUDE SLOW WAVES AND SHARP WAVES IN EEG PATTERNS OF CATS WHICH WERE LIGHTLY ANESTHETIZED OR CAPABLE OF INVOLUNTARY OR VOLUNTARY MOVEMENT. THIOPENTAL ADMINISTRATION PRODUCED EEG CONTINUA AND PLASMA THIOPENTAL CONCENTRATIONS THAT VARIED GREATLY BETWEEN CATS, SO THAT A GIVEN EEG PATTERN OR THIOPENTAL CONCENTRATION COULD NOT BE ASSOCIATED WITH A GIVEN STAGE OF ANESTHESIA. THUS, CLINICALLY USEFUL RELATIONSHIPS DO NOT EXIST BETWEEN EEG PATTERN, PLASMA THIOPENTAL CONCENTRATION, AND STAGE OF ANESTHESIA UNDER PRACTICAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

00763

OSBORN, C.A.
UROLOGIC LOGIC-DIAGNOSIS OF RENAL DISEASE.
J.A.V.M.A. 157(11):1656-1666, 1970.
BECAUSE MOST SPECIFIC DIAGNOSES OF RENAL DISEASE ARE BASED ON THE MORPHOLOGIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISEASE IN QUESTION, IT IS NECESSARY TO SYNTHESIZE THE ANTEMORTEM APPEARANCE OF SUCH MORPHOLOGIC CHANGES ON THE BASIS OF CLINICAL, LABORATORY, AND BIOPSY FINDINGS. ALTHOUGH THE INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE HISTORY AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION MAY NOT BE SUFFICIENTLY SPECIFIC TO ALLOW ONE TO MAKE A DEFINATIVE DIAGNOSIS, IT OFTEN ALLOWS ONE TO FORMULATE A LOGICAL APPROACH TO ESTABLISHMENT OF A DEFINITIVE DIAGNOSIS. THE INFINITE NUMBERS OF DIAGNOSTIC POSSIBILITIES CAN THUS BE REDUCED TO THOSE FEW WHICH COMPRISE REASONABLE DIAGNOSTIC PROBABILITIES. ONCE THE PRESENCE OF GENERALIZED RENAL DISEASE IS SUSPECTED ON THE BASIS OF CLINICAL FINDINGS, ADDITIONAL LABORATORY, RADIOGRAPHIC, OR BIOPSY INFORMATION SHOULD BE OBTAINED TO CONFIRM THE PRESENCE OF RENAL DISEASE, TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE UNDERLYING DISEASE IS RELATED TO EXTRARENAL OR PRIMARY DISTURBANCE OF RENAL FUNCTION, AND TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE DISEASE IS REVERSIBLE OR IRREVERSIBLE. HEMOGRAMS, URINALYSES, CONCENTRATION TESTS, URINARY EXCRETION OF PHENOLSULPHONPHTHALEIN (PSP) DYE, AND BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN) OR CREATININE DETERMINATIONS ARE LABORATORY TESTS WHICH ARE CLINICALLY USEFUL IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND PROGNOSIS OF RENAL DISEASE. WHEN THESE TESTS ARE EVALUATED TOGETHER, THEY OFTEN PROVIDE AN ADEQUATE OVERALL EVALUATION OF KIDNEY FUNCTION ASSOCIATED WITH SPONTANEOUS RENAL DISEASE. RADIOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES MAY FACILITATE LOCALIZATION OF DISEASE PROCESSES TO VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM. MICROSCOPIC EVALUATION OF THE HISTOPATHOLOGIC CHANGES OF RENAL BIOPSY SAMPLES MAY INDICATE THE POTENTIAL REVERSIBILITY OR IRREVERSIBILITY OF A RENAL DISEASE, SINCE, IN ADDITION TO A SPECIFIC MORPHOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS, THE STAGE AND SEVERITY OF THE DISEASE PROCESS MAY BE ESTABLISHED.

00764

TROGER, C.P.
DISTURBANCES IN FERTILITY AND PREGNANCY IN THE CAT.
BERL. MUNCH. TIERARZTL. WSCHR. 82:477-480, 1969.
THE HEREDITARY NATURE OF REPRODUCTIVE DISTURBANCES IS DISCUSSED, AND HINTS ARE GIVEN ON THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF THESE IN PEDIGREE CATS OF EXOTIC BREEDS.

00765

MCCAIG, J.

A CLINICAL TRIAL USING TRIMETHOPRIM-SULPHADIAZINE IN DOGS AND CATS.
VET. REC. AUG. 29, 1970.
IT APPEARS FROM THIS CLINICAL TRIAL THAT THE COMBINATION OF TRIMETHOPRIM WITH SULPHADIAZINE SHOULD BE OF GREAT AND LASTING BENEFIT TO THE VETERINARY PROFESSION IF USED SO THAT RESISTANT STRAINS OF BACTERIA ARE NOT PRODUCED.

00219
A RETROSPECTIVE PATHOLOGIC STUDY OF SIXTEEN CATS WITH TOXOPLASMOSIS REVEALED THAT THE MOST CONSISTENT LESION WAS AN INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONIA ACCOMPANIED BY FIBRINOUS EXUDATE, FOCAL NECROSIS, PROLIFERATION OF ALVEOLAR LINING CELLS AND THE PRESENCE OF LARGE NUMBERS OF ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGES. THE LIVER AND CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM WERE THE NEXT TWO MOST COMMONLY AFFECTED ORGANS. LESIONS IN THE FORMER WERE CHARACTERIZED BY DISSEMINATED FOCAL NECROSIS, WHILE THOSE IN THE BRAIN MOST OFTEN CONSISTED OF AREAS OF FOCAL GLIOSIS AND PERIVASCULAR CUFFING. THESE PATHOLOGIC CHANGES ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN CANINE, BOVINE, OVINE, AND PORCINE TOXOPLASMOSIS, AND THE PATHOGENESIS IS CONSIDERED TO BE SIMILAR TO THAT IN THE DOG.

00769
SCOTT, F.W.
KAHN, D.E.
GILLESPIE, J.H.
FELINE VIRUSES: ISOLATION, CHARACTERIZATION, AND PATHOGENICITY OF A FELINE REOVIRUS.
AM. J. VET. RES. 31:11-20, 1970.
A VIRUS WAS ISOLATED IN A FELINE KIDNEY CELL CULTURE FROM THE INTESTINE OF A CAT FROM CALIFORNIA THAT HAD DIED OF SUSPECTED FELINE PANLEUCOPENIA. LARGE, IRREGULAR, BLUE-STAINING, INTRACYTOPLASMIC INCLUSION BODIES WERE PRODUCED IN MAY-GRUNWALD-GIEMSA-STAINED CULTURES, AND A CYTOPATHIC EFFECT WAS PRODUCED IN NON-STAINED CULTURES AFTER 5-9 DAYS; ACRIDINE ORANGE STAINED THE INCLUSIONS DARK GREEN. VIRAL PARTICLES MEASURED APPROX. 75NM IN DIAMETER AND WERE MORPHOLOGICALLY SIMILAR TO REOVIRUSES. CONJUNCTIVITIS, LACRIMATION AND PHOTOPHOBIA WERE PRODUCED IN CATS INOCULATED WITH CULTURE VIRUS, AND INFECTION SPREAD RAPIDLY TO IN-CONTACT KITTENS. VIRUS WAS RE-ISOLATED FROM NASAL, OCULAR, PHARYNGEAL, AND RECTAL SWABS. RECOVERED CATS HAD SERUM NEUTRALIZING TITRES OF 1:30-1:60. OF 110 CATS WHICH WERE SCREENED IN THE ITHACA, NEW YORK AREA, 29% HAD SERUM TITRES OF 1:5 OR GREATER, AND A FURTHER 21% HAD LOWER TITRES. THE VIRAL ISOLATE WAS NEUTRALIZED IN A LOW TITRE BY TYPE 3 REOVIRUS GOOSE REFERENCE ANTISERUM, BUT NOT BY TYPES 1 OR 2.

00770
SCOTT, F.W.
CSIZA, C.K.
GILLESPIE, J.H.
MATERNALLY DERIVED IMMUNUTY TO FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA.
J.AM.VET.MED.ASS. 156:439-453, 1970.
CATS IMMUNE TO FELINE PANLEUCOPENIA (FPL) TRANSFERRED ANTIBODIES IN COLOSTRUM TO THEIR NEW-BORN KITTENS. THIS MATERNALLY DERIVED IMMUNITY, IF PRESENT IN SUFFICIENT

DEGREE, PROTECTED KITTENS AGAINST S/C CHALLENGE WITH VIRULENT VIRUS, AND PREVENTED AN IMMUNE RESPONSE FROM BOTH INACTIVATED VACCINES OF TISSUE ORIGIN AND MODIFIED LIVE VIRUS VACCINES. SERUM-NEUTRALIZING (SN) TITRES OF KITTENS WERE LESS THAN 1% OF THEIR MOTHER'S TITRE PRIOR TO SUCKING, BUT INCREASED RAPIDLY TO 72% OF THE MOTHER'S LEVEL AFTER 24 HOURS OF COLOSTRAL FEEDING. TITRES THEN DECREASED STEADILY WITH INCREASING AGE, WITH AN ANTIBODY HALF-LIFE OF 9.5 DAYS. THE MEAN TITRE IN 54 KITTENS BORN TO CATS WITH HIGH SN TITRES WAS 1:2,500 AT 1 DAY OF AGE, 1:30 AT 8 WEEKS OF AGE AND LESS THAN 1:2 AT 14 WEEKS OF AGE; TITRES GREATER THAN APPROX. 1:30 WERE PROTECTIVE. A NOMOGRAPH WAS PROPOSED TO PREDICT THE OPTIMAL AGE TO VACCINATE KITTENS FROM CATS WITH KNOWN SN TITRES AGAINST FPL VIRUS.

00771

GILLESPIE, J.H.
HOLZWORTH, J.
CROGHAN, D.L.
GRIESEMER, R.A.
RICKARD, C.G.
BITTLE, J.L.
DUFF, J.T.
FISHLER, J.J.
FOX, F.H.
GOFF, M.T.
OTT, G.L.
PETERSEN, F.W.
SCOTT, F.W.
DECKER, W.M.
FREEMAN, A.

REPORT OF THE PANEL OF THE COLOQUIUM ON SELECTED FELINE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

J.A.V.M.A. 157(12):2043-2051, 1970.

THE STATUS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF DOMESTIC CATS WAS ASSESSED AND FROM THIS ASSESSMENT DIRECTION WAS GIVEN TO THE COURSE OF FUTURE RESEARCH. RECOMMENDATIONS WERE FORMULATED FOR APPLICATION. NEWER KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING PANLEUKOPENIA WAS PRESENT, WITH EMPHASIS ON IMMUNIZING PROCEDURES AND ON CONGENITAL CEREBELLAR DISEASE. THE ROLES OF FELINE HERPESVIRUS, PICORNAVIRUS, REOVIRUS, SYNCYTIAL VIRUS, AND THE CHLAMYDIAL (PNEUMONITIS) ORGANISMS WERE EVALUATED. INFORMATION ON RABIES, FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS, UROLITHIASIS, AND LEUKEMIA WAS UPDATED. THE ROLE OF THE CAT IN "CAT SCRATCH DISEASE" OF MAN WAS REVIEWED.

00772

PAPLANUS, S.H.
SHEPARD, R.H.
ZVARGULIS, J.E.

A COMPUTER-BASED SYSTEM FOR AUTOPSY DIAGNOSIS STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL WITHOUT NUMERICAL CODING.

LAB. INVESTIGATION 20(2):139-146, 1969.

THROUGH THE USE OF THE ABILITY OF THE ELECTRONIC COMPUTER TO MANIPULATE ALPHABETIC CHARACTERS, A SYSTEM FOR THE STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL OF ANATOMICAL DIAGNOSES WITHOUT THE USE OF NUMERIC CODING HAS BEEN DEVISED. NORMAL OUTPUT OF

THE SYSTEM IS A BOOK CONTAINING AN ALPHABETIC LISTING OF ALL DIAGNOSES USED, WITH EACH DIAGNOSIS ACCOMPANIED BY A TABLE OF THE AUTOPSY NUMBERS OF ALL THE AUTOPSY SPECIMENS WITH THAT DIAGNOSIS.

00774

WILKINSON, G.T.
SOME TOXIC HAZARDS FOR THE CAT.
FELINE ADVISORY BUREAU, ENGLAND, 1968.
AN 8-PAGE SUMMARY OF THE TOXIC AGENTS WHICH THE CAT, AS A PET, MAY COME IN CONTACT.

00775

ANONYMOUS.
'F.A.B. APPROVED' BOARDING CATTERY.
FELINE ADVISORY BUREAU, ENGLAND.
TWO PAGES OF PICTURES OF A BOARDING CATTERY WITH SOME INTERESTING FEATURES, IN ENGLAND.

00776

WILKINSON, G.T.
SOME DOMESTIC TOXIC HAZARDS TO CATS.
FELINE ADVISORY BUREAU, ENGLAND.

00777

ANONYMOUS.
SOME CAUSES OF DIARRHEA.
FELINE ADVISORY BUREAU, ENGLAND.
SOME 15 CAUSES OF DIARRHEA IN CATS ARE LISTED, WHERE THE CAUSE IS NOT CLINICALLY DIAGNOSABLE.

00778

JOSHUA, J.O.
THE BREEDING CYCLE OF CATS.
FELINE ADVISORY BUREAU, ENGLAND.
THIS ARTICLE CONCERNS THE BREEDING CYCLE AS OBSERVED IN FREE-LIVING CATS AND IS THEREFORE NOT NECESSARILY APPLICABLE FOR BREEDING CATS KEPT IN CATTERIES OR OTHER UNITS WHERE THE ANIMALS ARE HOUSED AND BREEDING IS REGULATED BY THE OWNER OR ATTENDENT.

00780

JAMES, C.C.M.
LASSMAN, L.P.
TOMLINSON, B.E.
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF THE LOWER SPINE AND SPINAL CORD IN MANX CATS.
J.PATH. 97:269-276, 1969.
MANX CATS MAY SHOW DISABILITIES RESEMBLING THOSE FOUND IN SOME CASES OF HUMAN SPINA BIFIDA. THE APPEARANCE OF THE LOWER SPINE AND SPINAL CORD IN 9 MANX CATS IS DESCRIBED. TWO ANIMALS WITH SHORT TAILS (STUMPIES) IN WHOM NO DISABILITIES HAD BEEN OBSERVED WERE NORMAL APART FROM THE SMALL NUMBER OF COCCYGEAL VERTEBRAE. APPARENTLY TAILLESS CATS (RUMPIES) SHOWED A VARIETY OF ABNORMALITIES WHICH INCLUDED COCCYGEAL AGENESIS AND SACRAL DYSGENESIS ACCOMPANIED BY A CAUDALLY DISPLACED SPINAL CORD IN WHICH THE SACROCOCCYGEAL SEGMENTS AND NERVES WERE EITHER DEFECTIVE OR ATTACHED TO THE MENINGES AND IN SOME INSTANCES COVERED ONLY BY MENINGES, SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE AND FUR. TWO "MENINGOCELE" LIKE CYSTS WERE SEEN, ONE INSTANCE OF DIASTEMATOMYELIA AND INTRADURAL LIPOMA, AND TWO OF DORSAL CORD CAVITATION AND

DEMYELINATION EXTENDING WELL BEYOND THE LEVEL OF THE OSSEOUS ABNORMALITY. THE CLINICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS IN THE CATS AND IN HUMAN SPINA BIFIDA ARE BRIEFLY COMPARED.

00781
KONTUREK, S.
DUBIEL, J.
GABRYS, B.
EXOGENOUS AND ENDOGENOUS SECRETIN AND GASTRIC SECRETION AND DEVELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL PEPTIC ULCERS INDUCED WITH PENTAGASTRIN.
ACTA PHYSIOLOGICA POLONICA 20(2):277-287, 1969.
HCL SECRETION FROM THE GASTRIC FISTULAS AND THE PRODUCTION OF PEPTIC ULCERS BY INTRAVENOUS INFUSION OF PENTAGASTRIN IN DOSE OF 16UG/KG/HR FOR 24-36 HR, WERE STUDIED IN THREE GROUPS OF CATS: FIRST, WITH DUODENUM INTACT (GROUP A), SECOND, WITH ISOLATED DUODENUM AS THIRY LOOP PERFUSED WITH SALINE OR 0.1N HCL SOLUTION (GROUP B) AND WITH DUODENUM RESECTED (GROUP C). IN ANIMALS OF GROUPS A I C (SIC), NATURAL PURIFIED SECRETIN WAS GIVEN AND THE DECREASE OF BASAL ACID OUTPUT AND THE DOSE RESPONSE CURVE TO LOWER DOSE OF PENTAGASTRIN WAS OBSERVED. IN ANIMALS OF GROUPS A AND C PERFUSED WITH SECRETIN ADDED TO PENTAGASTRIN INFUSION ALMOST COMPLETE INHIBITION OF PENTAGASTRIN INDUCED ULCERS WAS FOUND. SIMILAR RESULT WAS OBTAINED WITH ACID PERFUSION OF THE ISOLATED DUODENAL LOOP. IN THE LATTER INSTANCE TOGETHER WITH LOW INCIDENCE OF PEPTIC ULCER THE DECREASE OF THE DOSE RESPONSE CURVE TO PENTAGASTRIN WAS ALSO SEEN.

00782
BARKER, J.L.
CRAYTON, J.W.
NICOLL, R.A.
SUPRAOPTIC NEUROSECRETORY CELLS: AUTONOMIC MODULATION.
SCIENCE 171:206-207, 1971.
NEUROSECRETORY CELLS IN THE SUPRAOPTIC NUCLEI OF ANESTHETIZED CATS WERE ANTIDROMICALLY IDENTIFIED BY ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE POSTERIOR PITUITARY. THE RESPONSES OF THESE UNITS TO AFFERENT VOLLEYS FROM VAGAL AND CAROTID SINUS NERVES WERE EXAMINED WITH A COMPUTER OF AVERAGE TRANSIENTS. SYNAPTIC EXCITATION OF NEUROSECRETORY CELLS BY STIMULATION OF THESE PATHWAYS DEMONSTRATES THE EXISTANCE OF EXCITATORY INPUTS FROM VAGAL AND CAROTID SINUS NERVE AFFERENTS. SINCE THESE PATHWAYS ARE INVOLVED IN THE RELEASE OF ANTIDIURETIC HORMONE, THE RESULTS SUPPORT THE HYPOTHESIS THAT ITS RELEASE IS RELATED TO AN INCREASE IN DISCHARGE FRENQUENCY OF SUPRAOPTIC NEUROSECRETORY CELLS.

00783
BARKER, J.L.
CRAYTON, J.W.
NICOLL, R.A.
SUPRAOPTIC NEUROSECRETORY CELLS: ADRENERGIC AND CHOLINERGIC SENSITIVITY.
SCIENCE 171:208-210, 1971.
ADRENERGIC AND CHOLINERGIC AGONISTS AND ANTAGONISTS WERE APPLIED MICROELECTROPHORETICALLY TO OVER 700 NEURONS IN THE CAT SUPRAOPTIC NUCLEUS, 20 PERCENT OF WHICH WERE ANTIDROMICALLY IDENTIFIED AS NEUROSECRETORY CELLS.

NOREPINEPHRINE UNIFORMLY DEPRESSED ALL SENSITIVE CELLS. ACETYLCHOLINE CAUSED BOTH MUSCARINIC DEPRESSION AND NICOTINIC EXCITATION WHICH WERE ANTAGONIZED BY ATROPINE AND DIHYDRO-BETA-ERYTHROIDINE, RESPECTIVELY. THESE RESULTS SUPPORT THE HYPOTHESIS THAT NOREPINEPHRINE AND ACETYLCHOLINE ARE DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN CONTROLLING THE RELEASE OF ANTIDIURETIC HORMONE.

00784

CAMPA, J.F.
ENGEL, W.K.
HISTOCHEMICAL AND FUNCTIONAL CORRELATIONS IN ANTERIOR HORN NEURONS OF THE CAT SPINAL CORD.
SCIENCE 171:198-199, 1971.
THE HISTOCHEMICAL REACTION FOR PHOSPHORYLASE IS COMPLETELY LOST FROM ANTERIOR HORN NEURONS RICH IN PHOSPHORYLASE WITHIN 72 HOURS AFTER PROXIMAL OR DISTAL AXONAL SECTION. USING THIS NEW TYPE OF AXONAL REACTION AS A MARKING TECHNIQUE IN THE ANTERIOR HORN OF THE SEVENTH LUMBAR SPINAL CORD SEGMENT OF THE CAT, WE DEMONSTRATED THAT (1) ALPHA MOTOR NEURONS OF SLOW TWITCH MOTOR UNITS, LIKE THOSE OF FAST TWITCH MOTOR UNITS, ARE RICH IN PHOSPHORYLASE AND POOR IN SUCCINATE DEHYDROGENASE, AND (2) INTERNEURONS AND RENSHAW NEURONS ARE RICH IN SUCCINATE DEHYDROGENASE AND POOR IN PHOSPHORYLASE. GAMMA MOTOR NEURONS, BECAUSE OF THEIR SMALL SIZE, ARE CONSIDERED TO BE RICH IN SUCCINATE DEHYDROGENASE AND POOR IN PHOSPHORYLASE. THUS, ANTERIOR HORN NEURONS CAPABLE OF HIGHER FIRING FREQUENCIES (RENSHAW NEURONS, INTERNEURONS, AND GAMMA MOTOR NEURONS) ARE RICHER IN PHOSPHORYLASE ACTIVITY AND GLYCOGEN CONTENT AND, THUS, APPARENTLY BETTER EQUIPPED FOR ANAEROBIC GLYCOLYSIS.

00785

CHI, C.C.
FLYNN, J.P.
NEURAL PATHWAYS ASSOCIATED WITH HYPOTHALAMICALLY ELICITED ATTACK BEHAVIOR IN CATS.
SCIENCE 171:703-705, 1971.
SMALL ELECTROLYTIC LESIONS WERE MADE IN CATS THROUGH ELECTRODES, WHICH, WHEN STIMULATED, ELICITED EITHER QUIET BITING ATTACK OR AFFECTIVE PAW STRIKE ATTACK UPON RATS. THE NAUTA METHOD FOR IMPREGNATING DEGENERATING AXOPLASM WAS USED TO REVEAL THAT DEGENERATION RESULTING FROM LESIONS AT QUIET ATTACK SITES FOLLOWED LARGELY ALONG THE COURSE OF THE MEDIAL FOREBRAIN BUNDLE, WHILE THE DEGENERATION AFTER LESIONS OF AFFECTIVE ATTACK SITES WAS CONCENTRATED MORE HEAVILY IN THE PERIVENTRICULAR SYSTEM.

00786

BARTOSHUK, L.M.
HARNED, M.A.
PARKS, L.H.
TASTE OF WATER IN THE CAT: EFFECTS ON SUCROSE PREFERENCE.
SCIENCE 171:699-701, 1971.
ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL RECORDINGS SHOW THAT WATER IS NOT TASTELESS TO CATS. ALSO, UNLIKE MOST MAMMALS, CATS APPEAR INDIFFERENT TO SUCROSE, BUT THIS MAY BE BECAUSE THE TASTE OF THE SUCROSE IS MASKED BY THE TASTE OF THE WATER IN WHICH IT IS DISSOLVED. WHEN THE WATER TASTE IS SUPPRESSED BY THE

ADDITION OF SMALL AMOUNTS OF SODIUM CHLORIDE, CATS TAKE SUCROSE AVIDLY.

00787

BANDLER, R.
FLYNN, J.P.
VISUAL PATTERNED REFLEX PRESENT DURING HYPOTHALAMICALLY ELICITED ATTACK.
SCIENCE 171:817-818, 1971.
A CAT FROM WHICH ATTACK IS ELICITED BY ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE HYPOTHALAMUS LUNGES MORE FREQUENTLY TOWARD A MOUSE PRESENTED TO THE EYE CONTRALATERAL TO THE STIMULATED SITE THAN IT DOES TO A MOUSE PRESENTED TO THE IPSILATERAL EYE. THIS DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE ATTRIBUTABLE TO A TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT DEFECT IN THE IPSILATERAL EYE.

00788

ALIVISATOS, S.G.A.
UNGAR, F.
SETH, P.K.
LEVITT, L.P.
GEROULIS, A.J.
MEYER, T.S.
RECEPTORS: LOCALIZATION AND SPECIFICITY OF BINDING OF SEROTONIN IN THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.
SCIENCE 171:809-812, 1971.
FORMATION OF A SCHIFF BASE BETWEEN THE ETHYLAMINE RESIDUE OF SEROTONIN AND AN APPROPRIATE CARBONYL RESIDUE AT THE RECEPTOR SITE MAY BE AMONG THE FORCES HOLDING SEROTONIN ONTO THE RECEPTOR. REDUCTION OF THIS IMINE MAY PROVIDE A MEANS OF PERMANENTLY LABELING RECEPTORS AS A PRELIMINARY TO THEIR ISOLATION.

00789

NORTHWAY, R.B.
EXPERIMENTAL USE OF ELECTROANESTHESIA IN THE DOG AND CAT.
VET.MED./SMALL ANIM.CLINICIAN, PAGES 198-200, MAR. 1971.
THIS PAPER REPORTS OBSERVATIONS ON THE EXPERIMENTAL USE OF ELECTROANESTHESIA IN MORE THAN 200 DOGS AND CATS, 165 OF WHICH WERE CLINICAL CASES PRESENTED FOR SURGERY. THE REMAINING ANIMALS WERE CLINICALLY NORMAL AND WERE USED TO TEST METHODS OF INDUCTION AND VARIOUS PREANESTHETIC AGENTS TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH ELECTROANESTHESIA. BEFORE ELECTROANESTHESIA CAN BE FULLY RECOMMENDED FOR ROUTINE CLINICAL USE, SOME OF THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH INDUCTION MUST BE SOLVED. ELECTRODE PLACEMENT IS A CRITICAL FACTOR. THE FAMILIAR SIGNS OF ANESTHESIA ARE ABSENT WITH ELECTROANESTHESIA AND, SINCE THE RESULTANT STATE OF NARCOSIS IS A FORM OF REM SLEEP, THE SURGEON MUST CONTEND WITH SOME DEGREE OF MOVEMENT IN THE PATIENT DURING SURGERY. ALTHOUGH NONE OF THE ANIMALS OBSERVED THUS FAR HAS EXHIBITED ANY EVIDENCE OF PAIN DURING SURGERY, INDIVIDUAL ANIMALS THAT HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO REPEATED ELECTROANESTHESIA HAVE SHOWN APPREHENSION WHEN ENTERING THE PRE-SURGERY ROOM UPON SUCCEEDING OCCASIONS. WHEN THE SURGEON BECOMES FAMILIAR WITH ELECTROANESTHESIA, THE MARGIN OF SAFETY AFFORDED BY THE TECHNIC IS GREAT. THE AUTHOR FEELS THAT, EVEN IN ITS PRESENT STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT,

THE ELECTROANESTHESIA MACHINE IS INVALUABLE FOR USE WITH PATIENTS THAT PROBABLY COULD NOT SURVIVE OTHER TYPES OF ANESTHESIA.

00792

SUMNER-SMITH, G.
SOME OSTEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF CATS.
FELINE ADVISORY BUREAU, ENGLAND.

00793

SIEGEL, H.W.
DOWNING, S.E.
CONTRIBUTIONS OF CORONARY PERFUSION PRESSURE, METABOLIC ACIDOSIS AND ADRENERGIC FACTORS TO THE REDUCTION OF MYOCARDIAL CONTRACTILITY DURING HEMORRHAGIC SHOCK IN THE CAT.
CIRCULATION RESEARCH 27:875-889, DEC. 1970.
THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF METABOLIC ACIDOSIS, CORONARY PERFUSION PRESSURE (CPP) AND ADRENERGIC SUPPORT TO LEFT VENTRICULAR PERFORMANCE DURING HEMORRHAGIC SHOCK AT AORTIC PRESSURE (AP) OF 30+/-5MM HG WERE EVALUATED IN CATS IN WHICH AP, CARDIAC OUTPUT (CO), AND HEART RATE (HR) WERE CONTROLLED, AND ARTERIAL PH, O2 AND CO2 PRESSURES WERE CONTINUOUSLY MONITORED. AFTER 2 HOURS OF SHOCK, THE STROKE VOLUME (SV), EJECTED AT END-DIASTOLIC PRESSURE OF 10CM H2O (SV-10), WAS IRREVERSIBLY REDUCED TO 46+/-4% (P IS LESS THAN .001) OF INITIAL VALUES (ARTERIAL PH 6.93+/-.05). IN CONTROL ANIMALS SV-10 AFTER 2 HOURS WAS 86+/-6% (PH 7.32+/-.07). EIGHT ANIMALS WERE SUBJECT TO SHOCK, BUT THEIR CPP WAS HELD AT 100MM HG. THESE SHOWED NO DIFFERENCE IN SV-10 FROM CONTROLS AFTER 2 HOURS, ALTHOUGH THE PH HAD FALLEN TO 6.90+/-.05. REDUCTION OF CPP IN THESE ANIMALS WITHOUT CORRECTION OF PH RESULTED IN A RAPID FALL OF SV-10. IN 10 ANIMALS SUBJECTED TO SHOCK FOR 2 HOURS, THE ARTERIAL PH WAS MAINTAINED NEAR 7.40 BY INFUSION OF TRIS BUFFER. FIVE SHOWED NO GREATER REDUCTION OF SV-10 THAN THE CONTROLS, AND FIVE BECAME SEVERELY DEPRESSED. IN FIVE CATS SUBJECTED TO BETA-RECEPTOR BLOCKADE, HEMORRHAGIC SHOCK (PH 7.40) PRODUCED A RAPID FALL OF SV-10 WHICH INITIALLY COULD BE REVERSED BY REELEVATION OF AP. IN LESS THAN 15 MINUTES, THE SV-10 DEPRESSION BECAME IRREVERSIBLE. THUS, SHOCK (2 HOURS) AND ASSOCIATED METABOLIC ACIDOSIS IS DETRIMENTAL TO VENTRICULAR CONTRACTILITY ONLY IF CPP IS ALSO REDUCED. THE CONTRIBUTION OF ACIDOSIS MAY BE RELATED TO THE AMOUNT OF SYMPATHETIC SUPPORT DURING SHOCK. WITH BETA-BLOCKADE, SHOCK RESULTS IN A MARKED REDUCTION IN SV-10 EVEN IN THE ABSENCE OF METABOLIC ACIDOSIS.

00794

ABRAHAM, A.
TEGTMEYER, P.
MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN PRODUCTIVE AND ABORTIVE INFECTION BY FELINE HERPESVIRUS.
J. VIROLOGY 5(5):617-623, 1970.
FELINE HERPESVIRUS PRODUCES CHARACTERISTIC MORPHOLOGICAL ALTERATIONS IN FELINE KIDNEY CELLS. NUCLEOCAPSID PARTICLES ARE FORMED IN INFECTED NUCLEI AND ARE ENVELOPED AS THEY PASS THROUGH THE MODIFIED INNER NUCLEAR MEMBRANE. AGGREGATES OF DENSE GRANULAR MATERIAL AND FILAMENTOUS STRUCTURES ALSO

REGULARLY APPEAR IN INFECTED NUCLEI. INFECTION OF HUMAN EMBRYONIC LUNG CELLS BY FELINE HERPESVIRUS RESULTS IN THE APPEARANCE OF INTRANUCLEAR INCLUSION BODIES, AGGREGATES OF DENSE GRANULAR MATERIAL, AND BUNDLES OF PARALLEL FILAMENTS BUT NO NUCLEOCAPSID PARTICLES.

11793

DALLMAN, M.J.
NOMENCLATURE OF THE BRACHIAL ARTERY BRANCHES IN THE ANTEBRACHIUM OF THE DOMESTIC CAT AND DOG.
ZBL.VET.MED., A, 17:355-377, 1970.
IN THE DOG AND CAT, THE RECURRENT ULNAR ARTERY ARISES FROM THE BRACHIAL ARTERY, ANASTOMOSES WITH THE PROXIMAL COLLATERAL ULNAR ARTERY AND SUPPLIES SEVERAL FLEXOR MUSCLES. THE BRACHIAL ARTERY TERMINATES BY BRANCHING INTO THE COMMON INTEROSSEOUS OR CAUDAL INTEROSSEOUS ARTERIES AND INTO THE MEDIAN ARTERY. THE ULNAR ARTERY, WHICH ACCOMPANIES THE ULNAR NERVE, IS THE FIRST BRANCH OF THE COMMON INTEROSSEOUS ARTERY IN THE DOG AND OF THE CAUDAL INTEROSSEOUS ARTERY IN THE CAT. THE DISTAL COLLATERAL ULNAR ARTERY ARISES FROM THE ULNAR ARTERY AND ANASTOMOSES WITH THE PROXIMAL COLLATERAL ULNAR ARTERY. THE MEDIAN ARTERY ACCOMPANIES THE MEDIAN NERVE AND GIVES RISE TO THE MEDIORADIAL ARTERY IN THE DOG AND CAT. THE MEDIORADIAL ARTERY DOES NOT EXHIBIT THE SAME ANATOMICAL RELATIONSHIPS AS THE RADIAL ARTERY IN MAN. THE DEEP PALMAR ARCH SHOULD BE LISTED AS A DERIVATIVE OF THE RADIAL ARTERY. THE SUPERFICIAL PALMAR ARCH, WHEN PRESENT, SHOULD BE LISTED AS A DERIVATIVE OF THE ULNAR ARTERY. THE TERMS CRANIAL AND CAUDAL ARE PREFERABLY USED TO INDICATE RELATIVE STRUCTURAL POSITION IN THE ANTEBRACHIUM. THE TERMS PALMAR AND DORSAL WERE USED IN THE CARPAL, METACARPAL AND PHALANGEAL REGIONS.

11800

FARROW, B.R.H.
PENNY, R.
MULTIPLE MYELOMA IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 158(5):606-611, 1971.
MULTIPLE MYELOMA IN A CAT WAS DIAGNOSED TENTATIVELY WHEN URINARY PROTEIN WAS IDENTIFIED AS BENCE JONES PROTEIN. THIS FINDING LED TO QUALITATIVE EXAMINATION OF SERUM PROTEINS AND SUBSEQUENT DETECTION OF NEOPLASTIC PLASMA CELLS BY MEANS OF BONE MARROW BIOPSY. TREATMENT WITH IMMUNO-SUPPRESSIVE AND CYTOTOXIC AGENTS RESULTED IN TRANSIENT IMPROVEMENT, BUT THE CAT WAS EVENTUALLY EUTHANIZED.

11801

O'ROURKE, M.D.
GEIB, L.W.
ENDOMETRIAL ADENOCARCINOMA IN A CAT.
CORNELL VET. 60:598, 1970.
A DOMESTIC SHORTHAIR FEMALE CAT, 12 YEARS OLD, WAS EXAMINED BECAUSE OF A PERSISTING BLACKISH GREEN VULVAR DISCHARGE, VISUAL IMPAIRMENT, AND INCOORDINATION WHICH HAD PERSISTED FOR A MONTH. A MONTH PREVIOUS TO THAT, THE CAT HAD GIVEN BIRTH TO 1 DEAD KITTEN. A 2ND KITTEN WAS EXTRACTED MANUALLY FROM THE VAGINA. RECOVERY WAS UNCOMPLICATED. OCULAR EXAMINATION REVEALED AREAS OF RETINAL HEMORRHAGE AND DETACHMENT IN BOTH EYES. A TENTATIVE DIAGNOSIS OF

ENDOMETRITIS AND LYMPHOSARCOMA WAS MADE. AT NECROPSY, ADENOCARCINOMA OF THE ENDOMETRIUM, WITH METASTASES TO THE OVARIES, ADRENAL GLAND, BRAIN, LUNGS, AND EYES WAS DIAGNOSED.

00802

GREENE, R.W.
BOHNING, R.H.
PATENT PERSISTENT URACHUS ASSOCIATED WITH UROLITHIASIS IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 158(4):489-491, 1971.
A PERSISTENT URACHAL OPENING WAS FOUND IN A 3-YEAR-OLD MALE CAT ON ROUTINE CATHETERIZATION FOR URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION DUE TO UROLITHIASIS. THE DIAGNOSIS WAS CONFIRMED, USING CONTRAST RADIOGRAPHY, AND THE DEFECT WAS CORRECTED SURGICALLY.

00803

KING, D.A.
GUTEKUNST, D.E.
A NEW MINK ENTERITIS VACCINE FOR IMMUNIZATION AGAINST FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLINICIAN 377-383, APR. 1970.
RESULTS OF STUDIES CONDUCTED TO EVALUATE THE SAFETY AND IMMUNIZING POTENTIAL OF A NEW MODIFIED LIVE VIRUS TISSUE CULTURE VACCINE, ENTERO-VAC,(BIOTEC LAB), FOR PROTECTION OF CATS AGAINST INFECTIOUS FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA ARE REPORTED. OF SPECIAL INTEREST IS THE FINDING THAT ORAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE VACCINE WAS EFFECTIVE IN TREATING THE DISEASE WHEN SEVERE CLINICAL SIGNS, DEPRESSION OF LEUKOCYTES, AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURE WERE PRESENT.

00804

KHAN, A.Q.
SALMONELLA INFECTIONS IN DOGS AND CATS IN THE SUDAN.
BR. VET. J. 126:607-612, 1970.
OF 442 DOGS EXAMINED IN THE SUDAN FOR THE PRESENCE OF SALMONELLAE 104 (23.5 PER CENT) WERE FOUND TO BE INFECTED. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE CULTURES WERE RECOVERED FROM DOGS AND WERE CLASSIFIED INTO 45 SEROTYPES BELONGING TO 12 "O" GROUPS. TWO NEW SEROTYPES (S. KHARTOUM AND S. MALAKAL) WERE OBTAINED. AS FAR AS IS KNOWN TO THE WRITER 30 SEROTYPES ARE REPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM DOGS. SALMONELLAE WERE ISOLATED MORE FREQUENTLY FROM MESENTERIC LYMPH NODES (26 PER CENT) THAN FROM INTESTINAL CONTENTS (5.25 PER CENT) OR BILE (1.4 PER CENT) OF THE KILLED DOGS. OF 19 CATS EXAMINED TWO WERE FOUND INFECTED WITH SALMONELLAE.

00807

GARDNER, M.B.
CURRENT INFORMATION ON FELINE AND CANINE CANCERS AND RELATIONSHIP OR LACK OF RELATIONSHIP TO HUMAN CANCER.
J.NAT.CANC.INSTIT. 46(2):281-290, 1971.
OUR DATA DO NOT SUPPORT A CAUSATIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CANCERS OF HUMANS, CATS, OR DOGS. EPIDEMIOLOGIC AND LIMITED IMMUNOLOGIC STUDIES TO DATE FAIL TO SUPPORT SPREAD OF THE FELINE C-TYPE VIRUSES TO DOG OR MAN. WHETHER THESE VIRUSES SPREAD EVEN FROM CAT TO CAT UNDER NATURAL CONDITIONS IS NOT ESTABLISHED. THE DOMESTIC CAT HAS A HIGH

NATURAL PREVALENCE OF LYMPHOMA AND OF DETECTABLE C-TYPE VIRUS EXPRESSION IN THE FORM OF ANTIGEN AND C-TYPE PARTICLES THAT IS SELDOM OBSERVED IN OTHER SPECIES, EXCEPT CERTAIN INBRED STRAINS. NUMEROUS C-TYPE PARTICLES IN SALIVARY GLANDS FROM CATS WITH LYMPHOMA INDICATE A POTENTIAL SOURCE OF VIRAL SPREAD. IT APPEARS THAT, UNDER NATURAL CONDITIONS, FELINE C-TYPE VIRUSES ARE INHERITED AS INDIGENOUS LATENT GENES WHICH MAY ACTIVATE IN THE FETUS OR LATER IN LIFE. THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF CERTAIN HUMAN CELLS TO IN VITRO INFECTION WITH THESE VIRUSES DOES NOT IMPLY INFECTION IN VIVO. THIS POSSIBILITY CANNOT BE DENIED UNTIL IMMUNOLOGIC STUDIES ARE DONE WITH SEROLOGIC REAGENTS OF GREATER SENSITIVITY AND SPECIFICITY, AND INVESTIGATORS WORKING WITH THESE FELINE AGENTS MUST BE CAUTIOUS. RESCUE OF A HYPOTHETICAL HUMAN C-TYPE SARCOMA GENOME SHOULD BE FURTHER INVESTIGATED. THE DOMESTIC CAT MAY PROVE USEFUL FOR STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF CHEMICALS, INCLUDING THOSE IN THE ENVIRONMENT. THE NEWLY FOUND RNA-DEPENDENT DNA POLYMERASE MAY AID INVESTIGATIONS IN VITRO OF PRODUCTS OF THE FELINE C-TYPE VIRAL GENOME ACTIVATION AND ITS GOVERNING MOLECULAR MECHANISMS. THE DOG, LIKE MAN, STRONGLY REPRESSES THE C-TYPE GENOME (IF PRESENT). IF A LATENT CANINE C-TYPE VIRUS GENOME COULD BE ACTIVATED, A COMPARABLE LATENT GENOME SHOULD EXIST IN MAN. DOMESTIC CATS AND DOGS MAY PROVE USEFUL FOR TESTS ON BASIC BIOLOGIC PROCESSES POSSIBLY RELEVANT TO CANCER IN MAN.

11309

SWITZER, J.W.
SCHALM, O.W.
BONE MARROW DISORDERS IN CATS: BONE MARROW SAMPLING TECHNIQUES.
CALIF. VET., AUG. 1968.
BONE MARROW EXAMINATION IS AN ESSENTIAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE REQUIRED FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF PRIMARY HEMATOLOGIC ABNORMALITIES. BONE MARROW MATERIAL MAY BE EASILY AND RAPIDLY OBTAINED FROM THE PROXIMAL FEMUR OR FROM THE DORSAL ILIAC CREST. OF EQUAL IMPORTANCE IS THE PROPER PREPARATION OF MATERIALS FOR EXAMINATION. THE METHODS PRESENTED HEREIN REQUIRE VERY LITTLE SPECIAL EQUIPMENT AND SHOULD BE WITHIN THE CAPABILITIES OF THE VETERINARY PRACTITIONER AND EXISTING HOSPITAL FACILITIES. PERHAPS THE MOST DIFFICULT TASK WILL BE THE INTERPRETATION OF THE STAINED FILM AFTER THE PREPARATIONS ARE OBTAINED. HOWEVER, CLINICAL LABORATORIES ARE USUALLY WILLING TO EXAMINE ANIMAL MATERIALS AND LEND DIAGNOSTIC ASSISTANCE. BECAUSE OF THE SPECIFIC NATURE OF MOST PRIMARY HEMATOLOGIC DISEASES, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CORRECT DIAGNOSIS WILL ASSIST GREATLY IN PROGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF THE CONDITION AND FROM THIS STANDPOINT, COMPLETE HEMATOLOGIC EXAMINATION CAN BE A MOST REWARDING DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE.

11311

DUBEY, J.P.
FELINE TOXOPLASMOSIS AND ITS NEMATODE TRANSMISSION.
VET. BULL. 38(8):495-499, 1968.
A REVIEW OF LITERATURE OF CASES OF FELINE TOXOPLASMOSIS AND OF EPIDEMIOLOGIC SERUM TESTING OF CATS. CONTAINS SOME 56 CITATIONS.

ARTICLES

11819

SCOTT, P.P.
VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY AND REQUIREMENTS.
FELINE ADVISORY BUREAU, ENGLAND.
FOR GOOD HEALTH AND SATISFACTORY REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE CATS REQUIRE BETWEEN 1,600 AND 2,500 IU VITAMIN A PER DAY. ANY BREEDER WHO RUNS INTO TROUBLE DUE TO INFERTILITY OR LOSSES OF KITTENS WOULD BE WELL ADVISED TO ENSURE THAT THE CATS ARE RECEIVING ADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF VITAMIN A. ON THE OTHER HAND, OVERFEEDING WITH VITAMIN A WILL CAUSE HYPERVITAMINOSIS A WITH PRODUCTION OF MONSTERS AND DESTRUCTION OF BONE, BUT THIS REQUIRES RATHER PROLONGED OVER-ADMINISTRATION.

10821

BISTNER, J.E.
HOWARD, D.R.
RATIONALE FOR TREATMENT OF ULCERATIVE KERATITIS.
VET. REC./SMALL ANIM. CLINICIAN 134-137, MAR. 1971.
THIS PAPER DISCUSSES THE NORMAL ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE CORNEA OF THE DOG AND CAT, WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF SUPPORTING A RATIONALE APPROACH TO TREATMENT OF ULCERATIVE KERATITIS IN THESE ANIMALS.

11824

JOHNSON, D.H.
FELINE REPRODUCTIVE FAILURE AND NEONATAL DISEASE.
FELINE ADVISORY BUREAU, ENGLAND, 1967.

11825

ROWLANDS, V.V.
"POINTERS FROM PEDIGREES".
FELINE ADVISORY BUREAU, ENGLAND, 1968.
THE AUTHOR GIVES SOME DATA ON A SERIES OF 25 MATINGS IN SIAMESE CATS: TOTAL NUMBER KITTENS, 443; MEAN NO./LITTER, 4307; MALE:FEMALE RATIO, 100:99.55; GESTATION RANGE, 57-69 DAYS AND MEAN 65.7 DAYS. ALSO REPORTED IS A SIRE-RELATED GESTATION PERIOD (MEAN AND SD): SIRE A, 65.53, 0.37; SIRE B, 65.87, 0.27; SIRE C, 65.37, 0.41; SIRE D, 66.77, 0.16.

11834

BONNEBERGER, V.H.
NARCOSIS PREMEDICATION WITH COMINAL (R) IN CATS AND DOGS.
BERL. MUNCH. TIERARZTL. WSCHR. 76:251-252, 1963.
A REPORT IS MADE ON SUCCESSFUL USE OF COMINAL AS PREMEDICATION IN ETHER AND THIOBARBITURATE NARCOSIS IN CATS AND POLAMIVET (R) IN DOGS. CIRCULATION IS NOT INFLUENCED TO ANY IMPORTANT EXTENT. IT IS WELL TOLERATED, EVEN WHEN LIVER AND KIDNEYS ARE IMPAIRED. SECONDARY REACTIONS AND THEIR MEANING ARE MENTIONED. CONSIDERABLE SAVING IN NARCOTIC OR ANALGETIC COULD BE ACHIEVED.

10836

GILLESPIE, J.H.
JUDKINS, A.B.
SCOTT, F.W.
FELINE VIRUSES XII. HEMAGGLUTINATION AND HEMADSORPTION TESTS FOR FELINE HERPESVIRUS.
CORNELL VET.
FELINE HERPESVIRUS CAUSED HEMAGGLUTINATION (HA) OF FELINE ERYTHROCYTES (RBC) WHEN THE VIRUS WAS PROPAGATED IN

PRIMARY OR SECONDARY FELINE KIDNEY CELL CULTURES OR IN A DIPLOID FELINE TONGUE CELL LINE. THE HA TITERS WERE LOW (1:2 TO 1:8), BUT RBC FROM THREE CATS PRODUCED COMPARABLE TITERS. SIMILAR RESULTS WERE OBTAINED AT 4 C OVERNITE, 20 C FOR 1.5 HOURS, AND AT 37 C FOR 45 MINUTES, INDICATING THAT TEMPERATURE HAD NO EFFECT ON THE RESULTS. THIS VIRUS DID NOT HEMAGGLUTINATE RBC OF THE DOG, CHICKEN, OR GUINEA PIG. A SATISFACTORY HEMAGGLUTINATION-INHIBITION TEST FOR DETECTING FELINE HERPESVIRUS ANTIBODIES WAS DEVELOPED. EIGHT FELINE PICORNAVIRUS SEROTYPES AND FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA VIRUS FAILED TO HEMAGGLUTINATE RBC FROM THE CAT, CHICKEN, AND GUINEA PIG. CANINE HERPESVIRUS DID NOT HEMAGGLUTINATE FELINE OR DOG RBC. HEMADSORPTION OCCURRED IN CULTURES INFECTED WITH FELINE HERPESVIRUS, BUT NOT WITH THE THREE SEROTYPES OF FELINE PICORNAVIRUS THAT WERE TESTED.

00837

GILLESPIE, J.H.
JUDKINS, A.B.
KAHN, D.E.
FELINE VIRUSES. XIII. THE USE OF THE IMMUNOFLUORESCENT TEST FOR THE DETECTION OF FELINE PICORNAVIRUSES.
CORNELL VET.
A FLUORESCEIN-CONJUGATE OF 17FRV FELINE PICORNAVIRUS CAT ANTISERUM PRODUCED SPECIFIC FLUORESCENCE OF BRIGHT INTENSITY IN CELL CULTURES INFECTED WITH THE 17FRV STRAIN OF FELINE PICORNAVIRUS AND ALSO IN CELL CULTURE MONOLAYERS INFECTED WITH ANY ONE OF THE FELINE PICORNAVIRUS SEROTYPES FS10, KCD, FJ3, FC, FPI14, 58FIV, 5FPL, OR 255. IN CONTRAST, NO SPECIFIC FLUORESCENCE WAS OBSERVED IN MONOLAYER CULTURES INFECTED WITH FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA VIRUS, FELINE HERPESVIRUS OR FELINE REOVIRUS III, OR IN NONINFECTED MONOLAYER CELL CULTURES. THUS, THE IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE TEST OFFERS A MEANS BY WHICH GROUP-SPECIFIC IDENTIFICATION OF FELINE PICORNAVIRUSES CAN BE MADE.

00839

TAYLOR, W.M.W.
CANCER AND GERIATRICS IN THE CAT.
THE STUDY OF OLD AGE IN THE CAT IS AN EXTREMELY INTERESTING ONE FROM A NUMBER OF ASPECTS. AMONG THESE ARE THE MEDICAL OR VETERINARY ASPECT INCLUDING THE CARCINOGENIC FACTORS AND OTHER PATHOLOGICAL STUDIES OF EQUAL INTEREST TO GERIATRICIANS OF ALL DISCIPLINES, AND NOT ONLY THOSE WHO ARE CONCERNED WITH THE CAT. OF EQUAL INTEREST IS THE COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT ASPECT WHICH COULD PROVIDE ANY SOCIAL STUDIES WORKER IN THE HUMAN FIELD WITH A VALUABLE ACADEMIC OBJECT LESSON.

00840

CSIZA, C.K.
SCOTT, F.W.
DELAHUNTA, A.
GILLESPIE, J.H.
IMMUNE CARRIER STATE OF FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA VIRUS-INFECTED CATS.
AM. J. VET. RES. 32(3):419-426, 1971.
PERSISTENCE OF FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA (FPL) SERUM-NEUTRALIZING (SN) ANTIBODY TITERS RESULTING FROM NATURALLY OCCURRING

INFECTIONS WAS EXAMINED IN 6 CATS KEPT IN HORSFALL ISOLATION UNITS AND IN 4 CATS HOUSED IN A CLOSED COLONY. TITERS REMAINED CONSTANT AS LONG AS 47 WEEKS AND 33 WEEKS, RESPECTIVELY. PANLEUKOPENIA VIRUS WAS ISOLATED FROM URINE OF INOCULATED CATS AS LONG AS 20 TO 22 DAYS AND FROM FECES OF THE SAME CATS AS LONG AS 41 TO 43 DAYS AFTER INOCULATION IN SECONDARY FELINE KIDNEY (FK) CELL CULTURES. WITH THE SAME CELL CULTURE TECHNIQUE, VIRAL ISOLATION WAS UNSUCCESSFUL FROM TISSUES OF CATS AFTER POSTINOCULATION DAY (PID) 22. THE FPL VIRAL PERSISTENCE WAS DEMONSTRATED BY DIRECT MONOLAYER CULTURES PREPARED FROM CATS WHICH HAD RECOVERED FROM EXPERIMENTAL OR NATURALLY OCCURRING INFECTIONS. KIDNEYS AND LUNGS OF EXPERIMENTAL CATS WERE SHOWN TO CONTAIN VIRUS AS LONG AS PID 71. BY THE LATTER TECHNIQUE, FPL VIRUS WAS ISOLATED IN KIDNEYS OF 5 OF 8 CATS, IN LUNGS OF 2 OF 8 CATS, AND IN THE INTESTINES OF 1 OF 5 CATS THAT RANGED IN AGES BETWEEN 4 AND 156 WEEKS AND HAD HAD ATAXIA SINCE BIRTH.

00843

FABRICANT, C.G.
RICH, L.J.
GILLESPIE, J.H.
FELINE VIRUSES. XI. ISOLATION OF A VIRUS SIMILAR TO A MYXOVIRUS FROM CATS IN WHICH UROLITHIASIS WAS EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED.
CORNELL VET. 59(4):667-672, 1969.
A VIRUS WHICH PRODUCES CHARACTERISTIC LARGE SYNCYTIA HAS BEEN ISOLATED FROM 3 GROUPS OF MALE CATS IN WHICH UROLITHIASIS WAS INDUCED FOLLOWING INOCULATION OR EXPOSURE

00845

TO A FELINE PICORNAVIRUS. THIS PICORNAVIRUS HAD BEEN

00843

ISOLATED FROM THE URINE OF A CLINICAL CASE OF URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION. EACH OF THE 3 GROUPS CONSISTED OF 5 CATS: ONE GROUP WAS TREATED VIA AEROSOL, THE 2ND WAS INOCULATED INTO THE URINARY BLADDER, AND THE 3RD WAS EXPOSED BY CONTACT TO THE 2ND GROUP. FOUR CATS IN EACH UNIT DEVELOPED UROLITHIASIS. THE VIRUS-PRODUCING SYNCYTIA, WHICH HAS CHARACTERISTICS SIMILAR TO A MYXOVIRUS AS REVEALED BY EXAMINATION OF ULTRATHIN SECTIONS WITH AN ELECTRON MICROSCOPE, WAS ISOLATED FROM ALL OF THE OBSTRUCTED CATS. TO DATE, THE SAME AGENT WAS ALSO OBTAINED FROM 1 OF THE FIVE NORMAL CATS.

00844

KAYAN, S.
MITCHELL, C.L.
THE EFFECTS OF CHRONIC MORPHINE ADMINISTRATION IN TOOTH PULP THRESHOLDS IN DOGS AND CATS.
PROC.SOC.EXP.BIOL.MED. 128:755-760,1968.
THE EFFECTS OF ACUTE AND CHRONICALLY ADMINISTERED MORPHINE ON THE THRESHOLD VOLTAGE REQUIRED TO ELICIT A RESPONSE TO TOOTH PULP STIMULATION IN THE DOG AND CAT ARE QUANTITATIVELY COMPARED. A SINGLE DOSE OF MORPHINE ELEVATED TOOTH PULP THRESHOLDS TO A GREATER EXTENT IN DOGS THAN IN CATS. AFTER CHRONIC ADMINISTRATION A DECREASE IN THE THRESHOLD OCCURRED IN CATS BUT NOT IN DOGS. IN THE LATTER, A TOLERANCE TO

(BUT NOT A REVERSAL) OF THE THRESHOLD ELEVATING EFFECT WAS OBSERVED. TOLERANCE WAS SEEN TO THE OVERT DEPRESSANT EFFECTS OF MORPHINE IN DOGS BUT NOT TO THE OVERT EXCITATORY EFFECTS IN CATS. STUDIES CONCERNED WITH ATTEMPTS TO DELINEATE THE REASON(S) FOR THESE DIFFERENCES MAY BE USEFUL IN ADVANCING OUR KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING THE MECHANISMS RESONSIBLE FOR THE ANALGESIC EFFECT OF MORPHINE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOLERANCE TO THIS DRUG.

00845

GILMORE, C.E.
GILMORE, V.H.
JONES, T.C.
RETICULOENDOTHELIOSIS, A MYELOPROLIFERATIVE DISORDER OF CATS: A COMPARISON WITH LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA.
PATH.VET. 1:161-183,1964.
LEUKOPROLIFERATIVE DISEASES ARE COMMON IN CATS AND INVOLVE A VARIETY OF CELL TYPES. ONE SUCH DISORDER, AN ANATOMICAL ENTITY OF UNKNOWN ETIOLOGY, IS CHARACTERIZED BY SEVERE PROGRESSIVE ANEMIA AND PROLIFERATION OF UNDIFFERENTIATED (RETICULUM) CELLS IN BONE MARROW, SPLEEN, LIVER AND LYMPH NODES. MALIGNANT BEHAVIOR OF THE ABNORMAL CELLS IS NOT OBVIOUS, AND THE DESCRIPTIVE TERM, RETICULOENDOTHELIOSIS, IS SUGGESTED FOR THE DISORDER UNTIL THE ETIOLOGY IS KNOWN. CLINICAL, HEMATOLOGICAL AND POST MORTEM FINDINGS IN 10 CATS WITH RETICULOENDOTHELIOSIS ARE COMPARED IN THIS REPORT WITH 10 CATS WITH LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA. CLINICAL FINDINGS ARE NOT DISTINCTIVE AND ARE SIMILAR IN BOTH CONDITIONS, BUT THE DISEASES CAN BE DISTINGUISHED BY HEMATOLOGIC AND POST MORTEM STUDIES. CATS WITH RETICULOENDOTHELIOSIS ARE CHARACTERIZED BY PERSISTENCE OF TOTALLY UNDIFFERENTIATED CELLS IN PERIPHERAL BLOOD AND BONE MARROW. BETWEEN 15.7 AND 73.3% OF THESE CELLS WERE FOUND IN THE BONE MARROW AND UPTO 55% IN THE PERIPHERAL BLOOD. NO INTERMEDIATE STAGES, SUGGESTING DEVELOPMENT TOWARD A MORE SPECIFIC CELL TYPE, WERE FOUND. GROSS FINDINGS AT NECROPSY IN CATS WITH RETICULOENDOTHELIOSIS WERE ANEMIA AND ENLARGEMENT OF THE SPLEEN, LIVER AND LYMPH NODES. RETICULUM CELLS WERE DIFFUSELY DISTRIBUTED IN VASCULAR OR LYMPHATIC SPACES IN EACH OF THESE ORGANS. THE CELLS WERE INDIVIDUALLY DISCRETE AND DID NOT FORM SOLID MASSES. CATS WITH LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA HAD HIGH PROPORTIONS OF LYMPHOCYTIC CELLS IN THE BLOOD AND BONE MARROW. THE NEOPLASTIC CELLS OBLITERATED THE NORMAL ARCHITECTURE OF LYMPH NODES AND FREQUENTLY FORMED SOLID MASSES IN OTHER TISSUES. HEMATOLOGIC AND POST MORTEM FINDINGS IN SOME PREVIOUSLY REPORTED CASES OF LEUKEMIA IN CATS WHICH WERE CHARACTERIZED BY PROLIFERATION OF POORLY DIFFERENTIATED CELLS HAVE SOME SIMILARITIES TO THOSE IN CASES OF RETICULOENDOTHELIOSIS.

00846

HETZKO, D.
(POSTNATAL INCREASE OF THE CAPILLARY DENSITY IN THE CORPUS CALLOSUM OF THE CAT.)
ZEITSCHRIFT F.ANAT. U. ENTWICKLUNGS. 127:133-144,1968.
POSTNATAL CHANGES OF CAPILLARY DENSITY HAVE BEEN DETERMINED IN PARAFFIN SECTIONS THROUGH THE CORPUS CALLOSUM OF 13

CATS. AT BIRTH THE CAPILLARY DENSITY AMOUNTS TO 0.81 VOL-%. IN THE 2ND WEEK OF POSTNATAL LIFE IT BEGINS TO INCREASE AND REACHES A MAXIMUM OF 2.?? VOL-% IN THE 5TH WEEK. FROM THE 6TH WEEK ONWARDS THERE IS AN INITIALLY STEEP AND LATER ON LESS PRONOUNCED DECREASE UNTIL AN AGE OF ABOUT 1 YEAR A VALUE OF ABOUT 1.5 VOL-% IS REACHED, WHICH IS MAINTAINED FOR LIFE. THE DECREASE IN THE PERCENTAGE CAPILLARY VOLUME SEEN AFTER THE 5TH WEEK IS CAUSED BY THE RAPID INCREASE IN FIBROUS MATERIAL DUE TO MYELINIZATION.

00848

HARRIS, M.
INTUSSUSCEPTION IN THE CAT.
VET.REC. 83:196-197,1968.
A CLINICAL DESCRIPTION OF OCCURRENCE OF INTUSSUSCEPTION IN A YEAR-OLD SIAMESE MALE CAT. FIVE NOTEWORTHY ASPECTS OF THIS CASE ARE MADE: 1. POSSIBLY 12 DAYS BETWEEN INITIAL SYMPTOMS AND SURGICAL REDUCTION OF ABNORMALITY, 2. A PERIOD OF POSSIBLY 3 DAYS OF NORMALITY DURING THE ILLNESS, 3. INFREQUENCY OF VOMITING, 4. ABSENCE OF ADHESIONS OR GROSS PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE AFFECTED BOWEL, 5. COMPLETE BOWEL OBSTRUCTION NEVER SEEMED TO EXIST.

00849

COLLINS, J.D.
NEUMANN, H.J.
FELINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA: A FIRST CASE.
IRISH VET.J. 22:88,1968.
THIS COMMUNICATION REPORTS THE CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE FIRST RECORDED CASE OF FELINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA IN IRELAND. THE SUBJECT WAS A 5-MONTH OLD BURMESE CROSS NEUTERED MALE CAT. THE PRESENTING SIGNS WERE A HISTORY OF A "FIT" ON 2 SUCCESSIVE DAYS, MUSCULAR WEAKNESS, SPLENO- AND HEPATOMEGALY, PALE AND SLIGHTLY ICTERIC MUCOUS MEMBRANES, A LOW VENOUS BLOOD PRESSURE AND TACHYCARDIA. HEMATOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REVEALED A PCV OF 17, WITH ICTERIC PLASMA, ANISOCYTOTIC ERYTHROCYTES WITH 48 RETICULOCYTES PER 100 RED BLOOD CELLS, MACROCYTOSIS AND POLYCHROMASIA. POLYCHROMATIC METARUBRICYTES, NORMOCHROMIC METARUBRICYTES AND RUBRICYTES MADE UP 4.0, 11.5 AND 1.5% OF THE DIFFERENTIAL NUCLEATED CELL COUNT, RESPECTIVELY, INDICATING AN ACUTE ANEMIA IN REMISSION; 65% OF THE ERYTHROCYTES CONTAINED BASOPHILIC INCLUSIONS MORPHOLOGICALLY INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM EPERYTHROZOON FELIS, APPEARING AS COCCOID OR ANNULAR STRUCTURES, 0.5-1.5 MICRONS IN DIAMETER, AND RANDOMLY DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT CELLS. IRREGULARLY BEADED BACILLARY STRUCTURES, UPTO 3.0 MICRONS IN LENGTH, WERE OBSERVED IN A SMALLER NUMBER OF ERYTHROCYTES, AND DISCOID INCLUSIONS APPEARED TO BE ATTACHED AT THE PERIPHERY OF SOME OF THE CELLS IN A NUMBER OF FIELDS. TREATMENT CONSISTED OF AN INITIAL INJECTION OF 180 MG OF CHLORAMPHENICOL AND 500 MG VIT. B12, FOLLOWED BY 3 DAILY INJECTIONS OF 150 MG CHLORAMPHENICOL, AND A FURTHER 7 DAYS OF TWICE DAILY ORAL DOSAGE WITH 0.1G CHLORAMPHENICOL. THE CAT WAS ALSO GIVEN VIT. B-COMPLEX ORALLY, AND APPARENTLY MADE A COMPLETE RECOVERY. TWO OLDER CATS IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD SHOWED NO SIGNS OF THE INFECTION, AND

NONE OF THE 3 CATS SHOWED THE PRESENCE OF ECTOPARASITES DESPITE REPEATED EXAMINATIONS.

00850

PALMER, N.C.
OSTEODYSTROPHIA FIBROSA IN CATS.
AUST. VET.J. 44:151,1968.
THIS ARTICLE REVIEWS THE LITERATURE OF OSTEODYSTROPHIA FIBROSA IN THE CAT AND DESCRIBES THE ETIOLOGY, HISTOPATHOLOGY, CLINICAL SIGNS AND TREATMENT OF THE CONDITION. THE ESSENTIAL CAUSE OF THE DISEASE IS THE FEEDING OF LOW CALCIUM/HIGH PHOSPHORUS DIETS, USUALLY FRESH MEAT AND WATER PRODUCING A HYPOCALCEMIA AND HYPOPHOSPHATEMIA. THE FORMER STIMULATES THE SECRETION OF PARATHORMONE FROM THE PARATHYROIDS CAUSING WIDESPREAD BONE RESORPTION BY OSTEOLYSIS AND OSTEOCLASIS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF FIBROUS TISSUE AND NUMEROUS INEFFECTUAL OSTEOBLASTS WITHIN THE BONE. THERE IS INCREASED ABSORPTION OF DIETARY CALCIUM FROM THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT, AND DECREASED RESORPTION OF PHOSPHATE BY THE RENAL TUBULES. CONTINUING LACK OF DIETARY CALCIUM LEADS TO PARATHYROID HYPERPLASIA & GENERALIZED BONE RESORPTION. THE AUTHOR SPECULATES UPON THE ROLE OF IODINE DEFICIENCY IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF THE CONDITION AS IT HAS BEEN SHOWN THAT ADDITIONAL IODINE TO THE DIET DELAYS THE ONSET OF THE DISEASE IN EXPERIMENTAL CASES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A NORMAL LEVEL OF IODINE IS NECESSARY FOR THE ACTIVATION OF THYROCALCITONIN, THE HYPOCALCEMIC, HYPOPHOSPHATEMIC FACTOR PRODUCED BY THE THYROID. THE HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CHANGES ARE SEEN IN THE PARATHYROIDS AND THE BONES. THE PARATHYROIDS UNDERGO HYPERTROPHY AND HYPERPLASIA WITH A PREDOMINANCE OF LIGHT CHIEF CELLS AND SMALL WATER CLEAR CELLS WHICH SHOW A TENDENCY TO FORM ACINAR ARRANGEMENTS. OSTEOCLASIS IS EVIDENT IN THE BONES, AND ALTHOUGH OSTEOID TISSUE IS PRODUCED BY THE NUMEROUS OSTEOBLASTS, COVERING THE SPONGIOSA IN LAYERS 2 OR 3 CELLS DEEP, MINERALIZATION IS DELAYED OR DOES NOT OCCUR. THE EPIPHYSEAL PLATES ARE NORMAL IN WIDTH AND DIFFERENTIATION AND VASCULAR INVASION OF THE CARTILAGE PROCEEDS IN THE NORMAL WAY, THUS DIFFERENTIATING THE CONDITION FROM RICKETS. THE EARLY CLINICAL SIGNS ARE SLIGHT ANOREXIA, NERVOUSNESS, HYPEREXCITABILITY AND RAPID RESPIRATIONS. THE KITTENS ARE DISINCLINED TO MOVE AND MAY SHOW LAMENESS IN ONE OR BOTH HINDLEGS, WEAKNESS AND POSTERIOR PARAPLEGIA. THERE ARE OFTEN FRACTURES OF THE RIBS, VERTEBRAE AND LONG BONES, USUALLY OF THE "FOLDING" VARIETY, AND DEFORMITIES OF THE STERNUM, PELVIS, LONG BONES, SCAPULAE AND VERTEBRAL COLUMN ARE COMMON. TREATMENT ESSENTIALLY CONSISTS OF THE CORRECTION OF THE CA:P RATIO OF THE DIET AND COMPLETE REST. IF THE CAT WILL NOT ACCEPT THE CHANGES TO A BALANCED DIET, THE ADDITION OF 0.5 G CALCIUM CARBONATE/100 G FRESH MEAT AND ONE DROP OF A SOLUTION CONTAINING 55 MG POTASSIUM IODINE PER 100 ML WATER TO THE FOOD WILL PROVE EFFECTIVE. VIT. D SHOULD BE GIVEN ONLY WHEN THE CA:P RATIO HAS BEEN CORRECTED. THIRTY-THREE REFERENCES ARE QUOTED.

00851

WORDEN, A.N.

ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR IN THE DOG AND CAT.
VET.REC. 71:966-978,1959.
BEHAVIOR PATTERNS IN DOMESTIC DOGS AND CATS ARE DISCUSSED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO REPRODUCTION, THE YOUNG ANIMAL, PREDATION, EATING AND DRINKING, AGONISTIC AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND SENESCENCE, AND IN APPROPRIATE CIRCUMSTANCES COMPARISONS ARE MADE WITH WILD ANCESTORS OR COUNTERPARTS. NORMAL AND ABNORMAL BEHAVIOR ARE DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO EXPERIMENTAL WORK INVOLVING DOGS OR CATS AND TO THE MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF PET ANIMALS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TRAINING, SENILITY AND THE CHANGES THAT MAY RESULT FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND PHYSICAL INJURY.

00852

OSBORNE, C.A.
LOW, D.G.
PERMAN, V.
BARNES, D.M.
NEOPLASMS OF THE CANINE AND FELINE BLADDER: INCIDENCE, ETIOLOGIC FACTORS, OCCURRENCE AND PATHOLOGIC FEATURES.
AM.J.VET.RES. 29(10):2041-2055,1968.
IN A SURVEY OF 130 VESICAL NEOPLASMS OF DOGS, TRANSITIONAL CELL CARCINOMAS WERE THE MOST FREQUENTLY SEEN NEOPLASM, AND THEY HAD A GREAT TENDENCY TO METASTASIZE. PAPILLOMAS WERE THE NEXT MOST FREQUENTLY OCCURRING URINARY BLADDER TUMOR, AND TUMORS OF NONEPITHELIAL ORIGIN OCCURRED LESS FREQUENTLY. A RHABDOMYOSARCOMA WAS FOUND IN THE URINARY BLADDER OF A 5-YEAR OLD MALE ST. BERNARD DOG. OF THE 9 URINARY BLADDER NEOPLASMS REPORTED 2 WERE PAPILLOMAS, 2 TRANSITIONAL VELL CARCINOMAS, 1 PAPILLOMATOUS CARCINOMA, 1 ADENOCARCINOMA, 1 UNCLASSIFIED EPITHELIAL TISSUE CARCINOMA, 1 MYXOMATOUS TYPE AND 1 LEIOMYOMA; ALL WERE PRIMARY SITES. IN THE CAT THERE SEEMED TO BE NO SEX PREDELICTION AND A DEFINED OCCURRENCE IN MATURE AND OLD ANIMALS.

00853

BROWN, A.M.
MOTOR INNERVATION OF THE CORONARY ARTERIES OF THE CAT.
J.PHYSIOL. 198:311-328,1968.
THE EFFECT ON CORONARY RESISTANCE OF SELECTIVE STIMULATION OF THE A-DELTA, B AND SC FIBRE GROUPS OF THE POST-GANGLIONIC CARDIAC SYMPATHETIC NERVES WERE STUDIED. THE MAIN LEFT CORONARY ARTERY WAS PERFUSED AT CONSTANT FLOW. THE OXYGEN SATURATION OF CORONARY SINUS BLOOD WAS MEASURED CONTINUOUSLY. STIMULATION OF THE PERIPHERAL ENDS OF THE CUT A-DELTA AFFERENT FIBRES, NORMALLY EXCITED BY
MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA, HAD NO EFFECT ON CORONARY VASCULAR RESISTANCE: THESE FIBRES DO NOT EVOKE AN AXON REFLEX IN THE HEART.

00854

ACKART, R.J.
SHAW, J.S., JR.
LAWRENCE, J.S.
THE BLOOD CELL PICTURE OF NORMAL CATS.
ANAT.REC. 76:357-363,1940.
CATS 3 OR MORE MONTHS OF AGE WERE USED IN THIS STUDY. RED BLOOD CELL COUNTS WERE DONE ON 45 CATS, HEMOGLOBIN AND

RETICULOCYTE COUNTS ON 20, HEMATOCRIT (FROM BLOOD TAKEN VIA CARDIAC PUNCTURE) AND WINTROBE INDICES ON 10, WHITE BLOOD CELL COUNTS AND DIFFERENTIALS ON 100 CATS (826 OBSERVATIONS).

10857
TAKETA, F.
SMITS, M.R.
LESSARD, J.L.
HEMOGLOBIN HETEROGENEITY IN THE CAT.
BIOCHEM.BIOPHYS.RES.COMMUN. 30:219-226,1968.
THE TWO HEMOGLOBINS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED IN CAT BLOOD (BIOCHEM.BIOPHYS.RES.COMMUN. 24:705,1966) CONTAIN IDENTICAL ALPHA, BUT DIFFERENT NON-ALPHA (BETA) SUBUNITS. BOTH CONTAIN 8 FREE -SH GROUPS AND TREATMENT WITH MERCAPTOETHANOL DID NOT CHANGE THEIR RELATIVE CONCENTRATION. NO EVIDENCE WAS OBTAINED FOR THE DERIVATION OF ONE POLYMER FROM THE OTHER BY THE FORMATION OF DISULPHIDE LINKAGES.

10858
ANON.
REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY FOR THE YEAR 1966-1967.
NEW YORK, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, 1968.
ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS AND DETAILS OF THE RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF DEPARTMENTS WERE GIVEN. THE LATTER INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS: ANATOMY: GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SHEEP FETUS; ANATOMY OF THE BUDGERIGAR; CLINICAL NEUROLOGY OF SMALL ANIMALS; CANINE CLINICAL CEREBRAL ANGIOGRAPHY; AND ATP ACTIVITY OF THE BOVINE RUMEN. MICROBIOLOGY: PATHOGENESIS OF CANINE DISTEMPER; ANTILYMPHOCYTE SERUM IN DOGS; INTERFERON; ALLERGY IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS; CANINE ABORTION, I.P.R. AND OTHER RESPIRATORY VIRUSES; FELINE VIRUSES; MYCOPLASMA. PATHOLOGY: CANINE BRUCELLOSIS; HERPES VIRUS ENCEPHALITIS IN DOGS; LEUKEMIA IN DOGS; PHYSICAL BIOLOGY: TRANSFER OF RADIONUCLIDES IN MILK; RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION OF THE FOOD CHAIN; VIT. D; CALCIUM METABOLISM; CLINICAL USE OF RADIONUCLIDES IN VETERINARY MEDICINE. SURGERY: AUTOIMMUNE TESTICULAR DEGENERATION; EMBRYOLOGY; LEUKOCYTE CULTURE; AND OTHER STUDIES.

10859
MERDIVENCI, A.
(BIPHENIUM HYDROXYNAPHTHOATE TREATMENT OF DOGS AND CATS INFECTED WITH UNCINARIA STENOCEPHALA).
ETLIK VET.BAKT.ENSTIT.DERG. 3:67-71,1965.
THE DRUG AT 20-25 MG/KG WAS NEARLY 100% EFFECTIVE IN CLEARING HOOKWORM INFECTIONS FROM DOGS AND CATS.

10860
WADDELL, A.H.
ANTHELMINTIC TREATMENT FOR CAPILLARIA FELISCATI IN THE CAT.
VET.REC. 82:598,1968.
METHYRIDINE GIVEN BY MOUTH TO CATS AT A DOSE OF 200 MG/KG WAS HIGHLY EFFICIENT AGAINST C.FELISCATI IN THE URINARY BLADDER. SIDE EFFECTS WERE TRANSITORY AND APPETITE APPEARED TO BE NORMAL WITHIN 12 HOURS.

00861
WADDELL, A.H.
FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON CAPILLARIA FELISCATI
INFECTIONS IN THE CAT.
AUST.VET.J. 44:33-34,1968.
IN A SURVEY OF 100 CATS, 31 WERE INFECTED WITH THE NEMATODE (IN THE URINARY BLADDER). NO INJURY TO THE BLADDER WAS OBSERVED MACROSCOPICALLY. THERE APPEARED TO BE NO SIGNIFICANT INFLAMMATION MICROSCOPICALLY. THE SLIGHT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF EPITHELIAL CELLS PASSED IN THE URINE OF INFECTED CATS IS ATTRIBUTED TO THE SUPERFICIAL ATTACHMENT OF THE ADULT WORM TO THE MUCOSA OF THE BLADDER. THE LIGHT INFECTIONS SEEN IN THIS INVESTIGATION WERE OF LOW PATHOGENICITY FOR THE CAT.

00862
HAMILTON, J.M.
CATS EXPERIMENTALLY INFECTED WITH LUNGWORM. AN ASSESSMENT OF THE VALUE OF DIETHYLCARBAMAZINE.
VET.REC. 82:433-435,1968.
THE VALUE OF DIETHYLCARBAMAZINE FOR THE REMOVAL OF AELUROSTRONGYLUS ABSTRUSUS WAS TESTED IN ARTIFICIALLY INFECTED CATS. SIX CATS WERE GIVEN 3 DAILY DOSES OF THE CITRATE AT THE RATE OF 100 MG/KG ON 2 OCCAISSIONS WITH A 3 DAY INTERVAL. TWO CATS WERE UNTREATED CONTROLS. THERE WAS A REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF LARVAE EXCRETED IN THE FECES AFTER THE FIRST COURSE OF TREATMENT, BUT AFTER THE SECOND AN INCREASE OCCURRED. AT P.M. EXAMINATION SIMILAR LESIONS WERE SEEN IN THE TREATED AND CONTROL CATS. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE TREATMENT WAS OF LITTLE VALUE FOR THE REMOVAL OF PATENT LUNGWORM INFECTIONS FROM CATS.

00863
DORN, C.R.
TAYLOR, D.O.N.
FRYE, F.L.
HIBBARD, H.H.
SURVEY OF ANIMAL NEOPLASMS IN ALAMEDA AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES, CALIF. I. METHODOLOGY AND DESCRIPTION OF CASES.
J. NAT. CANCER INST. 40:295-305, 1968.
A SURVEY OF SPONTANEOUS NEOPLASMS IN DOGS AND CATS WAS CONDUCTED IN ALAMEDA AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA. VETERINARIANS REPORTED CASES THEY OBSERVED TO A CENTRAL REGISTRY AND SUBMITTED SPECIMENS FOR MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION. IN RETURN FOR CASE REPORTS, VETERINARIANS RECEIVED HISTOPATHOLOGIC DIAGNOSES. AFTER A PILOT STUDY IN 8 PRACTICES, THE STUDY WAS EXPANDED TO 65 PRACTICES IN THE 2 COUNTIES AND 11 PRACTICES IN THE SURROUNDING COUNTIES. DURING 3 YEARS OF REPORTING, 5,647 NEWLY DIAGNOSED NEOPLASM CASES (2,174 MALIGNANT AND 3,473 BENIGN) WERE RECORDED. OF ALL NEOPLASMS, 4,842 WERE FROM DOGS, 521 FROM CATS, AND 184 FROM OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMALS. IN DOGS, 34% OF ALL NEOPLASMS WERE MALIGNANT, WHILE IN CATS 72% WERE MALIGNANT. THE SKIN, INCLUDING NEOPLASMS OF SUBCUTANEOUS CONNECTIVE TISSUES AND MALIGNANT MELANOMAS OF THE SKIN, WAS THE MOST COMMON SITE OF CANCER REPORTED IN BOTH DOGS AND CATS. MAMMARY CANCER WAS THE NEXT MOST COMMON MALIGNANCY IN DOGS. LYMPHOSARCOMAS COMPRISED A

GREATER PROPORTION OF ALL MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF CATS THAN OF DOGS.

00864

DORN, C.R.
TAYLOR, D.O.N.
SCHNEIDER, R.
HIBBARD, H.H.
KLAUBER, M.R.
SURVEYS OF ANIMAL NEOPLASMS IN ALAMEDA AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA. II. CANCER MORBIDITY IN DOGS AND CATS FROM ALAMEDA COUNTY.
J.NATN.CANCER INST. 40:307-318,1968.
THE ESTIMATED ANNUAL INCIDENCE RATES FOR CANCER OF ALL SITES WERE 381.2/100000 DOGS AND 155.8/100000 CATS. THE ANNUAL INCIDENCE RATE IN HUMAN RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTY WAS EXCEEDED BY THE COMPARABLE CANINE RATE AND BOTH HUMAN AND CANINE RATES WERE OVER TWICE THE FELINE RATE. MALE DOGS HAD A GREATER RISK OF DEVELOPING CANCER OF THE MOUTH AND PHARYNX THAN FEMALE DOGS. MALE CATS HAD A GREATER RISK OF LYMPHOSARCOMA THAN FEMALES. NEUTERING HAD A SIGNIFICANT SPARING EFFECT ON MAMMARY CANCER DEVELOPMENT; BOTH INTACT FEMALE DOGS AND CATS HAD ABOUT A 7-FOLD GREATER RISK OF DEVELOPING MAMMARY CANCER THAN NEUTERED OF THE SAME SPECIES. PUREBRED DOGS WERE SIGNIFICANTLY OVER REPRESENTED AMONG BOTH DOGS AND CATS. MAMMARY CANCER WAS THE MOST NEXT CASES OF CUTANEOUS MALIGNANT MELANOMA AND MAMMARY CANCER. THE BOXER BREED HAD A SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER RISK THAN OTHER PUREBRED DOGS OF DEVELOPING MALIGNANT MELANOMA OF THE SKIN, OTHER SKIN MALIGNANCIES AND CANCER OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE. ALSATIAN DOGS HAD A GREATER RISK OF DEVELOPING ORAL AND PHARYNGEAL CANCER. CHIHUAHUA DOGS AND SIAMESE CATS WERE SIGNIFICANTLY UNDER REPRESENTED AMONG SKIN CANCER CASES (MELANOMAS EXCLUDED). ANIMAL CANCER MODELS FOR STUDYING BREAST CANCER IN WOMEN, GENETIC EFFECTS UPON CARCINOGENESIS, AND HUMAN LEUKEMIA ARE DISCUSSED.

00866

LOMBARD, L.S.
FORTNA, H.M.
GARNER, F.M.
BRYNJOLFSSON, G.
MYELOLIPOMAS OF THE LIVER IN CAPTIVE WILD FELIDAE.
PATH.VET. 5:127-134,1968.
MYELOLIPOMAS OF THE LIVER WERE REPORTED IN 7 CAPTIVE WILD FELIDAE, 4 OF WHICH ALSO HAD MICROSCOPIC MYELOLIPOMATOUS LESIONS IN THE SPLEEN. OUT OF APPROXIMATELY 25,000 ANIMALS EXAMINED, THESE WERE THE ONLY MYELOLIPOMAS OF THE LIVER TO BE FOUND. PREVIOUSLY UNREPORTED IN MAN OR ANIMALS, MYELOLIPOMAS OF THE LIVER ARE COMPARABLE TO THOSE IN THE HUMAN ADRENAL.

00867

ERRARRA, M.
FORSSBERG, A.
MECHANISMS IN RADIOBIOLOGY.
ACADEMIC PRESS, NEW YORK, 1960.
A MULTI-VOLUME COMPREHENSIVE TREATISE, BY MANY RENOWNED CONTIBUTORS, REVIEWING THE MECHANISMS OF RADIO-BIOEFFECTS.

00874

ANON.
YOUR CAT'S CARE AND COMFORT.
RALSTON PURINA CO.,1966.
A 23-PAGE PAMPHLET FOR THE NEW CAT OWNER. INCLUDES GENERAL INFORMATION AS TO BREEDS, GENERAL CARE AND FEEDING, DISEASE SYMPTOMS OF NON-SPECIFIC NATURE AND FIRST-AID TIPS. PICTURES OF PURBREDS ARE VERY GOOD.

00875

ANON.
CAT CARE, MANAGEMENT AND FEEDING.
LAB.ANIM.DIGEST 3(1):3-6,1967.
EMPIRICAL TECHNIQUES OF HUSBANDRY OF KITTENS AND ADULTS ARE GIVEN FOR HOUSING AND GENERAL NUTRITION.

00876

JACKSON, O.F.
SUTOR, D.J.
AMMONIUM ACID URATE CALCULUS IN A CAT WITH A HIGH URIC ACID EXCRETION POSSIBLY DUE TO A RENAL TUBULAR REABSORPTION DEFECT.
VET.REC. 86:335-337,1970.
THE FIRST CASE OF AN AMMONIUM ACID URATE CALCULUS IN A CAT HAS BEEN FOUND IN A SPAYED FEMALE. THE STONE HAS A VERY UNUSUAL NUCLEUS OF QUARTZ AND CALCITE, THOUGHT TO BE OF A FOREIGN ORIGIN. PLASMA AND URINARY URIC ACID DETERMINATIONS INDICATE THE POSSIBILITY OF A RENAL TUBULAR REABSORPTION DEFECT IN THIS CAT SIMILAR TO THAT IN THE DALMATION.

00877

TAYLOR, D.M.
FELINE HAEMOBARTONELLOSIS.
VET.REC. 86:357-358,1970.
CLINICAL COURSES OF 3 CASES OF H.FELIS (2 IN AUSTRALIA, 1 IN MALAWI). THE AUTHOR RECOGNIZES 2 FORMS: 1.ACUTE, WITH PYREXIA USUALLY MORE THAN 104 DEGREES F, ANEMIA, SPLENOMEGALY, NO JAUNDICE; 2. LESS ACUTE OR CHRONIC, PYREXIA USUALLY LESS THAN 104 DEGREES F., NO SPLENOMEGALY AND JAUNDICE.

00878

CHRISTENSEN, D.
SMITH, W.R.
HALEY, T.J.
SPECTRAL ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY IN THE CAT'S VISUAL SYSTEM AFTER X-IRRADIATION.
RAD.RESEARCH 39:413-421,1969.
EFFECTS OF X-IRRADIATION ON INTEGRATIVE PATTERNS BETWEEN EEG ACTIVITY IN DIFFERENT VISUAL SYSTEMS STRUCTURES WAS INVESTIGATED IN CATS USING THE METHOD OF MULTIPLE SPECTRAL ANALYSIS. THE STATISTICAL PARAMETERS STUDIED WERE PAIR-WISE COHERENCE, MULTIPLE COHERENCE COMPONENTS, AND MULTIPLE REGRESSION COEFFICIENTS. SIGNIFICANTLY HIGH COHERENCE, REFLECTING SHARED ACTIVITY IN THE VISUAL CORTEX AND THE LATERAL GENICULATE OF SUPERIOR COLLICULUS DURING PHOTIC STIMULATION BUT NOT PRIOR TO IT. STRONG LINEAR ACTIVITY RELATIONSHIPS WERE FOUND TO A LESSER EXTENT BETWEEN THE VISUAL CORTEX AND THE MESENCEPHALIC RETICULAR

FORMATION AND CENTRE MEDIAN. NO MUTUAL ACTIVITY GENERALLY OCCURRED BETWEEN THE HIPPOCAMPUS AND THE VISUAL CORTEX. FOUR HUNDRED R HEAD IRRADIATION HAD A MARKED BUT TRANSIENT EFFECT ON THE COHERENCE FUNCTIONS. THE LATERAL GENICULATE HAD ALMOST NO LINEARLY SHARED ACTIVITY WITH THE VISUAL CORTEX FROM 1-4 HOURS POST-IRRADIATION. OTHER STRUCTURES SHOWED A DECREASE DURING THIS PERIOD. WHILE IN GENERAL NO SIGNIFICANT COHERENCE LEVELS WERE FOUND INDIVIDUALLY WITH THE VARIOUS STRUCTURES AND THE VISUAL CORTEX, THE OPTIMUM LINEAR COMBINATION OF ACTIVITY AS MEASURED BY MULTIPLE COHERENCE DID SHOW A SIGNIFICANT VALUE AT THE FLASH FREQUENCY. ANALYSIS OF THE COMPONENTS INDICATED A SUMMING EFFECT FROM ESSENTIALLY ALL OF THE STRUCTURES OTHER THAN THE LATERAL GENICULATE.

10880

BRIDGMAN, C.F.
THE STRUCTURE OF TENDON ORGANS IN THE CAT: A PROPOSED MECHANISM FOR RESPONDING TO MUSCLE TENSION.
ANAT.REC. 162:209-219,1968.
BY RECONSTRUCTING TENDON ORGANS IN DETAIL FROM SERIAL CROSS SECTIONS, A PREDICTION IS MADE ON HOW THESE SENSORS MIGHT AFFECT THEIR NERVE ENDINGS DURING CHANGES IN TENSION AT MUSCULOTENDINOUS JUNCTIONS. TENDON ORGANS ARE COMPOSED OF SPECIALIZED ENCAPSULATED FASCICLES OF DENSE COLLAGEN WHICH ARE OFFSHOOTS FROM THE PRIMARY TENDON OF ORIGIN OR INSERTION OF MUSCLE. FASCICLES PROJECT INTO THE MUSCLE MASS ON THEIR WAY TO BECOMING ATTACHED TO A BUNDLE OF EXTRAFUSAL MUSCLE FIBERS. THE MAIN SPUR OF DENSE COLLAGEN RAPIDLY DIVIDES INTO FINE BUNDLES WITH SEPTA BETWEEN. WITHIN THE ENCAPSULATED REGION, BRANCHES OF THE ENTERING SENSORY NERVE INTERTWINE AMONG THE FINE BUNDLES OF COLLAGEN FIBRES VIA THE SEPTA. TOWARDS THE MUSCLE END OF THE TENDON ORGAN, THESE FINE BUNDLES REORGANIZE AGAIN INTO HEAVY, DENSE BUNDLES BEFORE INSERTION OF EXTRAFUSAL MUSCLE FIBRES.

10881

CLARK, L.
SEAWRIGHT, A.A.
GENERALISED AMYLOIDOSIS IN SEVEN CATS.
PATH.VET. 6:117-134,1969.
SEVEN CASES OF GENERALIZED AMYLOIDOSIS IN THE CAT, OCCURING IN 104 CONSECUTIVE CAT AUTOPSIES, WERE STUDIED PATHOLOGICALLY. TISSUES FROM 2 OF THE CATS WERE FURTHER INVESTIGATED USING THE ELECTRON MICROSCOPE. NONE OF THE CATS HAD SUFFERED FROM A PROLONGED INFECTION, BUT HAD HAD CHRONIC ALLERGIC DERMATITIS. IN 5 OF THE 7 CATS CHRONIC HYPERVITAMINOSIS A COEXISTED WITH GENERALIZED AMYLOIDOSIS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT CHRONIC HYPERVITAMINOSIS A, WHICH CAUSES PROLONGED STIMULATION OF THE RETICULOENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM, MAY HAVE PREDISPOSED TO THE HIGH INCIDENCE OF GENERALIZED AMYLOIDOSIS REPORTED IN THIS PAPER.

10882

MULLER, G.H.
FLEA COLLAR DERMATITIS IN ANIMALS.
J.A.V.M.A. 157(11):1616-1626,1970.
THE AUTHOR REVIEWS THE LITERATURE ON DICHLORVOS-IMPREGNATED

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE FLEA COLLARS AND ITS EFFECTS ON CONTACTED SKIN OF CATS AND DOGS. FOUR GRADES OF FLEA COLLAR DERMATITIS ARE DESCRIBED, EACH WITH A CASE HISTORY. PATHOLOGY, TREATMENT, POSSIBLE CAUSES OF THE CONDITION AND PREVENTION ARE DISCUSSED.

11833

ALBERT, R.A.
LESIONS OF THE OCULAR FUNDUS ASSOCIATED WITH SYSTEMIC DISEASE.
J.A.V.M.A. 157(11):1635-1639,1970.
LESIONS OF THE OCULAR FUNDUS COMMONLY ASSOCIATED WITH SYSTEMIC DISEASE MAY BE OBSERVED WITH THE DIRECT OPHTHALMOSCOPE. THESE LESIONS MAY HAVE SIGNIFICANT DIAGNOSTIC AND PROGNOSTIC VALUE RELATED TO VISION AND OUTCOME OF THE DISEASE. FUNDIC CHANGES MAY BE CHARACTERISTIC OF A DISEASE, BUT IN MOST INSTANCES THEY ARE NOT PATHOGNOMONIC. AS KNOWLEDGE OF THE INCIDENCE OF OCULAR FUNDIC LESIONS IN THE CAT AND DOG INCREASES, THE VALUE OF THE OPHTHALMOSCOPIC EXAMINATION WILL GROW.

11834

VANDERGULDEN, W.J.I.
JANSSEN, F.G.J.
SALMONELLA IN DOGS AND CATS BOUGHT FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES.
TIJDSCHR.DIERGENEESK. 95:485-487,1970.
DURING THE PERIOD FROM MARCH 1,1969, TO DECEMBER 1,1969, SAMPLES OF THE BOWEL CONTENTS WERE TAKEN FROM 44 DOGS IN THE CENTRAL ANIMAL LABORATORY IN NIJMEGEN, SAMPLES OF THE FAECES BEING COLLECTED FROM 344 DOGS AND 134 CATS BY ANAL SWABS. IN THE LATTER GROUP OF ANIMALS, SALMONELLA WAS ISOLATED FROM A DOG IN SIX CASES AND FROM A CAT IN 1 CASE.

11835

STARA, J.F.
WALDRON-EDWARD, D.
DEPRESSIVE ACTION OF SODIUM ALGINATE ON ABSORPTION OF RADIOACTIVE STRONTIUM AND CALCIUM IN CATS.
DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF DEPOSITED RADIONUCLIDES, PROCEEDINGS OF A SYMPOSIUM HELD AT RICHLAND, WASH., U.S.A. 15-17 MAY 1967:340-354,1967 EXCERPTA MEDICA FOUNDATION.
THESE EXPERIMENTS DEMONSTRATE THAT ALGINATE ADDED TO A REGULAR DIET SIGNIFICANTLY SUPPRESSES ABSORPTION OF STRONTIUM IN CATS. THE SUPPRESSION WAS MOST SUCCESSFUL WHEN THE ANIMALS RECEIVED THE SUPPLEMENT AT APPROXIMATELY THE SAME TIME AS THE RADIOACTIVE DOSE. INGESTED SODIUM ALGINATE ALSO REMOVED RADIOSTRONTIUM WHICH HAD BEEN RESECRETED INTO THE INTESTINAL TRACT FROM THE ENDOGENOUS CYCLE. THE EFFECT WAS SEEN IN CATS WHICH HAD RECEIVED A SINGLE INTRAVENOUS DOSE; BODY BURDEN OF CHRONICALLY LABELLED CATS WAS REDUCED MORE SLOWLY TO ABOUT THE SAME EXTENT. FETAL BODY BURDEN WITH RADIOACTIVE STRONTIUM DERIVED FROM THE MATERNAL DIET, WAS REDUCED VERY EFFECTIVELY: THE BODY BURDEN OF NEONATAL KITTENS FROM A DAM RECEIVING SODIUM ALGINATE, AS WELL AS RADIOISOTOPE, WAS 80% LESS THAN IN AN EARLIER LITTER FROM THE SAME MOTHER ON A SIMILAR STRONTIUM FEEDING REGIME, BUT WITHOUT SODIUM

ALGINATE ADDITIVE. SODIUM ALGINATE IN THE DIET ALSO REMOVED STABLE STRONTIUM PREFERENTIALLY, AS CAN BE SEEN IN THE PROPORTION OF SR++/CA++ IN FEMURS AND TEETH. IN CATS FED WITH SODIUM ALGINATE FOR 280-300 DAYS, THE BONES OF EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS CONTAINED ONE-HALF THE STABLE STRONTIUM FOUND IN CONTROL ANIMALS. THE LONG LIVED FISSION PRODUCT, 90SR, IS EQUALLY AFFECTED BY SODIUM ALGINATE AS THE SHORTER-LIVED ISOTOPES. AUTORADIOGRAMS OF THE FEMURS OF CATS FED WITH 90SR FOR FOUR WEEKS INDICATED A REDUCTION OF AS MUCH AS 80% IN ANIMALS RECEIVING ALGINATE. HEALTH OF THE ANIMALS AND THE MINERAL DISTRIBUTION IN BONE WAS NOT ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE ALGINATE SUPPLEMENT FOR THE DURATION OF THE EXPERIMENTS.

10885

CHAPMAN, V.A.
ZEINER, F.N.
THE ANATOMY OF POLYDACTYLISM IN CATS WITH OBSERVATIONS ON GENETIC CONTROL.
ANAT.REC. 141(3),1961.
A STUDY OF POLYDACTYLY IN CATS WAS MADE TO PROVIDE PRECISE ANATOMICAL INFORMATION AND TO CORRELATE THIS WITH HEREDITARY MECHANISMS. THE 8 ANATOMICAL TYPES FOUND WERE EXAMINED BY X-RAYS AND DISSECTIONS, AND DORSAL AND VENTRAL PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN FOR FURTHER STUDY THIRTY-ONE CATS WERE UTILIZED. IT WAS FOUND THAT, ALTHOUGH SEVERAL TYPES OF POLYDACTYLISM COULD BE DESCRIBED, ONE DUPLICATION WAS COMMON TO ALL TYPES. THIS INVOLVED SKELETON, MUSCULATURE, AND INNERVATION OF THE SECOND DIGIT AND WAS THE TYPE PRESENT IN THE MALE WHO FATHERED ALL OF THE LITTERS. TO THIS BASIC VARIATION WAS ADDED A DISTAL SPLITTING OF THE LATERAL SECOND METATARSAL OR METACARPAL IN SOME TYPES, DUPLICATION OF THE 4TH DIGIT IN OTHERS, AND AN "INTEGUMENTAL" DIGIT, COMPOSED ONLY OF SKIN AND A CLAW, IN STILL OTHERS. HOMOLOGY WAS SEEN IN TWO OF THE TYPES BETWEEN FORE AND HIND FEET. IN SOME ANIMALS ONE TYPE WAS FOUND IN THE FORE-FEET AND A DIFFERENT TYPE IN THE HIND FEET. IN TWO CASES EACH OF THE FEET SHOWED A DIFFERENT TYPE. GREATER VARIATION WAS FOUND IN THE HIND FEET THAN IN THE TWO FORE-FEET. CROSSES WERE MADE USING A POLYDACTYLOUS MALE, TWO FEMALES OF DIFFERING POLYDACTYLOUS TYPES, AND A NORMAL FEMALE. THE BASIC PATTERN OF THE MALE PERSISTED IN ALL POLYDACTYLOUS OFFSPRING, BUT ADDITIONAL VARIABLES WERE ADDED TO IT. IT BECAME OBVIOUS THAT POLYDACTYLY IS NOT CAUSED BY A RECESSIVE GENE IN CATS. ALTHOUGH SIMPLE DOMINANCE SERVES TO EXPLAIN THE GENERAL TRAIT, A MORE COMPLEX GENETIC EXPLANATION IS NEEDED TO ACCOUNT FOR THE SEVERAL VARIETIES OF POLYDACTYLY. THE POSSIBILITIES OF VARIATION OF UTERINE ENVIRONMENT AND OF ACTIVITY OF MODIFYING GENES ARE DISCUSSED. GENETIC DATA ARE INSUFFICIENT HERE FOR CONCLUSIONS, BUT THE EXISTENCE OF ANIMALS WITH A DIFFERENT TYPE OF DUPLICATION ON EACH FOOT MAKES DOUBTFUL ANY OF THE SUGGESTED EXPLANATIONS.

11887

BOND, V.P.
SUGAHARA, T.
MEETINGS: RADIOSENSITIVITY IN ANIMALS.

SCIENCE 164(3886):1428-1435,1969.
DIFFERENCES IN RADIOSENSITIVITY EXIST IN ANIMALS.
POSSIBLE REASONS FOR SUCH DIFFERENCES INCLUDE
DISSIMILARITIES IN: CELL KINETICS IN ORGAN SYSTEMS IN THE
DIFFERENT SPECIES, THE PROPORTIONS OF CELLS THAT ARE IN
DIFFERENT STAGES OF THE CELL CYCLE; THE SIZE OF STEM-CELL
POOLS; THE KINETICS OF CELL PROLIFERATION; THE
SUSCEPTIBILITY TO VARIOUS DEGREES OF DEPLETION OF MATURE
CELL POPULATIONS; PHYSIOLOGIC SYSTEMS; AND GENETIC
CONSTITUTION. IN ORDER TO EXPLORE REASONS FOR DIFFERING
RADIO-SENSITIVITY, PARTICULARLY AMONG MAMMALIAN STRAINS AND
SPECIES, A SYMPOSIUM WAS HELD IN KYOTO, JAPAN, 20-23
MAY, 1968. THE MEETING WAS SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL
SCIENCE FOUNDATION AND THE JAPANESE MINISTRY OF
EDUCATION, UNDER A US - JAPAN COOPERATION PROGRAM. THE
CONFERENCE DEALT WITH BASIC QUESTIONS RELATING TO GENETICS,
PHYSIOLOGY, THE KINETICS OF CELL PROLIFERATION AND FACTORS
THAT CONTROL CELL PROLIFERATION IN THE NORMAL AND THE
STRESSED ANIMAL. THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN DIFFERENTIAL
SPECIES RADIOSENSITIVITY WERE BROUGHT INTO SHARPER FOCUS,
BUT A GREAT DEAL OF WORK NEEDS TO BE DONE BEFORE THE
DIFFERENCES CAN BE UNDERSTOOD. DETAILED WORK IS REQUIRED
ON DIFFERENCES IN POOL SIZES, THE KINETICS OF CELL
PROLIFERATION, AND CONTROL MECHANISMS OF CELL PROLIFERATION
IN THE DIFFERENT SPECIES. PHYSIOLOGICAL VARIABLES MUST BE
BETTER DEFINED, PARTICULARLY THE RATE OF UTILIZATION OF
MATURE FUNCTIONAL CELLS IN THE IRRADIATED VERSUS NORMAL
INDIVIDUAL. THE POSSIBLE ROLE OF THE RETICULOENDOTHELIAL
SYSTEM DESERVES A GREAT DEAL MORE ATTENTION, AS DO CHANGES
IN BLOOD VESSELS AND THE SUPPORTING MATRIX FOR PROLIFERATING
TISSUES, PARTICULARLY AT DOSE LEVELS HIGH IN THE LETHAL
RANGE FOR THE BONE MARROW SYNDROME AND ABOVE.

11808

FREWIN, J.
(THE HEAMAPOPHYSES IN THE CAUDAL VERTEBRAE OF THE CAT,
DOG, AND OX.).
ZBL.VET.MED.,A, 17:565-572,1970.
THE STRUCTURE AND BEHAVIOUR OF THE HAEMOPOPHYSES IN THE CAT
AND DOG ARE VERY SIMILAR. IN THE CAT THE 4TH TO 6TH OR
8TH, OR 3RD TO 7TH CAUDAL VERTEBRAE HAVE HAEMAPOPHYSES WHICH
FUSE IN THE MIDLINE WITH ONE ANOTHER TO FORM A HAEMAL
ARCH. IN THE DOG THERE ARE HAEMAL ARCHES ON THE 4TH TO 5TH
OR 6TH VERTEBRAE, ON THE 5TH AND 6TH OR ON THE 4TH TO
7TH. THE HAEMAL ARCHES IN THE CAT ARE
ALWAYS SYNDESMOTIC, WHILE
IN THE DOG THEY ARE EITHER SYNDESMOTIC OR SYNOSTOTIC IN
THEIR UNION WITH THE HAEMAL PROCESSES. IF THE
HAEMAPOPHYSIS DO NOT UNITE SYNOSTOTICALLY WITH ONE ANOTHER
THEY REMAIN IN CARNIVORA AS INDEPENDENT OSSA ARCUS HAEMALIS
AND ARE ALWAYS SYNDESMOTICALLY UNITED WITH THE HAEMAL
PROCESSES. IN CATTLE THE HAEMAPOPHYSES DEVELOP AT FIRST
AS IN THE CARNIVORA BUT BEFORE CLOSURE OF THE EPIPHYSEAL
PLATES OF THE VERTEBRAE THEY ALWAYS FUSE SYNOSTOTICALLY WITH
THE HAEMAL PROCESS OF THE 2ND TO 5TH CAUDAL VERTEBRAE. IN
THIS WAY THESE PROCESSES APPEAR VERY HIGH. THEIR VENTRAL
END MAY FUSE WITH ONE ANOTHER IN A FEW VERTEBRAE.

ARTICLES

00891

HIGHSMITH, R.F.
KLINE, D.L.
KIDNEY: PRIMARY SOURCE OF PLASMINOGEN AFTER ACUTE DEPLETION IN THE CAT.
SCIENCE 174(4005):141-142,1971.
THE KIDNEY WAS THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF PLASMINOGEN TO RESTORE NORMAL PLASMA LEVELS, AFTER ACUTE PLASMINOGEN DEPLETION WAS PRODUCED BY INJECTION OF STREPTOKINASE IN CATS. THE CONCENTRATION OF PLASMINOGEN IN THE HEPATIC VEIN REMAINED BELOW THAT IN THE ARTERY DURING THE TIME WHEN CONCENTRATIONS IN THE ARTERY AND RENAL VEIN WERE RETURNING TO NORMAL.

00892

KALIL, R.E.
JHAVERI, S.R.
RICHARDS, W.
ANOMALOUS RETINAL PATHWAYS IN THE SIAMESE CAT: AN INADEQUATE SUBSTRATE FOR NORMAL BINOCULAR VISION.
SCIENCE 174:302-305,1971.
ALL MAJOR RETINAL PATHWAYS IN THE SIAMESE CAT ARE ABNORMAL, WITH ALMOST TOTAL CROSSING OF THE PROJECTIONS TO THE PRETECTUM AND SUPERIOR COLLICULUS. THESE PROJECTIONS REPRESENT A MARKED DISRUPTION IN THE CUSTOMARY NEURAL SUBSTRATE FOR BINOCULAR VISION, WHICH IMPLIES A CONSEQUENT IMPAIRMENT IN STEREOSCOPIC DEPTH PERCEPTION. CROSSED EYES, COMMONLY SEEN IN THE SIAMESE CAT, MAY THEREFORE ARISE FROM A NEUROANATOMICAL DEFECT IN THE PRIMARY VISUAL PATHWAYS.

00893

SMITH, R.N.
FUSION OF OSSIFICATION CENTRES IN THE CAT.
J.SMALL ANIM.PRACT. 10:523-534,1969.
THIRTY-SEVEN KITTENS FROM ELEVEN LITTERS HAVE BEEN RADIOGRAPHED AND EIGHT OTHERS HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY DISSECTED TO PROVIDE A RECORD OF THE TIMES OF FUSION OF THE EPIPHYSES OF THE LIMB BONES. THE OBSERVATIONS ARE RECORDED WITH REFERENCES TO INDIVIDUAL BONES AND THEN TO THE LIMBS AT APPROXIMATELY MONTHLY INTERVALS. ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE VARIABLE PRESENCE OF THE SESAMOID BONE IN THE MEDIAL HEAD OF THE GASTROCNEMIUS MUSCLE. A COMMENT IS MADE IN THE DISCUSSION ON THE SEQUENCE OF FUSION OF THE OSSIFICATION CENTRES.

00894

ARUO, [illegible].K.
FELINE RABIES.
VET.REC. 89([illegible]):[illegible]3,1971.
A REBUTTAL LETTER CONCERNING THE USE AND EFFICACY OF HEP RABIES VACCINE IN UGANDA CATS AND DOGS.

00895

CRANFORD, J.
RAVIZZA, R.
DIAMOND, I.T.
UNILATERAL ABLATION OF THE AUDITORY CORTEX IN THE CAT IMPAIRS COMPLEX SOUND LOCALIZATION.
SCIENCE 172(3984):286-288,1971.
UNILATERAL ABLATION OF THE AUDITORY CORTEX IN THE CAT RESULTS IN A PROFOUND DEFICIT IN ATTENDING TO STIMULI ON THE

SIDE CONTRALATERAL TO THE LESION. THE DEFICIT IS ALSO MANIFESTED IN AN ABNORMAL PERCEPTION OF LEFT-RIGHT PULSE PAIRS WHEN THE PULSE WHICH LEADS BY A FEW MILLISECONDS IS CONTRALATERAL TO THE DAMAGED HEMISHERE.

00896

RYAN, C.P.
SMITH, R.A.
BILATERAL NEPHROLITHIASIS IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A.158(11):1646-1647,1971.

00897

CLIFFORD, D.H.
SOMA, L.R.
FELINE ANESTHESIA.
FEDERATION PROCEEDINGS 28(4):1479-1499, 1969.
AN EXCELLENT REVIEW OF ANESTHESIA OF THE CAT. CONTAINS TECHNIQUES, DOSES AND USES OF THE COMPLETE RANGE OF AVAILABLE MATERIALS: PRE-ANESTHETICS, INTRAVENOUS AND INHALATION ANESTHETICS, LOCAL AND EPIDURAL AGENTS, TOPICAL AND EUTHANASIA AGENTS, POST-ANESTHETIC CARE AND MORTALITY STATISTICS. THE AUTHORS INCLUDE AN EXCELLENT KNOWLEDGE OF CAT CARE. ALSO CONTAINS 164 REFERENCES.

00898

AITKEN, I.D.
SYME, A.
CHALMERS, J.W.
THE FATE OF SOME FOREIGN PROTEINS IN THE CAT.
RES.VET.SCI. 10:523-529,1969.
SERA TAKEN FROM FIVE CATS, BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER SLOW INTRAVENOUS INFUSION OF 80-100 ML. OF HORSE SERUM, WERE EXAMINED BY ELECTROPHORESIS, IMMUNOELECTROPHORESIS, AUTORADIOGRAPHY AND SELECTIVE PRECIPITIN TESTS FOR EVIDENCE OF CONVERSION OF HORSE ALBUMIN TO CAT A-GLOBULIN. THE RESULTS OBTAINED PROVIDED NO INDICATION OF PROTEIN CONVERSION, BUT SHOWED THAT INFUSION PRODUCED A MIXED SERUM ANALOGOUS TO THAT RESULTING FROM IN VITRO MIXTURES OF CAT AND HORSE SERA. INTRAVENOUSLY INJECTED 125I-LABELLED EGG ALBUMIN (10-15 MG./KG.) WAS CLEARED FROM THE CIRCULATION OF 3 CATS WITHIN 24 HOURS. MOST OF THE RADIOACTIVITY WAS RECOVERED IN URINE, AND EGG ALBUMIN COULD BE DEMONSTRATED IMMUNOLOGICALLY IN THAT FLUID. SIMILAR RAPID CLEARANCE OF EGG ALBUMIN OCCURRED IN 6 RABBITS AND ON ONE CLINICALLY NEPHRITIC DOG. IN 2 HEALTHY DOGS ELIMINATION WAS LESS RAPID, A PERIOD OF 4-5 DAYS REQUIRED TO REDUCE SERUM ACTIVITY TO THE 1% LEVEL.

00899

FOX, R.
BLAKE, R.
STEREOSCOPIC VISION IN THE CAT.
NATURE 233:55-56,1971.
WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DETECT STEREOSCOPIC VISION IN THE CAT, A RESULT WHICH COMPLEMENTS NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL DATA DEMONSTRATING THE PRESENCE OF CELLS IN CAT VISUAL CORTEX WITH RECEPTIVE FIELD GEOMETRY WHICH IS SPECIALIZED FOR THE DETECTION OF RETINAL DISPARITY.

00901

RUBIN, G.J.
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE OF THE FELINE.
FRISKIES RESEARCH DIGEST 7(3):1-3,12-13,FALL,1973.

00902

WILSIN, J.
GRAHAM, T.C.
ACQUIRED HYPEREACTION TO BARBITURATE ANESTHESIA IN CATS.
FRISKIES RESEARCH DIGEST 7(3):10-11,14, FALL,1970.
CATS EXHIBIT A UNIQUE RESPONSE TO BARBITURATE ANESTHESIA & PRESENT A SPECIFIC PROBLEM TO THE PRACTICING VETERINARIAN. REPEATED DOSES SODIUM PENTOBARBITAL CAN PRODUCE UNDESIRABLE REACTIONS AND EVEN CAUSE COMPLETE SUPPRESION OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM FUNCTION, RESULTING IN DEATH. IF A CAT HAS BEEN SUBJECTED PREVIOUSLY TO BARBITURATES, DESIRED LEVELS OF ANESTHESIA MAY BE ACHIEVED WITH DECREASING DOSES. THIS REPORT DEALS WITH THE EFFECT (REVERSE TACHYPHYLAXIS) AND ITS CONSEQUENCES AS OBSERVED IN THREE CATS.

00903

PRIESTER, W.A.
PET CATS AND POLLUTION.
SCIENCE 173(4003):1191,1971.
ALTHOUGH THE UNFORTUNATE CONTACT OF MR. LEO PARD AND HIS ZOO COLLEAGUES WITH CITY POLLUTANTS (SEE SCIENCE, NEWS AND COMMENT, 9 JULY, P.130.) PROVIDES AN EXOTIC BASIS FOR THE SUGGESTION THAT "THE ZOO ANIMALS COULD POTENTIALLY SERVE AS BAROMETERS OF THE MEDICAL EFFECTS OF THE VARIETY OF POLLUTANTS IN THE CITY'S AIR", ONE NEEDN'T CONSIDER ONLY CAPTIVE WILD ANIMALS FOR THIS PURPOSE. SINCE MEMBERS OF THE CAT FAMILY GROOM THEMSELVES WITH THEIR TONGUES, IT SHOULD COME AS NO SURPRISE THAT THE FIRST CASES OF LEAD POISONING OBSERVED AT THE STATEN ISLAND ZOO WERE IN CATS. THE CITY CONTAINS, HOWEVER, A FAR LARGER AND MORE APPROPRIATE "BAROMETER" IN ITS DOMESTIC CAT POPULATION; SURELY PET CATS WOULD CONCENTRATE POLLUTANTS AS WELL AS BIG ZOO CATS, AND WOULD HAVE THE ADDED ADVANTAGE OF SHARING AN ENVIRONMENT MORE NEARLY LIKE THAT OF THEIR OWNERS.

00904

SPRADBROW, P.B.
MARLEY, J.
PORTAS, B.
BURGESS, C.
THE ISOLATION OF MYCOPLASMA FROM CATS WITH RESPIRATORY DISEASE.
AUSTRAL.VET.J. 46:109-110,1970.
MYCOPLASMA WERE ISOLATED FROM 11 OF 150 SAMPLES FROM CATS WITH RESPIRATORY DISEASE. MOST ISOLATIONS WERE MADE FROM NASAL SWABS. TWO OF THE ISOLATES WERE TESTED FOR METABOLIC ACTIVITY, AND 1 FERMENTED GLUCOSE, WHILE THE OTHER METABOLIZED ARGININE. METABOLISM-INHIBITING ANTIBODIES ACTIVE AGAINST THE ARGININE METABOLIZING MYCOPLASMAS WERE PRESENT IN 6 OF 20 CAT SERUMS AT TITRES OF 1/2 TO 1/8. ANTIBODIES AGAINST THE GLUCOSE-FERMENTING MYCOPLASMA WAS NOT PRESENT IN ALL OF THE SERUMS.

00905

GRIFFITHS, I.R.
ABNORMALITIES IN THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM OF A
KITTEN.
VET.REC. 89(4):123-124,1971.
A LETTER DESCRIBING CLINICAL AND PATHOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS OF A
MENINGOCOELE IN A 4-WEEK OLD KITTEN.

00905

STEWART, D.H.
DANGERS OF ALL-LIVER DIET FOR A CAT.
VET.REC. 89(4):125,1971.
AFTER A YEAR IN THE U.K., I WAS INTERESTED TO SEE, FOR
THE FIRST TIME, WHAT USED TO BE A RELATIVELY COMMON SIGHT IN
AUSTRALIA. A 14-YEAR OLD WHITE FEMALE CAT WAS ADMITTED
FOR GROOMING THE COAT BEING EXCEPTIONALLY KNOTTED FOR A
SHORT-HAIRED CAT. I WAS EXPECTING A DIFFICULT ANESTHESIA
PATIENT AS THE ANIMAL CROUCHED MOTIONLESS IN THE TYPICAL
"ANGRY-CAT" POSITION; BUT IN LIFTING THE ANIMAL I REALIZED
THAT THE CERVICAL VERTEBRAE WERE COMPLETELY ANKYLOSED AND
THAT SPONDYLOSIS CONTINUED FOR MOST OF THE VERTEBRAL
COLUMN. ON QUESTIONING THE OWNER, SUSPICIONS WERE
CONFIRMED. THE CAT HAD BEEN FED ALMOST SOLELY ON LIVER;
SURELY ANOTHER CASE OF HYPERVITAMINOSIS A?

00907

JAIN, N.C.
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE ACTIVITY IN LEUKOCYTES OF SOME
ANIMAL SPECIES.
ACTA HAEMAT. 39:51-59,1968.
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE ACTIVITY (ALPA) WAS OBSERVED
FREQUENTLY IN THE NEUTROPHILS OF THE HORSE, COW, SHEEP,
GOAT, PIG, RABBIT, AND MONKEY, WHEREAS THE NEUTROPHILS OF
THE DOG AND CAT WERE DEVOID OF ALPA. ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE
ACTIVITY WAS ALSO DETECTED, TO A VARIABLE EXTENT, IN THE
EOSINOPHILS OF THE HORSE, COW, DOG, AND CAT, AND IN THE
BASOPHILA OF THE COW. NO APLA WAS SEEN IN THE MONOCYTES,
LYMPHOCYTES, ERYTHROCYTES, AND THROMBOCYTES OF ALL THE
SPECIES EXAMINED.

00908

JAIN, N.C.
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE ACTIVITY IN THE CANINE AND FELINE
GRANULOCYTES.
VET.REC. SEPT. 9,1967.
MATURE NEUTROPHILS OF ALL EXAMINED DOGS AND CATS WERE
DEVOID OF ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE ACTIVITY (ALPA). NO ALPA
WAS OBSERVED IN BAND NEUTROPHILS, NEUTROPHILIC MYELOCYTES OR
MYELOCYTES SEEN IN 79 CANINE AND 13 FELINE BLOOD
SAMPLES. A CAT DIAGNOSED AS A CASE OF
MALIGNANT LYMPHOSARCOMA SHOWED
DISTINCT ALPA IN MOST OF THE BASOPHILS. A FEW EOSINOPHILS
IN THIS CAT, AND ALSO IN ANOTHER CAT SHOWING SIGNS OF
DIABETES MELLITUS, HAD SLIGHT ALPA.

00910

JAIN, N.C.
A STAINING TECHNIQUE TO DEMONSTRATE ERYTHROCYTE
REFRACTILE BODIES IN CAT BLOOD.
BR.VET.J. 125:437-441,1969.
ERYTHROCYTE REFRACTILE (ER) BODIES IN FELINE BLOOD CAN BE

EASILY RECOGNIZED IN THIN DRY UNFIXED SMEARS STAINED BY THE MYELOPEROXIDASE STAINING PROCEDURE OF SATO AND SEKIYA. A STAINING TECHNIQUE TO DEMONSTRATE ER BODIES WAS DEVELOPED COMBINING A BRIEF EXPOSURE TO 0.5% COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION AND THE WRIGHT-LEISHMAN STAINING PROCEDURE. THE TECHNIQUE CLEARLY REVEALS ER BODIES AND PRODUCES A PERMANENT PREPARATION. THE SMEAR IS ALSO SUITABLE FOR A DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT AND EXAMINATION OF MORPHOLOGIC FEATURES OF LEUCOCYTES.

00911

FESTING, M.F.W.
BLEBY, J.
BREEDING PERFORMANCE AND GROWTH OF SPF CATS (FELIS CATUS).
J.SMALL ANIM.PRACT. 11:533-542,1970.
DATA ON THE BREEDING PERFORMANCE AND GROWTH RATE OF THE KITTENS IN A SPECIFIC PATHOGEN FREE CAT COLONY ARE GIVEN. MEAN LITTER SIZE WAS 2.8 KITTENS IN THE FIRST LITTER, AND .3 AND 4.0 IN THE SECOND AND THIRD LITTERS, RESPECTIVELY. KITTEN LOSSES WERE 3.3% STILLBIRTHS, AND 5.6% LOSSES PRIOR
TO WEANING AT 8 WEEKS OF AGE. MEAN BIRTH WEIGHT OF FIRST LITTER KITTENS WAS 109 GRAMS, WITH NO DETECTABLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MALES AND FEMALES. MEAN 42-DAY WEIGHT WAS 625 G FOR MALES, AND 534 G FOR FEMALES. NO RELATIONSHIP WAS FOUND BETWEEN LITTER SIZE AND EITHER BIRTH WEIGHT OR 42-DAY WEIGHT. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THERE ARE SUBSTANTIAL BENEFITS IN BREEDING CATS UNDER SPF CONDITIONS, LARGELY BECAUSE OF THE LOW PRE-WEANING MORTALITY.

00912

BLEBY, J.
LACEY, A.
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIFIC PATHOGEN FREE CAT (FELIS CATUS) COLONY.
J.SMALL ANIM.PRACT. 10:237-248,1969.
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FIRST SPECIFIC PATHOGEN FREE CAT (FELIS CATUS L.) COLONY IN THE U.K. IS DESCRIBED. THE APPLICATION OF ANAESTHESIA AND THE TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED IN HYSTERECTOMY ARE DESCRIBED, AS ALSO IS A METHOD OF HANDREARING KITTENS UNDER CONVENTIONAL AND SPF CONDITIONS. THE FORMULAE OF DIETS USED IN REARING KITTENS FROM BIRTH TO MATURITY, AND SOME DETAILS OF BODY WEIGHT, ARE GIVEN. CATS FREE FROM ENDEMIC PATHOGENS WERE PRODUCED WITH CONSIDERABLY IMPROVED BREEDING PERFORMANCE. IT IS LIKELY THAT THESE RESULTS WILL HAVE A MARKED EFFECT ON FUTURE METHODS OF CAT BREEDING.

00913

VAGEK, Z.
(DEVELOPMENT OF A CAT'S PLACENTA.).
CSL.MORFOL 3:49-65,1955.
THE MATERIAL OF THE PRESENT RESEARCH WORK IS REPRESENTED BY 21 STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE CAT'S PLACENTA, RANGING FROM THE EMBRYONIC CAVITY WITH THE DIAMETER OF 6MM TO THE PLACENTA OF THE EMBRYO WHEN 13.5 CM LONG.
1. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE IMPLANTATION, THE TROPHOBLAST FORMS PLASMODIAL VILLI WHICH GROW INTO THE LUMEN OF THE

DILATED GLANDULAR DUCTS, AND ONLY IN A SMALL MEASURE, ALSO INTO THE SEPTA OF THE TISSUE BETWEEN THE DUCTS. THE EPITHELIUM IS DESTROYED AND RESORBED UP TO THE BASAL MEMBRANE, WHICH REMAINS DURING A TRANSITIONAL STAGE. THE CAPILLARIES. 4. THE PLASMODIUM
CELLS OF THE CONNECTIVE TISSUE IN THE SEPTA CHANGE INTO DECIDUOUS CELLS. 2.FOLLOWING ON THE FORMATION
OF THE CHORIONIC VILLI, THE
TROPHOBLAST DIFFERENTIATES INTO TWO LAYERS: THE INTERNAL ONE, CONSISTING OF THE LIGHT CELLS OF THE CYTOTROPHOBLAST AND THE EXTERNAL ONE, FORMED BY THE PLASMODIUM WITH DARK NUCLEI RICH IN CHROMATION. THE CELLS OF THE CYTOTROPHOBLAST DIVIDE BY MITOSIS, THE NUCLEI OF THE PLASMODIUM DIVIDE BY DIFFERENT FORMS OF AMITOTIC DIVISION. THE CELLS OF THE CYTOTROPHOBLAST DISAPPEAR TOWARDS THE END OF THE GRAVIDITY. 3.AMONG THE CHORIONIC VILLI, THERE ARE LAMELLAE CONSISTING OF DECIDUOUS CELLS AND MATERNAL BLOOD VESSELS. THE DECIDUOUS CELLS ARE BORDERED WITH A LAYER OF CONNECTIVE SUBSTANCE COMPRESSED BETWEEN THE CELLS OF THE CONNECTIVE TISSUE, STAINING ON THE COLLAGEN AND CONTAINING NETWORKS OF RETICULAR FIBRILS. THE DECIDUOUS CELLS GRADUALLY DISAPPEAR BUT THEY REMAIN UNTIL THE END OF THE GRAVIDITY, DEPOSITED INTO THE FOLDS BETWEEN THE LOOPS OF MATERNAL CAPILLARIES. 4.THE PLASMODIUM
SHOWS SIGNS OF SECRETION DEMONSTRATED BY ELIMINATION OF EOSINOPHILOUS GLOBULES BETWEEN THE MATERNAL ELEMENTS. THE SECRETION IS MOST INTENSE WHEN THE EMBRYO IS 2 CM LONG, AND IS KEPT UNTIL THE END OF GRAVIDITY. 5. THE LEUKOCYTES, ESPECIALLY THE LYMPHOCYTES, ISSUE FROM
THE MATERNAL BLOOD VESSELS, PASS THROUGH THE PLASMODIUM AND THROUGH THE CYTOTROPHOBLAST INTO THE MESODERMAL STROMA OF THE VILLI, WHERE THEY CHANGE INTO ROUND ELEMENTS WITH VACUOLIZED CYTOPLASM. 6.APART FROM THE PHAGOCYTOSIS, THE BREAKING UP OF THE ERYTHROCYTES AND THE RESORPTION OF THE DETRITUM REMAINING AFTER THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE MATERNAL MUCOUS MEMBRANE, A SPECIAL KIND OF HISTIOTROPHY TAKES PLACE, NAMELY, TRANSFORMATION OF PARTS OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE INTO THE PLASMODIUM WHICH THEN SEPARATES ITSELF FROM THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE, PENETRATES, BY MEANS OF PROJECTIONS, BETWEEN THE CELLS OF THE CYTOTROPHOBLAST, AND, AT THE SAME TIME, IS RESORBED BY THESE CELLS: THIS RESTORATION IS RAPID, WITHOUT ANY PRECEDING DEGENERATIVE CHANGES (PYCNOSIS OF THE NUCLEI, CARYORHEXIS, FORMATION OF THE DETRIUM, ETC.). 7.THE CAT'S PLACENTA IS NOT A CLEAR ENDOTHELIOCHORIAL PLACENTA; THE DECIDUOUS CELLS OF MATERNAL ORIGIN REMAIN A CONSTANT PART OF THE PLACENTAL LABYRINTH UNTIL THE END OF THE GRAVIDITY.

00914

DORN, C.R.
SCHNEIDER, R.
PUBLIC HEALTH ASPECTS OF CANCER IN PET DOGS AND CATS.
PRESENTED AT 99TH APHA MEETING, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.,

OCT.71.
THE RESULTS OF EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDIES UTILIZING HUMAN, CANINE AND FELINE INDEX CASES GENERALLY DO NOT SUPPORT THE HYPOTHESIS OF INTERSPECIES TRANSMISSION OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS. ONLY ONE RETROSPECTIVE STUDY HAS PROVIDED EVIDENCE THAT CHILDHOOD LEUKEMIA MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH SICK OR DEAD CATS IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD. THE DEVELOPMENT OF VIROLOGICAL AND SEROLOGICAL TESTS PROVIDES NEW APPROACHES TO MORE DEFINITIVE STUDY OF THIS QUESTION.

00916
BERCHELMANN, M.L.
KALTER, S.S.
THE CELLULAR COMPOSITION OF THE BONE MARROW OF NORMAL BABOONS (PAPIO CYNOCEPHALUS).
PRESENTED AT 22ND MEETING AM.ASSOC.LAB.ANIM.SCI., OCT.1971, NY.
NORMAL BABOONS HAD MARROW SAMPLES TAKEN FROM BIRTH THROUGH 5 MONTHS OF AGE, OR AT ADULTHOOD (25). RESULTS WERE GIVEN. ADULT M:E RATIO IS 1.79:1.

00917
RICKARD, C.G.
A TRANSMISSIBLE VIRUS-INDUCED LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA OF THE CAT.
J.NAT.CANCER INST. 42:987,1969.

00918
ZWAAN, J.
WILLIAMS, R.M.
CATARACTS AND ABNORMAL PROLIFERATION OF THE LENS EPITHELIUM IN MICE CARRYING THE CAT FR GENE.
EXP.EYE RES. 8:161,1969.

00919
SILSON, M.
ROBINSON, R.
HEREDITARY HYDROCEPHALUS IN THE DOMESTIC CAT.
CARNIVORE GENET.NEWSLETTER 6:129,1969.

00920
LOMBARD, C.
LES CANCERS ET TUMEURS DU CHAT.
RECL. MED. VET. 119:193-212, 1943.

00921
MURRAY, J.
THE ZOOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CANCER.
IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND, THIRD SCIENTIFIC REPORT, LONDON, 1908.

00922
REIMAN, H.
MAMMATUMOREN BEI HUND UND KATZE.
INAUG.DISSERT. LEIPZIG, 1939.

00923
KATSURADO, ?.
OKINO, ?.
CANCER IN CATS.
JAP.J.CANC.RES. 132:343,1938.

00924
EGGLETON, M.G.
THE STATE OF BODY WATER IN THE CAT.

J.PHYSIOL. 115:482-487,1951.
00925
MACKAY, H.
EFFECT ON KITTENS ON A DIET DEFICIENT IN ANIMAL FAT.
BIOCHEM.J. 15:19,1921.
00926
ENZIE, F.D.
PRICE, E.W.
INTERNAL PARASITES OF DOGS AND CATS.
AGRICULTURAL YEAR BOOK, U.S.D.A.
00927
GERSHOFF, S.N.
THE NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 134:139-141,1959.
00928
JULEE, L.V.
SAUNDERS, L.Z.
COATES, H.V.
THIAMINE DEFICIENCY ENCEPHALOPATHY IN CATS.
J.COMP.PATH.THER. 66:217-226,1956.
00929
FOSTER, M.A.
HISAW, F.L.
EXPERIMENTAL OVULATION AND THE RESULTING
PSEUDO-PREGNANCY IN ANESTRUS CATS.
ANAT.REC. 62:75,1935.
00931
GREEN, J.D.
CLEMENTE, C.D.
DEGROOT, J.
EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED EPILEPSY IN THE CAT WITH
INJURY OF CORNU AMMONIS.
A.M.A.ARCH.NEURAL. PSYCHIAT. 78:259-263,1957.
00932
GREEN, J.D.
CLEMENTE, C.D.
DEGROOT, J.
RHINENCEPHALIC LESIONS AND BEHAVIOR IN CATS: AN
ANALYSIS OF THE KLUVER-BUCY SYNDROME WITH PARTICULAR
REFERENCE TO NORMAL AND ABNORMAL BEHAVIOR.
J.COMP.NEUROL., 1957.
00933
COOK, M.C.
A TREATMENT FOR OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA IN KITTENS.
J.A.V.M.A. 132:299-300,1958.
00934
DECAMP, C.E.
CAT PRACTICE.
VET.MED. 55:55-56,1960.
00935
HENDERSON, G.L.
KEYWOOD, E.K.
AN OSTEODYSTROPHY IN SIAMESE KITTENS.
VET.REC. 71:317,1959.
00936
RISER, W.H.

SCHNELLE, G.B.
OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA IN A FEMALE CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 128:609-610,1956.

00937
ROBERTS, A.H.
SCOTT, P.P.
BALANCE STUDIES ON CATS ON A HIGH PROTEIN DIET, RAW HEART.
J.PHYSIOL. 148:749,1959.

00938
ROBERTS, A.H.
SCOTT, P.P.
NUTRITION OF THE CAT. 5. THE INFLUENCE OF CALCIUM AND IODINE SUPPLEMENTS TO A MEAT DIET ON THE RETENTION OF NITROGEN, CALCIUM AND PHOSPHORUS.
BRIT.J.NUTR. 15:73-82,1961.

00939
ROBINSON, R.
INHERITANCE OF THE BLACK FORM OF THE LEOPARD PANTHERA PARDUS.
GENETICA 41:190-197,1970.
USING DATA ON MORE THAN 584 OFFSPRING BORN IN ZOOS, THE BLACK FORM IS SHOWN TO BE INHERITED AS AN AUTOSOMAL MONOGENIC RECESSIVE TO THE SPOTTED WILD TYPE. PAIRINGS OF BLACK ANIMALS INTER SE RESULT IN SIGNIFICANTLY SMALLER LITTERS THAN OTHER POSSIBLE PAIRINGS. REASONS OFFERED ARE THAT BLACK ANIMALS MAY BE SLIGHTLY MORE INBRED THAN THE SPOTTED, OR THAT BLACK ANIMALS MAY BE MORE PRONE TO PRENATAL LOSS. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LATTER POSSIBILITY IS BRIEFLY DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO THE PERSISTENCE OF THE SPOTTED/BLACK POLYMORPHISM FOR AREAS OF SOUTH-EAST ASIA.

00940
PRESCOTT, R.G.W.
MOUNTING BEHAVIOUR IN THE FEMALE CAT.
NATURE, LONDON 228:1106-1107,1970.
OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE ON 11 MULTIPAROUS FEMALE CATS AGED MORE THAN 16 MONTHS AND LIVING AS MEMBERS OF A LARGER GROUP OF ADULT FEMALES AND ADOLESCENTS OF BOTH SEXES. SEXUALLY EXPERIENCED MALE CATS WERE PRESENT IN AN ADJACENT ENCLOSURE SEPARATED FROM THE FEMALES BY A WIRE FENCE, SO THAT THE SOCIAL INTERACTION BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALES WAS POSSIBLE, BUT MOUNTING COULD NOT TAKE PLACE. IT WAS CONFIRMED THAT MOUNTING BY FEMALES TENDS TO OCCUR AT OESTRUS AND IS DIRECTED PREFERENTIALLY AT OTHER OESTRUS FEMALES. ALL BUT 2 OF THE FEMALES PERFORMED ELEMENTS OF THE MALE MOUNTING SEQUENCE, AND, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE "CHIRP" CALL GIVEN BY MALES BEFORE MOUNTING, ALL THE COMPONENTS THAT LEAD TO INTROMISSION WERE SEEN, ALTHOUGH 4 OF THE FEMALES NEVER PROGRESSED BEYOND THE NECK GRIP AND PARTIAL MOUNT. PELVIC THRUSTING WAS SEEN IN ONLY 3 FEMALES AND HAD A LOWER FREQUENCY THAN IS USUAL IN MALES. A MOUNTING MALE WAS AN ADEQUATE STIMULUS TO PRODUCE THE FULL PATTERN OF CROUCHING, TREADING AND TAIL-DEFLEXION IN THE OESTRUS CAT BEING MOUNTED, BUT NO AFTER-REACTIONS WERE OBSERVED, PRESUMABLY BECAUSE THEY ARE SPECIFIC TO THE VAGINAL STIMULATION RESULTING FROM INTROMISSION.

ARTICLES

00941

BURKE, R.E.
LEVINE, D.N.
ZAJAC, F.E.
MAMMALIAN MOTOR UNITS: PHYSIOLOGICAL-HISTOCHEMICAL CORRELATION IN THREE TYPES IN CAT GASTROCNEMIUS.
SCIENCE 174(4010),1971.
THE CORRELATION AMONG A VARIETY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES AND THE HISTOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MUSCLE FIBERS BELONGING TO SINGLE MOTOR UNITS IN A MIXED MAMMALIAN MUSCLE IS DIRECTLY DEMONSTRATED. THE POPULATION OF MOTOR UNITS MAKING UP THE CAT GASTROCNEMIUS WAS CLASSIFIED INTO THREE NONOVERLAPPING GROUPS ON THE BASIS OF A COMBINATION OF PHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS. THE MUSCLE FIBERS BELONGING TO MOTOR UNITS OF EACH PHYSIOLOGICAL TYPE EXHIBITED A DISTINCTIVE HISTOCHEMICAL PROFILE, SUCH THAT THE THREE BASIC HISTOCHEMICAL "FIBER TYPES" EXACTLY MATCHED THE THREE PHYSIOLOGICALLY DEFINED GROUPS. WITHIN EACH INDIVIDUAL MOTOR UNIT, THE MUSCLE FIBERS WERE HISTOCHEMICALLY UNIFORM.

00942

BUTLER, H.C.
AORTIC EMBOLISM AND POSTERIOR PARALYSIS IN THE CAT.
J.SMALL.ANIM.PRAC. 12:141,1971.
THE CLINICAL SIGNS OF NATURALLY OCCURRING AORTIC OCCLUSION OR AORTIC EMBOLISM IN THE CAT INCLUDE PARAPLEGIA, LOSS OF FEMORAL PULSE, COLDNESS OF REAR EXTREMITIES, PAIN, AND SWELLING OF THE GASTROCNEMIUS MUSCLE WITH EVENTUALLY ATROPHY. THE SYNDROME APPARENTLY RESULTS MOST OFTEN FROM FRAGMENTATION OF AN ENDOCARDIAC THROMBUS. A FRAGMENT OF THE THROMBUS LODGES IN THE
AORTA AT THE ILIAC BIFURCATION, THEREBY
DISRUPTING THE BLOOD SUPPLY TO THE REAR LIMBS. HOWEVER, RESEARCH STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT NEITHER SINGLE NOR DOUBLE LIGATION OF THE AORTA WOULD CAUSE PARALYSIS, WHICH SUGGESTS THAT PARALYSIS IS NOT DUE TO A SIMPLE MECHANICAL OR SPACE OCCUPYING OBSTRUCTION OF THE BLOOD FLOW TO THE POSTERIOR LIMBS. MOREOVER, EVIDENCE HAS BEEN GATHERED TO SHOW THAT PARALYSIS MAY BE RELATED TO MATERIALS IN OR ELUTED FROM A CLOT, THROMBUS, OR EMBOLUS. WHEN 5-HYDROXY TRYPTAMINE, WHICH IS PRODUCED BY THE PLATELETS OF THE THROMBUS, WAS INJECTED INTO A SPACE IN THE AORTA, ARTIFICIALLY FORMED BY 2 INCLUDING LIGATURES, A PARALYTIC CONDITION WAS PRODUCED ACCOMPANIED BY LOSS OF COLLATERAL CIRCULATION BY WAY OF THE SPINAL ARTERIES AND PRODUCING SIGNS SIMILAR TO THOSE FOUND WITH AORTIC EMBOLISM OCCURING NATURALLY IN THE CAT.

00943

BUSH, D.L.
USE OF DENTAL FILM IN SMALL ANIMAL PRACTICE.
J.A.V.M.A. 159(7):877-879,1971.
THE USE OF DENTAL FILM MAY FACILITATE DIAGNOSTIC & RADIOGRAPHY IN A WAY THAT WOULD BE DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE WITH STANDARD CASETTES AND FILMS. TECHNIQUES FOR ITS USE ARE DESCRIBED.

00944

GARDNER, M.B.

RONGEY, R.W.
JOHNSON, E.Y.
DEJOURNETT, R.
HUEBNER, R.J.
C-TYPE TUMOR VIRUS PARTICLES IN SALIVARY TISSUE OF DOMESTIC CATS.
J.NAT.CANCER INST. 47(3):561-568,1971.
C-TYPE RNA TUMOR VIRUS PARTICLES WERE OBSERVED BY ELECTRON MICROSCOPY IN THE SUBMAXILLARY GLAND, PAROTID GLAND, AND BONE MARROW TISSUES FROM ALMOST EVERY DOMESTIC CAT WITH SPONTANEOUS LYMPHOMA AND FIBROSARCOMA INDUCED BY FELINE SARCOMA VIRUS. C-TYPE PARTICLES WERE LESS FREQUENT IN THESE TISSUES FROM CATS WITH SEVERE ANEMIA, SPONTANEOUS SARCOMA, OR INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS AND WERE NOT SEEN IN NORMAL CATS. WHETHER THIS FINDING IS SIGNIFICANT IN THE PROPAGATION AND NATURAL SPREAD OF THIS VIRUS IS UNKNOWN.

00945

MCALLISTER, R.M.
NELSON-REES, W.A.
JOHNSON, E.Y.
RONGEY, R.W.
GARDNER, M.B.
DISSEMINATED RHABDOMYOSARCOMAS FORMED IN KITTENS BY CULTURED HUMAN RHABDOMYOSARCOMAS CELLS.
J.NAT.CANCER INST. 47:603-611,1971.
CULTURED HUMAN RHABDOMYOSARCOMA CELLS (RD CELL, LINE 2) WERE INOCULATED INTO THE FETUSES OF 3 PREGNANT CATS AT ABOUT 40 DAYS' GESTATION. THREE OF 5 SURVIVING KITTENS FROM 2 LITTERS DEVELOPED DISSEMINATED RHABDOMYOSARCOMAS 45, 55 & 60 DAYS AFTER BIRTH, RESPECTIVELY. ONE FULL-GROWN STILLBORN KITTEN OF THE 3RD CAT HAD RHABDOMYOSARCOMAS IN THE LIVER AND THYMUS. THE TUMORS IN ALL KITTENS LOOKED LIKE THE ORIGINAL RHABDOMYOSARCOMA FROM WHICH THE RD CELL LINE WAS DERIVED. CELL LINES DERIVED BY TUMOR CELL ISOLATION FROM 3 CAT TUMORS CONSISTED OF 2 CYTOLOGIC TYPES RESEMBLING THOSE OF THE ORIGINAL TUMOR, POLYGONAL CELLS AND STRAP CELLS. METAPHASES OF THESE CELLS CONTAINED MANY ABERRATIONS, BUT
THE CHROMOSOME PATTERN WAS LIKE THAT OF THE ORIGINAL HUMAN RHABDOMYOSARCOMA CELLS. THOSE LINES TESTED HAD A RAPID GENERATION TIME, A HIGH SATURATION DENSITY, FORMED COLONIES IN AGAR AND CONTAINED MYOGLOBIN. ONE CELL LINE WAS INOCULATED INTO FETAL CATS, AND RHABDOMYOSARCOMAS COMPOSED OF HUMAN CELLS FORMED IN 2 OF 3 SURVIVING KITTENS AT 43 & 47 DAYS AFTER BIRTH, RESPECTIVELY. ALTHOUGH THE PARENT RD CELL LINE CONTAINED NO DETECTABLE C-TYPE VIRUS PARTICLES, 2 CAT TUMORS AND 1 CELL LINE DERIVED FROM 1 OF THESE TUMORS CONTAINED C-TYPE VIRUS PARTICLES OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN.

00945

WILDING, G.P.
DANGERS OF ALL-LIVER DIET FOR A CAT.
VET.REC. PAGE 150-151, JULY 31,1971.
OVER THE PAST TWO AND ONE-HALF YEARS THE AUTHOR HAS SEEN 13 CASES OF HYPERVITAMINOSIS A. SEVERITY RANGED FROM COMPLETE VERTEBRAL ANKYLOSIS TO A SLIGHT, CHRONIC, NON-RESPONSIVE LAMENESS. AGES RANGED FROM 18 MONTHS TO 10

AND 1/2 YEARS: THE MAJORITY WERE UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.

00947

ORDIDGE, R.M.
CONDITIONS SEEN IN FELINE PRACTICE.
VET.REC. 88:517,1971.
MAY I COMMENT ON THE ARTICLE BY MISS JOAN JOSHUA ENTITLED "SOME CONDITIONS SEEN IN FELINE PRACTICE ATTRIBUTABLE TO HORMONAL CAUSES."? (VET.REC. 88:511, 1971). I AGREE ENTIRELY WITH MISS JOSHUA WHEN SHE SAYS THAT ESTROGENS ARE CONTRAINDICATED IN THE CAT, BUT NOT FOR THE REASONS STATED. IN MY EXPERIENCE ESTROGENS ARE EXTREMELY TOXIC IN THE CAT, CAUSING HEPATITIS, PANCREATITIS, MYOCARDITIS AND FREQUENT DEATH. FORTUNATELY, MALE HORMONES CAN BE USED IN PLACE OF ESTROGENS WITH GOOD RESULTS. I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO MENTION THE USE OF PROGESTERONES IN TREATING THE "MILIARY ECZEMA COMPLEX" IN CATS. THE ONLY SIDE EFFECT NOTED IS A TENDENCY TO PUT ON WEIGHT. THIS CAN BE MINIMIZED BY USING THE ORAL FORM OF PROGESTERONE AND REDUCING THE DOSAGE TO THE LOWEST LEVEL NECESSARY TO KEEP THE SKIN LESIONS UNDER CONTROL.

00948

BEDFORD, P.G.C.
CLARKE, E.G.C.
SUSPECTED BENZOIC ACID POISONING IN THE CAT.
VET.REC. 88:599-601,1971.
SUSPECTED BENZOIC ACID POISONING IN A CATTERY IS REPORTED AND THE EFFECTS OF OVER-DOSAGE WITH THIS COMPOUND IS DESCRIBED. A CLINICAL OCCURRENCE HAS NOT BEEN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED IN THE U.K. THE AFFECTED ANIMALS EXHIBITED EXTREME AGGRESSION, AND CONVULSIONS WERE FOLLOWED BY DEATH IN MOST CASES. 40% OF THE CATTERY INMATES DIED OR HAD TO BE DESTROYED ON HUMANE GROUNDS.

00949

HARTHOORN, A.M.
HARTHOORN, S.
TWO FIELD OPERATIONS ON THE AFRICAN LION (FELIS LEO).
VET.REC. 89:159-164,1971.
RESTRAINT AND ANESTHESIA ON TWO FREE-LIVING LIONS WERE CARRIED OUT 9 TIMES. THE DIFFERENCE IN THE APPROACH TO RESTRAINT OF FREE-LIVING AS COMPARED TO CAGED WILD ANIMALS IS DISCUSSED. A TABLE SUMMARIZES THE PRINCIPAL SUBSTANCES USED, NAMELY, PHENYLCYCLOHEXYL PIPERIDINE MONOHYDROCHLORIDE AND 7-CHLORO-1,3-DIHYDRO-1-METHYL-5 PHENYL-2H-1, 4-BENZODIAZEPIN-2-ONE FOR RESTRAINT, AND THIOPENTONE SODIUM AND CHLORPROMAZINE HCL FOR ANESTHESIA. FIELD SURGERY IN REMOTE PLACES DEMANDS ANTISEPSIS RATHER THAN ASEPSIS, AND THERE IS USUALLY LITTLE OPPORTUNITY FOR AFTER-CARE. THE USE OF SALINE DRIP DURING ANESTHESIA ENABLES UNTUTORED PERSONNEL TO ASSIST WITH INTRAVENOUS ANESTHESIA.

00951

TESKE, R.H.
DIROFILARIASIS IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A., P.891, OCTOBER 1,1971.

IN MARCH, 1971, A CAT FROM N.CAROLINA WAS FOUND INFECTED WITH D.IMMITIS. THE CAT, A MATURE MALE, WAS PART OF A SHIPMENT OF CATS PROCURED FROM RURAL AREAS OF N.CAROLINA BY A DEALER IN LABORATORY ANIMALS. PRIOR TO SHIPMENT AS CONDITIONED SUBJECTS, THE CATS REPORTEDLY HAD BEEN VACCINATED AGAINST FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA AND WERE DEWORMED WITH PIPERAZINE, DISOPHENOL AND DROCARBIL. UPON RECEIPT, THE CAT HAD RHINITIS AND CONJUNCTIVITIS. DURING THE NEXT 4 DAYS, DURING WHICH TIME THERE WERE ANOREXIA AND DIARRHEA, THE CAT BECAME DEHYDRATED AND EMACIATED. HE WAS EUTHANIZED ON THE 5TH DAY IN A MORIBUND CONDITION. HISTORY, NECROPSY AND HISTOPATHOLOGY INDICATED A PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS OF FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA; HOWEVER, 2 ADULT WORMS IDENTIFIED AS D.IMMITIS WERE FOUND IN THE RIGHT VENTRICLE OF THE HEART, EXTENDING INTO THE PULMONARY ARTERY. GROSS LESIONS ASSOCIATED WITH D.IMMITIS WERE NOT OBSERVED. SUBSEQUENTLY, MICROFILARIAE WERE DEMONSTRATED IN PERIPHERAL BLOOD.

10951

OSBALDISTON, G.W.
STOWE, E.C.
MICROFLORA OF ALIMENTARY TRACT OF CATS.
AM.J.VET.RES. 32(9):1399-1405,1971.
THE GASTROINTESTINAL MICROFLORA WAS IDENTIFIED AND QUANTITATED IN SUCKLING KITTENS AND IN ADULT CATS FED EITHER A CONVENTIONAL FELINE RATION OR A CHEMICALLY DEFINED, ELEMENTAL RATION. STREPTOCOCCI, ENTEROCOCCI, COLIFORMS, AND LACTOBACILLI WERE THE PREDOMINANT VARIETIES IN THE MICROFLORA. THE DIFFERENT RATIONS WERE NOT ASSOCIATED WITH SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE MICROFLORAL POPULATIONS OR PATTERNS OF DISTRIBUTION WITHIN THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT.

10952

SCHALM, O.W.
CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PLASMA PROTEIN CONCENTRATION.
J.A.V.M.A. 157(11):1672-1675,1970.
THE NORMAL RANGE FOR PLASMA PROTEIN CONCENTRATION (PPC) IS FROM 6.0-7.5 GM /100 ML FOR DOGS AND CATS. THE NEWBORN COMMONLY HAS LESS THAN 5.0 GM /100 ML FOR THE FIRST FEW WEEKS OF LIFE, & AGED DOGS AND CATS MAY HAVE 8.0 GM /100 ML DUE TO AN INCREASE IN THE GLOBULIN FRACTION WITH ADVANCING AGE. THUS, AGE IS A FACTOR TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION WHEN INTERPRETING RESULTS. ALBUMIN AND FIBRINOGEN ARE PRODUCED BY THE LIVER, WHEREAS THE GLOBULINS ARE PRODUCED BY LYMPHOCYTIC TISSUES. LOSS OF LIVER FUNCTION, HEMORRHAGE, CHRONIC GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISEASE, INADEQUATE NUTRITION, CHRONIC GLOMERULONEPHRITIS, AND LYMPHOSARCOMA COMMONLY RESULT IN LOW PPC. RESPONSE TO ANTIGENS, AS IN CHRONIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES, INCREASES GAMMA GLOBULIN, WHICH IS REFLECTED IN INCREASED PPC. CONTRACTION OF THE SPLEEN IN EXCITABLE DOGS INCREASES THE MASS OF ERYTHROCYTES (PCV) IN THE CIRCULATION. AN INCREASED PCV BUT NORMAL PPC IS INDICATIVE OF SPLENIC CONTRACTION, WHEREAS A NORMAL OR INCREASED PCV ASSOCIATED WITH A SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED PPC IS AN INDICATION OF DEHYDRATION. PROGRESS IN HYDRATING AN

ANIMAL PATIENT CAN BE READILY VISUALIZED BY FOLLOWING THE CHANGES PRODUCED IN PCV AND PPC. (NO DATA RELATED TO AGE CHANGES IN PPC FOR THE CAT IS GIVEN IN THE TEXT.)

00954

TASKER, J.B.
LABORATORY EVALUATION OF FLUID BALANCE DISORDERS IN DOGS AND CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 157(11):1703-1706,1970.
A GENERAL REVIEW OF DIAGNOSTIC METHODS IN FLUID BALANCE EVALUATION. NORMAL VALUES ARE INCLUDED FOR THE DOGS, AND IN THE ABSENCE OF ADEQUATE DATA REGARDING SUCH VALUES FOR THE CAT, CATS ARE CONSIDERED THE SAME AS DOGS.

00955

SHORT, C.E.
ADVANCES IN SMALL ANIMAL ANESTHESIOLOGY.
J.A.V.M.A. 157(11):1719-1721,1970.
AN ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO SHOW THE USE OF BASIC SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION APPLIED TO THE CLINICALLY AFFECTED SMALL ANIMAL AND HOW IT CAN AFFECT ANESTHETIC MANAGEMENT FOR REQUIRED SURGICAL PROCEDURES. IT IS NO LONGER ACCEPTABLE TO DETERMINE A DOSAGE PER POUND MANAGEMENT OF SMALL ANIMAL ANESTHESIA, BUT ONE MUST HAVE AN UNDERSTANDING OF ANESTHETIC PRINCIPLES TO ALLOW PROPER MANAGEMENT OF EACH DOG OR CAT ACCORDING TO ITS PHYSIOLOGIC RESPONSES TO THE COMBINATION OF PATHOLOGIC CONDITIONS EXISTING, ANESTHETIC MANAGEMENT, AND SURGICAL MANIPULATION NECESSARY FOR CORRECTION OF THE DEFECT.

00957

THEILEN, G.H.
THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE LEUKEMIA-SARCOMA COMPLEX IN MAN AND LOWER ANIMALS.
J.A.V.M.A. 157(11):1742-1752,1970.
THE LEUKEMIA-SARCOMA COMPLEX OF CHICKENS, MICE AND CATS IS CAUSED BY RIBONUCLEIC ACID (RNA) C-TYPE LEUKOVIRUS, WHICH IS ALSO SUSPECTED AS THE CAUSAL FACTOR OF LEUKEMIAS AND SARCOMAS IN OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES AND MAN. DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID (DNA) HERPES-TYPE VIRUSES NOW ARE ESTABLISHED AS THE CAUSAL FACTOR OF MAREK'S DISEASE OF CHICKENS AND ARE SUSPECTED AS THE ETIOLOGIC AGENT OF BURKITT'S LYMPHOMA OF CHILDREN, OTHER NEOPLASMS OF MAN, AND INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS. A METHOD FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL WAS RECENTLY ESTABLISHED FOR MAREK'S DISEASE, WHICH MIGHT SERVE AS A MODEL FOR THE CONTROL OF SUSPECTED HERPESVIRUS TUMOR INFECTIONS IN MAN. THE LEUKEMIA-SARCOMA COMPLEX OF CATS SHOULD SERVE AS A GOOD MODEL FOR THE STUDY OF THE LEUKEMIA-SARCOMA COMPLEX IN OTHER ANIMALS AND IT SHOULD BE OF PARTICULAR VALUE IN STUDIES DESIGNED TO DEVELOPE METHODS FOR DETECTION, CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF SIMILAR NEOPLASMS IN MAN. (INCLUDES 103 REFERENCES).

00958

SCHNEIDER, R.
THE NATURAL HISTORY OF MALIGNANT LYMPHOMA AND SARCOMA IN CATS AND THEIR ASSOCIATIONS WITH CANCER IN MAN AND DOG.

J.A.V.M.A. 157(11):175?-1758,1970.
LABORATORY EVIDENCE THROUGH TRANSMISSION STUDIES, NONFELINE TISSUE CULTURE REPLICATION, AND OTHER MEANS HAVE INDICATED THAT PERHAPS THE FELINE ONCOGENIC VIRUSES COULD CAUSE CANCER IN OTHER THAN FELINE HOSTS. THIS IS A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON A STUDY CARRIED OUT TO DETERMINE IF, IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH CANCEROUS CATS, THERE WAS AN INCREASE OF TUMORS IN HUMAN BEINGS, DOGS AND OTHER CATS. THE RETROSPECTIVE CASE-CONTROL METHOD WAS USED IN A SIMILAR MANNER IN A PREVIOUS HUMAN-CANINE HOUSEHOLD CANCER STUDY. CASE HOUSEHOLDS WERE HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING CATS WITH HISTOLOGICALLY CONFIRMED CANCER, SUBMITTED TO THE ALAMEDA-CONTRACOSTA COUNTIES ANIMAL NEOPLASM REGISTRY DURING THE 5-YEAR PERIOD, JULY 1,1963 TO JUNE 30,1968.

00959

DUBEY, J.P.
MILLER, N.L.
FRENKEL, J.K.
TOXOPLASMA GONDI LIFE CYCLE IN CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 157(11):1767-1770,1970.
CATS FED TOXOPLASMA-INFECTED MICE EXCRETED COCCIDIAN OOCYSTS RESEMBLING THOSE OF ISOSPORA BIGEMINA. A DETAILED COMPARISON OF THE PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL, AND ANTIGENIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THESE OOCYSTS WITH TOXOPLASMA INFECTIVITY OF THE FECES INDICATED THAT THESE OOCYSTS WERE A STAGE OF TOXOPLASMA DEVELOPMENT.

00962

FELDMAN, W.H.
NEOPLASMS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.
1932.
THIS BOOK REPORTS THE INCIDENCE OF ANIMAL TUMORS, INCLUDING THOSE IN THE CAT, WITH LOCATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS.

00963

NIELSEN, S.W.
THE MALIGNANCY OF MAMMARY TUMORS IN THE CAT.
NORTH AMER.VET. 33:245-252,1952.
MOST COMMON, AND ALSO THE GREATEST OF CLINICAL IMPORTANCE AMONG THE FELINE TUMORS, IS THE MAMMARY CARCINOMA. THESE MAMMARY TUMORS ARE SIGNIFICANT FOR THEIR UNIFORMITY OF TYPE, ALL BEING OF PURELY EPITHELIAL IN ORIGIN & PRACTICALLY ALL ADENOCARCINOMA. ANOTHER CHARACTERISTIC IS THEIR MALIGNANCY WHICH IS EVIDENCED BY THEIR INFILTRATIVE AND RAPID GROWTH TOGETHER WITH A TENDENCY TO RECURRENCE. THE REPORT SHOWS THEIR AGE INCIDENCE BETWEEN 8 & 12 YEARS, FAILURE OF OOPHORECTOMY TO INFLUENCE THEM, AND THE NECESSITY FOR RADICAL MASTECTOMY.

00964

LIERSE, W.
DIE KAPILLARABSTANDE IN VERSCHIEDENED HIRNREGIONEN DER KATZ.
Z.ZELLFORSCH. 54:199-206,1961.

00965

SCOTT, P.P.
GREAVES, J.P.
SCOTT, M.G.

ARTICLES

NUTRITION OF THE CAT. IV. CALCIUM AND IODINE DEFICIENCY ON A MEAT DIET.
BRIT.J.NUTR. 15:35-51,1961.
KITTENS WERE FED RAW OR COOKED HEART EXCLUSIVELY. THIS DIET WAS PARTICULARLY DEFICIENT IN CALCIUM AND IODINE. AFTER ABOUT 7 WEEKS, THE KITTENS SHOWED SIGNS OF NERVOUSNESS, ATAXIA, AND FINALLY PARALYSIS OF THE HIND LIMBS. OSTEOPOROSIS (OSTEITIS FIBROSA), BUT NOT RICKETS, WAS OBSERVED. PARAESIS WAS DUE TO PRESSURE FOLLOWING COLLAPSE OF BONY STRUCTURES. THYROIDS WERE HYPERPLASTIC AND ENLARGED, AND KIDNEYS WERE ALSO HEAVIER THAN NORMAL. THESE CATS EXHIBITED ALL THE SIGNS DESCRIBED BY VETERINARIANS AS OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA. SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE DIETS WITH CALCIUM ENTIRELY PREVENTED THE OCCURRENCE OF SIGNS REFERABLE TO THE SKELETON AND PARTIALLY PREVENTED THE THYROID HYPERPLASIA. FIFTY MICROGRAMS OF IODINE DAILY PREVENTED GROSS ENLARGEMENT OF THE THYROID AND 100 MICROGRAMS DAILY COMPLETELY PREVENTED HYPERPLASTIC CHANGES. IODINE SUPPLEMENTATION DELAYED THE ONSET OF SKELETAL DYSTROPHY.

00967
SKAGGS, J.W.
THEOBALD, J.A.
OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA IN A KITTEN.
J.A.V.M.A. 130:450,1957.

00968
BLOOM, F.
THE BLOOD CHEMISTRY OF THE DOG AND CAT.
GAMMA PUBLICATIONS, NEW YORK, 1960.

00969
BLOOM, F.
THE URINE OF DOG AND CAT.
GAMMA PUBLICATION, NEW YORK.

00970
REICHARD, J.
JENNINGS, H.S.
ANATOMY OF THE CAT.
HENRY HOLT & CO., NEW YORK, 3RD ED., 1934.

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WORDEN, A.N.
WATERHOUSE, C.E.
SELLWOOD, E.H.B.
STUDIES ON THE COMPOSITION OF NORMAL CAT URINE.
J.SMALL ANIM.PRACT. 1:11-23,1960.

00972
MEDC, F.P.
THE INFLUENCE OF FORCE APPLICATION TO THE TEETH UPON TENSION DEVELOPMENT OF THE MASSETER AND DIGASTRIC MUSCLES OF THE CAT.
AMER.J.ORTHODONTICS 55(2):200,1969.

00973
ARDOIN, W.H.
CHANGES IN THE TENSION OF THE MASSETER AND DIGASTRIC MUSCLES OF A DECEREBRATE CAT WHEN FORCE STIMULI ARE APPLIED TO TEETH.
AMER.J.ORTHODONTICS 55(2):193,1969.

00974

BYSTRZYCKA, E.
KORN, H.
PROJECTIONS OF THE SLOW-CONDUCTING MYELINATED FIBRES
OF THE SPLANCHNIC NERVE ON THE MOTOR CORTEX OF THE
CAT.
BRAIN RESEARCH 12(1):253,1969.

00975

WARR, W.B.
FIBER DEGENERATION FOLLOWING LESIONS IN THE
POSTEROVENTRAL COCHLEAR NUCLEUS OF THE CAT.
EXP.NEUR. 23(1):140,1969.

00976

NIELSON, K.C.
OWMAN, C.
SANTINI, M.
ANASTAMOSING ADRENERGIC NERVES FROM THE SYMPATHETIC
TRUNK TO THE VAGUS AT THE CERVICAL LEVEL IN THE CAT.
BRAIN RESEARCH 12(1):1,1969.

00977

BROWN, T.S.
KAUFMAN, P.G.
MARCO, L.A.
THE HIPPOCAMPUS AND RESPONSE PRESERVATION IN THE CAT.
BRAIN RESEARCH 12(1):86,1969.

00978

KIRPEKAR, S.M.
WAKADE, A.R.
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PRAT, J.C.
EFFECT OF COCAINE, PHENOXYBENZAMINE AND CALCIUM ON THE
INHIBITION OF NOREPINEPHRINE OUTPUT FROM THE CAT
SPLEEN BY GUANETHIDINE.
J.PHARM.EXPTL.THER. 165(2):166,1969.

00979

BACELLI, G.
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MANCIA, G.
ZANCHETTI, A.
EFFECT OF TOTAL SYMPATHECTOMY ON CARDIOVASCULAR
CHANGES DURING DESYNCHRONIZED SLEEP IN THE CAT.
BOLLET.DE.SOC.ITAL.DI BIOL.SPERIMENT.
44(20):1717-1715,1968.

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MANCIA, G.
BACELLI, G.
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ZANCHETTI, A.
REGIONAL BLOOD FLOWS DURING DESYNCHRONIZED SLEEP IN
THE CAT.
BOLL.SOC.ITAL.BIOL.SPERIMENTALE
44(20):1716-1718,1968.

00981

BACELLI, G.
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ADAMS, D.B.

ZANCHETTI, A.
CARDIOVASCULAR CHANGES DURING FIGHTING BEHAVIOR IN THE CAT.
I. SUPPORTIVE FIGHTING.
BOLL.SOC.ITAL.BIOL.SPERIMENTALE 44(21):1718-1720, 1968.

00982

BACELLI, G.
MANCIA, G.
ADAMS, D.B.
ZANCHETTI, A.
CARDIOVASCULAR CHANGES DURING FIGHTING BEHAVIOR IN THE CAT.
II. NON-SUPPORTIVE FIGHTING.
BOLL.SOC.ITAL.BIOL.SPERIMENTALE 44(21):1721-1722, 1968.

00983

MANCIA, G.
BACELLI, G.
ADAMS, D.B.
ZANCHETTI, A.
CARDIOVASCULAR CHANGES DURING FIGHTING BEHAVIOR IN THE CAT.
III. PREPARATION FOR FIGHTING.
BOLL.SOC.ITAL.BIOL.SPERIMENTALE 44(21):1722-1725, 1968.

00984

FAZEKAS, A.T.
OBAL, F.
TISSUE CORTICOSTEROID FRACTIONS IN THE CAT.
ACTA PHYSIOLOGICA ACAD.SCI.HUNGARICAE 34(3):155,1969.

00985

CONSOLO, S.
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MONOAMINE OXIDASE IN SYMPATHETIC GANGLIA OF THE CAT.
ACTA PHYSIOL.SCAND. 74(4):513,1968.

00986

CREED, K.E.
WILSON, J.A.F.
THE LATENCY OF RESPONSE IN SECRETORY ACINAR CELLS TO NERVE STIMULATION IN THE SUBMANDIBULAR GLAND OF THE CAT.
AUSTRAL.J.EXPTL.BIOL.MED.SCI. 47(1):1[illegible]5,1969.

00987

ELISEEVA, Z.V.
A COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF CYTOARCHITECTONICS IN THE REGION OF VICARIATION OF THE ANTERIOR OR POSTERIOR EXTREMITY IN THE SOMATO-SENSORIAL ZONES OF THE BRAIN CORTEX OF THE CAT.
PROC.ACAD.SCI.U.S.S.R. 184(3):743,1969.

00988

CAPEN, C.C.
ROWLAND, G.N.
THE ULTRASTRUCTURE OF THE PARATHYROID GLANDS OF YOUNG CATS.

ANAT.REC. 162:327-339,1968.
THE FINE STRUCTURE OF THE PARATHYROID GLANDS OF NORMAL RAPIDLY GROWING CATS (9-22 WEEKS OF AGE) WAS DESCRIBED AND COMPARED WITH THE FINDINGS REPORTED IN OTHER SPECIES. THE PREDOMINATING ACTIVE CHIEF CELLS WERE RELATIVELY ELECTRON-DENSE AND CONTAINED WELL-DEVELOPED ORGANELLES AND FREQUENT SECRETORY GRANULES. INACTIVE CHIEF CELLS WERE SLIGHTLY LARGER AND HAD A MORE ELECTRON-TRANSPARENT CYTOPLASM.

00989

SABO, A.
RAJCANI, J.
RAUS, J.
KARELOVA, E.
(PATHOGENESIS OF AUJESKY'S DISEASE IN CATS.)
ARCH.GES.VIRUSFORSCH. 25:288-298,1968.
THE SPREAD OF AUJESKY'S DISEASE VIRUS IN 10 CATS INFECTED BY MOUTH WAS STUDIED HISTOLOGICALLY AND BY IMMUNOFLUORESCENSE AND VIRUS ISOLATION. PRIMARY REPLICATION TOOK PLACE IN THE PAVEMENT EPITHELIUM OF TONSILS AND PHARYNGEAL MUCOUS MEMBRANES. THE VIRUS THEN PENETRATED TO THE DEEPER LYMPHATIC TISSUE AND REACHED THE NERVE FIBRES IN THE PRE-TONSILLAR CONNECTIVE TISSUE.

00990

O'REILLY, K.J.
WHITAKER, A.M.
THE DEVELOPEMENT OF FELINE CELL LINES FOR THE GROWTH OF FELINE INFECTIOUS ENTERITIS (PANLEUCOPENIA) VIRUS.
J.HYG.CAMB. 67:115-124,1969.
MONOLAYER CULTURES WERE PREPARED FROM THE LUNGS OF EVISCERATED AND DECAPITATED CARCASSES OF EMBRYOS OBTAINED BY CAESAREAN SECTION FROM HEALTHY PREGNANT CATS. AT ABOUT THE 20TH PASSAGE, THESE CELLS LOST THEIR FIBROBLASTIC MORPHOLOGY TO BECOME POLYGONAL. AFTER A FURTHER 30 PASSAGES THE MONOLAYERS EXHIBITED FOCI OF LOW CELL DENSITY CIRCUMSCRIBED BY BANDS OF CELLS STACKED IN DISORGANIZED ARRANGEMENT.

00991

GEERING, G.
HARDY, W.D.
OLD, L.G.
DEHARVEN, E.
BRODEY, R.S.
SHARED GROUP-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN OF MURINE AND FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUSES.
VIROLOGY 36:678-680,1968.
IN GEL DIFFUSION TESTS, USING ANTISERUM TO MURINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS GROUP-SPECIFIC ANTIGENS, A PRECIPITIN BAND WAS FORMED WITH ETHER-TREATED FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS AND WITH EXTRACTS OF TISSUE FROM 7 OF 14 CASES OF FELINE LYMPHOSARCOMA.

00992

MALONE, J.C.
DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF POISONING IN CATS AND DOGS.
VET.REC. 84:161-164,1969.
THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE INCIDENCE OF POISONING IN DOGS AND CATS IS SUSPECTED MUCH MORE FREQUENTLY THAN CAN ACTUALLY

BE PROVED. THE ARTICLE INCLUDES SOME HANDY TABLES FOR VARIOUS TREATMENTS AND DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF POISONINGS.

00995

WILLIAMS, R.H.
TEXTBOOK OF ENDOCRINOLOGY, 4TH EDITION.
W.B.SAUNDERS CO., PHILADELPHIA, 1968.
A TEXT ON GENERAL ENDOCRINOLOGY AND MAINLY HUMAN CLINICAL ENTITIES. THE FOLLOWING ARE INCLUDED NOTATIONS REGARDING CATS:
1."THE ADMINISTRATION OF GROWTH HORMONE TO ADULT CATS AND DOGS WILL LEAD TO HYPERGLYCEMIA AND GLYCOSURIA WITHIN 1 WEEK. IF INJECTIONS OF GROWTH HORMONE CONTINUED, PERSISTENT DIABETES MAY ENSUE. THE SAME TREATMENT OF PUPPIES OR KITTENS LEADS TO INCREASED GROWTH WITHOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIABETES."
2."THE CLASSIC STUDIES OF RANSON AND COWORKERS......THAT IN THE CAT AND MONKEY DIABETES INSIPIDUS IS CONTINGENT UPON THE COMPLETE DEGENERATION OR REMOVAL OF THE NEUROHYPOPHYSIS."
3."DECORTICATED CATS, WITH EXTENSIVE LESIONS THAT ISOLATED THE ANTERIOR HYPOTHALAMUS AND PITUITARY FROM ALL NEURAL CONNECTIONS, COULD STILL REGULATE THEIR WATER BALANCE."

00996

DUVAL, M.
LE PLACENTA DES CARNASSIERS.
J.DE L'ANAT.ET DE LA PHYSIOLOGIE 29:249-341,1893.

00997

DUVAL, M.
LE PLACENTA DES CARNASSIERS.
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00998

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DUVAL, M.
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DUVAL, M.
LE PLACENTA DES CARNASSIERS.
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01001

NORBY, D.E.
THULINE, H.C.
INHERITED TREMOR IN THE DOMESTIC CAT, FELIS CATUS
NATURE (LONDON), 227:1262-1263,1970.
A DOMESTIC SHORTHAIR TOM CAT THAT PRODUCED SOME OFFSPRING WITH SEVERE TREMBLING WHEN MATED TO ONE OF HIS DAUGHTERS WAS REPEATEDLY MATED TO HIS FEMALE PROGENY AS THEY MATURED. OF 13 DAUGHTERS AND 2 GRANDDAUGHTERS, 4 DAUGHTERS AND 1 GRANDDAUGHTER PRODUCED AFFECTED OFFSPRING. OF 2 SONS OF THE TOM THAT WERE MATED WITH THE FEMALES THAT PRODUCED OFFSPRING MANIFESTING THE TREMBLING, 1 PRODUCED 16 NORMAL OFFSPRING, WHILE THE OTHER PRODUCED 4

AFFECTED AND 12 NORMAL KITTENS. THE ORIGINAL MALE PRODUCED NO AFFECTED OFFSPRING WHEN MATED TO UNRELATED FEMALES. THE BRAINS OF AFFECTED KITTENS SHOWED NO GROSS OR HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES. AFTER THE ONSET OF THE TREMBLING AT 2-4 WEEKS OF AGE, AFFECTED KITTENS BEGAN TO LAG BEHIND THEIR SIBLINGS IN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND ONLY ONE SURVIVED BEYOND 3-5 MONTHS OF AGE. EXAMINATION OF THE AVAILABLE DATA SUGGESTED THAT THE TREMOR WAS HEREDITARY AND PROBABLY DUE TO THE ACTION OF A SINGLE AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE FACTOR.

01005

LOUGHMAN, W.D.
FRYE, F.L.
CONDON, T.B.
XX/XXY BONE MARROW MOSAICISM IN 3 MALE TRICOLOR CATS.
AM.J.VET.RES. 31:307-314,1970.
MARROW CELLS OF 3 MALE TRICOLOR CATS HAD CHROMOSOMAL MOSAICISM FOR A NORMAL MALE LINE (38,XY) AND AN INTERSEX CELL LINE (39,XXY). EXAMINATION OF BUCCAL MUCOSA CELLS AND MARROW OR PERIPHERAL BLOOD LEUKOCYTES FOR THE NUCLEAR FEMALE SEX MARKER INDICATED THE 3 CATS HAD EITHER GENERALLY INTERMEDIATE NUCLEAR SEX OR FEMALE NUCLEAR SEX. ONE MALE TRICOLOR HAD PORTIONS OF BUCCAL MUCOSA THAT WERE ENTIRELY MALE, FEMALE OR INTERMEDIATE IN NUCLEAR SEX. SPERMATOGONIA WERE NOT SEEN IN TESTICULAR TISSUE FROM ONE MALE TRICOLOR CAT.

01006

REHFELD, C.E.
DEFINITION OF RELATIONSHIPS IN A CLOSED BEAGLE COLONY.
J.AM.VET.RES. 31:723-732,1970.
DATA ON 1690 DOGS FROM MANY COMBINATIONS OF ANCESTRY, OR RELATEDNESS, WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE COLONY, WERE USED TO ILLUSTRATE A METHOD OF CHARACTERIZING AN ANIMAL COLONY BY MEANS OF THE INBREEDING COEFFICIENT, COEFFICIENT OF RELATIONSHIP AND ANCESTRAL COMPOSITION. THE VALUE OF THESE 3 CRITERIA OF BREEDING AND RELATIONSHIP IS ASSESSED, USING NEONATAL SURVIVAL TO ILLUSTRATE THE EFFECTS OF INBREEDING, AND WEANING SURVIVAL THE EFFECTS OF OUTBREEDING BETWEEN SUBPOPULATIONS. DATA ARE TABULATED. OF 1201 DOGS (71.1%) WITH SOME DEGREE OF INBREEDING, 67.8% SURVIVED THE 10-DAY NEONATAL PERIOD; AS INBREEDING INCREASED, THERE WAS A MARKED TREND FOR DECREASING SURVIVAL. IN THIS COLONY, IT HAS BEEN FOUND THAT WHILE COEFFICIENTS ARE HELPFUL IN BREEDING CONTROL AND IN PAIRING DOGS FOR EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES, ANCESTRAL COMPOSITION HAS BEEN OF MOST USE.

01007

ROBINSON, R.
DEVON REX, A THIRD REXOID COAT MUTANT IN THE CAT.
GENETICA 40:597-599,1969.
THE MUTANT "DEVON REX", DISCOVERED AT BUCKFASTLEIGH, DEVON (ENGLAND), IN 1960, RESEMBLED THE ENGLISH (CORNISH) REX MUTANT DISCOVERED BY SEARLE AND JUDE IN HAVING BENT VIBRISSAE (WHERE PRESENT) AND A SHORT, PLUSH

COAT, BUT PROVED TO BE DUE TO A DIFFERENT GENE, SINCE MATINGS BETWEEN THE 2 MUTANTS GAVE ONLY NORMAL-COATED KITTENS. DEVON REX IS ATTRIBUTED TO AN AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE GENE (PROPOSED SYMBOL,RE) IN HOMOZYGOUS CONDITION. UNLIKE THE COAT OF THE CORNISH MUTANT, WHICH IS DEVOID OF GUARD HAIRS AND AWN HAIRS, THAT OF THE DEVON REX SHOWS 2 FORMS OF RELATIVELY STOUT HAIRS WHICH PROBABLY REPRESENT GROSSLY ABNORMAL GUARD AND AWN HAIRS.

11002

SCOTT, P.P.
GREAVES, J.P.
RETINAL DEGENERATION AND VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY IN CATS.
PROC.NUTR.SOC. 23(2):XXXIV,1964.
CATS RECEIVING A CASEIN-BASED DIET APPARENTLY CAN NOT STORE OR UTILIZE VIT A NORMALLY. THIS WAS EVIDENT WHEN KITTENS WERE REARED ON A SEMIPURIFIED DIET CONSISTING OF 35% CASEIN, 39.7% SUCROSE OR DEXTRIN, 10% LARD, 12% ARACHIS OIL, 7% SUGAR-BEET RESIDUE, 2 PER CENT SALT MIXTURE AND VITAMINS (INCLUDING 250 OR 2000 IU VIT A) A DAY. THE KITTENS GREW NORMALLY UNTIL 4 MONTHS OF AGE BUT GROWTH RATE THEN DECLINED AND FINAL WEIGHTS WERE 15-40 PER CENT LOWER THAN THOSE ON ADEQUATE DIETS. SIGNS OF VIT A DEFICIENCY DEVELOPED WITH BOTH LOW AND HIGH VIT A INTAKES AND WITH BOTH SUCROSE-CASEIN AND DEXTROSE-CASEIN DIETS, BUT DEVELOPED MORE RAPIDLY WITH LOW VIT A AND WITH SUCROSE-CASEIN DIET. THE PUPILS BECAME DILATED AFTER 6-12 MONTHS, DEPENDING ON THE DIET. A SEVERE TRANSIENT PHOTOPHOBIA WAS THE EARLIEST SYMPTOM. THE PUPILLARY LIGHT REFLEX BECAME INCREASINGLY DELAYED, RETINAL VESSELS INCREASINGLY ATTENUATED AND THE CAT UNABLE TO AVOID OBJECTS. PROGRESSIVE RETINAL DEGENERATION WAS APPARENT HISTOLOGICALLY. AS THE SYNDROME DEVELOPED, KERATITIS AND CORNEAL VASCULARIZATION OCCURRED. SQUAMOUS METAPLASIA OCCURED IN THE MOUTH AND SKIN. THE FUR BECAME LOOSE AND UNKEMPT AND FETUSES DIED IN-UTERO OR WERE ABORTED. THE CATS WERE APPARENTLY UNABLE TO STORE OR UTILIZE VIT A NORMALLY. LOW LIVER, KIDNEY AND PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS WERE FOUND AT NECROPSY. SINCE CATS CAN HAVE LOW VIT A LEVELS ON MEAT DIETS WITHOUT SIGNS OF DEFICIENCY, CASEIN MAY BE AN INADEQUATE PROTEIN.

11003

YACOUB, I.
KOPP, W.K.
EARLY EXTRACTION OF PERMANENT CANINE TEETH IN A PET LION.
VET.MED./SMALL ANIM.CLIN. 59(5):463,1964.
THE OWNER OF A 4 1/2-MONTH OLD, 56-LB. LIONESS REQUESTED THAT THE FANGS BE REMOVED FROM HER PET LION. AT THIS AGE, NONE OF THE PERMANENT TEETH HAD ERUPTED; NONE OF THE DECIDUOUS TEETH HAD BEEN SHED. A RADIOGRAPH SHOWED THE PERMANENT CANINE BUDS. IT WAS DEEMED FAR EASIER FROM A SURGICAL STANDPOINT (AND FAR SAFER FROM A RESTRAINT AND ANESTHESIA STANDPOINT) TO REMOVE THE FANGS AT THIS EARLY AGE THAN AFTER THEIR ERUPTION AND FULL DEVELOPMENT. PRE-ANESTHETIC SEDATION CONSISTED OF 75 MG

PROPIOPROMAZINE HCL AND 50 MG MEPERIDINE HCL. SURITAL WAS USED FOR THE ANESTHESIA. THE DECIDUOUS CANINES WERE REMOVED BY PRODUCING A FLAP AND REMOVING THE SOFT ALVEOLAR PLATE, USING A STRAIGHT GAUGE ELEVATOR. THE PERMANENT BUD COULD THEN BE SEEN AS PEARLY WHITE TISSUE IMMEDIATELY MEDIAL TO THE EMPTY ALVEOLUS. IT WAS EASILY REMOVED WITH DENTAL FORCEPS. THE CAVITY WAS CURETTED AND FREED OF BONE FRAGMENTS. THE GUM FLAP WAS THEN SUTURED IN POSITION WITH 4-0 CATGUT. THE PROCEDURE WAS REPEATED TO REMOVE THE REMAINING FANGS. DURING THE ENTIRE PROCEDURE, BLEEDING WAS EASILY CONTROLLED AND PRESENTED NO PROBLEM. COMBIOTIC WAS ADMINISTERED DAILY FOR 4 DAYS POSTSURGERY AND RECOVERY WAS UNEVENTFUL. THE CUB SEEMED FREE OF PAIN WITHIN 48 HOURS AND DID NOT RESENT EXAMINATION OF THE INCISIONS.

11011

VONGERBER, H.
FREUDIGER, U.
(MERITS OF VARIOUS METHODS OF GENERAL ANESTHESIA OF DOGS AND CATS.)
SCHWEIZ.ARCH.TIERHEILK. 109:371-389,1967.
VARIOUS METHODS OF GENERAL ANESTHESIA OF DOGS AND CATS ARE JUDGED AS A RESULT OF OBSERVING 1300 DOGS AND 791 CATS. THE INFLUENCE OF THE INDICATION FOR OPERATION ON THE QUALITY OF THE NARCOSIS IS EXAMINED, AND INCIDENTS AND DEATHS OCCURING WITHIN 10 DAYS OF THE OPERATION ARE DISCUSSED. IT WAS SHOWN THAT A COMBINATION OF COMBELEN-POLAMIVET IS SUPERIOR TO LARGACTIL-POLAMIVET IN PRODUCING AN ANALGESIC TWILIGHT SLEEP IN THE DOG. THE AMOUNT TO BE INJECTED MUST CORRESPOND TO ITS EFFECT. CARE MUST BE TAKEN WITH OLD, ENFEEBLED DOGS. IN CANINE SEDATION THE USE OF COMBELEN COMBINED WITH DEXTROMORAMIDIUM (PALTRIUM, DETRIUM) PROVED DISTINCTLY BETTER THAN COMBELEN ALONE. FOR THE CAT, THE USE OF PENTOBARBITAL IS PARTICULARLY CONSIDERED. VETANARCOL, WHICH WAS USED, WAS NOT COMPLETELY SATISFACTORY, SINCE THE CAT'S RESISTANT REACTIONS, HOWEVER SLIGHT, ARE CONSIDERABLY LESS PLEASANT THAN THOSE OF THE DOG.

11012

FINCO, D.R.
EXTRARENAL CAUSES OF UREMIA.
J.AMER.VET.MED.ASSOC. 154(11):1382,1969.
THE VETERINARIAN MUST CONSIDER PRIMARY EXTRARENAL CAUSES OF UREMIA WHEN THE ELEVATION OF BLOOD UREA NITROGEN OR SERUM CREATININE IS DETECTED. THE EXTRARENAL CAUSES OF UREMIA MAY BE CATEGORIZED AS PRERENAL AND POSTRENAL. POSTRENAL CAUSES ARE USUALLY OBSTRUCTIVE IN NATURE AND USUALLY PRESENT LESS DIAGNOSTIC DIFFICULTY. PRERENAL CAUSES OF UREMIA ARE VARIED BUT A COMMON DENOMINATOR APPEARS TO BE LACK OF ADEQUATE RENAL PERFUSION WITH BLOOD.

11013

OSBORNE, C.A.
LOW, D.G.
FINCO, D.R.
REVERSIBLE VS. IRREVERSIBLE RENAL DISEASE IN DOG AND CAT.
J.AMER.VET.MED.ASSOC. 154(11):1392,1969.

THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN REVERSIBLE AND IRREVERSIBLE PRIMARY RENAL DISEASE ON THE BASIS OF CLINICAL FINDINGS IS OFTEN DIFFICULT. MOST RENAL FUNCTION TESTS INDICATE THE FUNCTIONAL COMPETENCE OF THE KIDNEYS AT THE TIME THE TESTS ARE PERFORMED AND DO NOT INDICATE THE ACUTENESS OR CHRONICITY OF THE UNDERLYING RENAL LESIONS, OR THE LIKELIHOOD OF RECOVERY FROM THE DISEASE. A HISTORY OF PROGRESSIVE POLYURIA, NOCTURIA, AND POLYDIPSIA, AND DETECTION OF PROGRESSIVE NONREGENERATIVE ANEMIA, MALNUTRITION, AND RENAL OSTEODYSTROPHY ARE FINDINGS WHICH SUGGEST THAT THE UNDERLYING DISEASE IS CHRONIC. DETECTION OF PROTEINURIA, OR SIGNIFICANT NUMBERS OF CASTS, RBC, WBC AND BACTERIA BY URINALYSIS ARE FINDINGS WHICH SUGGEST AN ACTIVE RENAL DISEASE. DETECTION OF PERSISTENT ABNORMALITIES IN THE URINE BY URINALYSIS, AND DEMONSTRATION OF AN INCREASE IN THE SEVERITY OF RENAL INSUFFICIENCY BY REPEATED RENAL FUNCTION TESTS ARE FINDINGS WHICH SUGGEST A CHRONIC PROGRESSIVE RENAL DISEASE. THE REVERSIBILITY OR IRREVERSIBILITY OF PRIMARY RENAL FAILURE IS DEPENDENT ON THE NATURE OF THE UNDERLYING RENAL DISEASE. HISTOPATHOLOGIC EVALUATION OF PERCUTANEOUS RENAL BIOPSIES MAY INDICATE THE REVERSIBILITY OR IRREVERSIBILITY OF THE DISEASE IN QUESTION, SINCE A SPECIFIC MORPHOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS MAY OFTEN BE ESTABLISHED. THE DETECTION OF LESIONS WHICH ARE POTENTIALLY REVERSIBLE IS JUSTIFICATION FOR VIGOROUS EMPLOYMENT OF SPECIFIC THERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUES. CONTROL OF CHRONIC, PROGRESSIVE, IRREVERSIBLE RENAL FAILURE WITH APPROPRIATE SUPPORTIVE AND SYMPTOMATIC THERAPY MAY ALLOW THE PATIENT TO ENJOY ADDITIONAL MONTHS OR YEARS OF LIFE.

01014

CRAGO, W.H.
A SIMPLE METHOD FOR REMOVING URETHRAL CALCULI IN MALE CATS.
J.AMER.VET.MED.ASSOC. 154(11):1386,1969.
URETHRAL CALCULI AND MUCOUS PLUGS ARE EASILY REMOVED USING TWISTED STAINLESS STEEL WIRE (NO.28) WITH A ROUND LOOP ON THE END. CAT IS ANESTHETIZED, LOOP OF WIRE IS INTRODUCED INTO URETHRAL OPENING AND ADVANCED FORWARD WHILE ROTATED BETWEEN THUMB AND FOREFINGER. LOOP ON END ACTS AS AN AUGER. WIRE IS REMOVED AFTER EACH FEW MILLIMETERS AND CLEANED. AFTER WIRE HAS ENTERED THE URINARY BLADDER IT IS THEN WORKED BACK AND FORTH WHILE BLADDER IS COMPRESSED, UNTIL ALL URINE HAS BEEN EXPRESSED.

01015

DIPERRI, R.
DRAVID, A.
SCHWEIGERT, A.
HIMWICH, H.
EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON EVOKED POTENTIALS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM IN CAT.
QUART.J.STUD.ALCOHOL 29:20-37,1968.

01016

NAKAI, Y.
EFFECTS OF INTRAVENOUS INFUSION OF CENTRAL DEPRESSANTS ON THE EVOKED POTENTIAL OF THE AUDITORY CORTEX OF

CATS.
JAP.J.PHARMACOL. 14:235-255,1964.

01017
TORRES, F.
WARNER, J.S.
SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF DELAYED RESPONSES TO PHOTIC STIMULI IN THE CAT.
ELECTROENCEPH.CLIN.NEUROPHYSIOL. 14:654-663,1962.

01018
HERMAN, M.M.
RALSTON, H.J.
LAMINATED CYTOPLASMIC BODIES AND ANNULATE LAMELLAE IN THE CAT VENTROBASAL AND POSTERIOR THALAMUS.
ANAT.REC. 167:183-195,1970.
LARGE AND SMALL LAMINATED CYTOPLASMIC BODIES ARE REPORTED IN NEURONS AND DENDRITES OF THE VENTROBASAL AND POSTERIOR NUCLEAR GROUPS OF THE THALAMUS OF THE CAT. THE BODIES ARE MORE FREQUENTLY SEEN IN DENDRITIC PROFILES THAN IN NERVE CELL BODIES. THEY DIFFER IN SIZE, AS WELL AS IN NUMBER AND COMPLEXITY OF ORIENTATION OF THE CONSTITUENT TUBULES. THEIR TOPOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP TO ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM SYNAPSES AND ADHESION PLAQUES IS NOTED, AND THEIR POSSIBLE EVOLUTION IS DISCUSSED. A SINGLE COLLECTION OF ANNULATE LAMELLAE IS DESCRIBED IN THE PERINUCLEAR SOMA OF ONE NEURONE.

01020
SPRADBROW, P.B.
MARLEY, J.
PORTAS, B.
BURGESS, G.
THE ISOLATION OF MYCOPLASMAS FROM CATS WITH RESPIRATORY DISEASE.
AUST.VET.J. 46:109-110,1970.
MYCOPLASMA WAS ISOLATED FROM 11 (MOSTLY NASAL SWABS) OF 160 SAMPLES FROM CATS WITH RESPIRATORY DISEASE. OF 2 ISOLATES, ONE FERMENTED GLUCOSE WHILE THE OTHER METABOLISED ARGININE. METABOLISM-INHIBITING ANTIBODIES ACTIVE AGAINST THE ARGININE-METABOLISING MYCOPLASMA WERE DEMONSTRATED IN THE SERUM OF 6 OF 20 CATS AT TITRES OF 1:2 TO 1:8. ANTIBODIES AGAINST THE GLUCOSE-FERMENTING MYCOPLASMA WERE NOT DETECTED IN ANY OF THE 20 CATS.

01021
DEBOER, H.
(PRIMARY EPITHELIAL TUMORS IN THE LUNGS OF DOGS AND CATS: A SURVEY OF 52 CASES).
INAUG.DISS.TIERARZTL.FAK.MUNCHEN, PP.134,1969.
BETWEEN 1956 AND 1968, PRIMARY EPITHELIAL LUNG TUMORS FROM 43 DOGS (AVE. AGE 10 YEARS) AND 9 CATS (AVE. AGE 11 YEARS) WERE EXAMINED AT THE INSTITUTE FOR ANIMAL PATHOLOGY, MUNICH. OF THE CANINE 35 AND OF THE FELINE 7 NEOPLASMS WERE ADENOCARCINOMA. SQUAMOUS-CELL CARCINOMA WAS SEEN IN 5 DOGS AND 1 CAT. ADENOMA WAS SEEN IN 2 DOGS AND 1 CAT. METASTASES OUTSIDE THE THORACIC CAVITY WERE PRESENT IN HALF THE CASES.

01022
BONNET, P.

(LONGEVITY IN CATS).
BULL.SOC.HIST.NAT.TOULOUSE 104:260-262,1968.
THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT HIS SIAMESE CAT (A MALE CASTRATED AT 18 MONTHS OF AGE) LIVED FOR 17 YEARS AND 8 MONTHS, ALTHOUGH THE AVE LIFESPAN OF CATS IS BELEIVED TO BE ABOUT 10-12 YEARS. IN 4 OTHER CASES MADE KNOWN TO HIM, THE LIFESPAN WAS EVEN LONGER: 18 YEARS (2 CATS, 1 A SIAMESE, 21 AND 20-22 YEARS). AT LEAST 4 OF THE LONG-LIVED CATS (AND POSSIBLY ALL 5) WERE CASTRATED MALES.

01023

HAMILTON, J.B.
HAMILTON, R.S.
MESTLER, G.E.
DURATION OF LIFE AND CAUSES OF DEATH IN DOMESTIC CATS: INFLUENCE OF SEX, GONADECTOMY AND INBREEDING.
J.GERONT. 24:427-437,1969.
CASTRATED MALE CATS OUTLIVED INTACT MALES. LIFE WAS PROLONGED TO A GREATER EXTENT WHEN CASTRATION TOOK PLACE BEFORE RATHER THAN AFTER SEXUAL MATURITY. MEAN AGE AT DEATH WAS SIMILAR IN SPAYED FEMALES AND CASTRATED MALES, BUT THE EXTENT OF PROLONGATION OF LIFE AFTER GONADECTOMY WAS NOT AS MARKED IN FEMALES AS IN MALES BECAUSE INTACT FEMALES WERE LONGER LIVED THAN INTACT MALES. PUREBRED CATS DID NOT LIVE AS LONG AS CROSSBREDS, PARTICULARLY IN THE CASE OF CASTRATED MALES.

01026

HAMNER, C.E.
JENNINGS, L.L.
SOJKA, N.J.
CAT SPERMATOZOA REQUIRE CAPACITATION.
J.REPROD.FERT. 23:477-480,1970.
MATURE, RANDOM-BRED MALE AND FEMALE CATS WERE USED. OVULATION WAS STIMULATED IN ESTRUS QUEENS BY AN INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION OF IU HCG, AND SUPEROVULATION BY INJECTING PRO-ESTRUS FEMALES WITH 150 IU PMS INTRAPERITONEALY FOLLOWED 72 HOURS LATER BY 50 IU HCG. IT WAS FOUND THAT MATINGS UPTO 49 HOURS AFTER HCG INJECTION WERE FERTILE, BUT NO FERTILIZED EGGS WERE RECOVERED FROM MATINGS 50 HOURS OR MORE AFTER HCG INJECTION, I.E. 24 HOURS AFTER OVULATION. FRESHLY EJACULATED SPERMATOZOA FAILED TO FERTILIZE ANY EGGS IN VITRO. A MINIMUM IN UTERO INCUBATION TIME OF 1/2 HOUR WAS REQUIRED BY 1 FEMALE TO CAPACITATE CAT SPERMATOZOA, BUT IN GENERAL 2-24 HOURS UTERINE INCUBATION WAS REQUIRED FOR CAPACITATION. 62% OF 61 EGGS, CULTURED WITH SPERMATOZOA WHICH HAD BEEN CAPACITATED FOR 2-24 HOURS WERE FERTILIZED WHEN CULTURED IN HEATED RABBIT SERUM. FERTILIZED EGGS SHOWED NORMAL CLEAVAGE UPTO 16 CELLS BY THE 3RD DAY, BUT THEN BEGAN TO DEGENERATE.

01027

BLOOM, F.
UNILATERAL EXOPHTHALMUS ASSOCIATED WITH LEUKEMIA IN A CAT.
VET.MED. 32:1-2,1937.

01028

EYESTONE, W.H.

MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA IN A CAT.
J.NAT.CANCER INST. 12:599-613,1951.

01023
MEIER, H.
PATTERSON, D.F.
MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA IN A CAT.
J.AMER.VET.MED.ASSOC. 128:211-214,1956.

01031
HOLZWORTH, J.
MEIER, H.
RETICULUM CELL MYELOMA IN A CAT.
CORNELL VET. 47:302-316,1957.

01032
HOLZWORTH, J.
LEUKEMIA IN THE CAT. I.LYMPHOID MALIGNANCIES.
J.AMER.VET.MED.ASSOC. 136:47-69,1960.

01033
SCHALM, O.W.
VETERINARY HEMATOLOGY.
LEA & FEBIGER, PHILADELPHIA, 1961.

01035
GILMORE, C.E.
GILMORE, V.H.
JONES, T.C.
BONE MARROW AND PERIPHERAL BLOOD OF CATS: TECHNIQUE AND NORMAL VALUES.
PATH.VET. 1:18-40,1964.
EXAMINATION OF BONE MARROW AND PERIPHERAL BLOOD IS NECESSARY TO DIAGNOSE AND STUDY MANY DISEASES AFFECTED THE HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM OF CATS. A SIMPLIFIED TECHNIQUE FOR OBTAINING MARROW FROM CATS, MODIFIED FROM A PREVIOUSLY REPORTED METHOD, EMPLOYS LOCAL ANESTHESIA AND MINIMAL RESTRAINT. SKIN AND PERIOSTEUM OVER THE ILIAC CREST ARE ANESTHETIZED WITH 2% PROCAINE; A 3/4-INCH, 18 GAUGE NEEDLE WITH SHORT BEVELED POINT AND SEATED STYLET IS INTRODUCED INTO THE ILIUM THROUGH A SMALL SKIN INCISION. MARROW IS ASPIRATED WITH A SYRINGE AND SMEARS ARE MADE DIRECTLY WRIGHT AND GIEMSA STAINS ARE USED AND 500 NUCLEATED CELLS ARE DIFFERENTIATED. AVERAGE DIFFERENTIAL VALUES ON MARROW FROM 15 CLINICALLY NORMAL CATS WERE: RUBRIBLAST 1.2%, PRORUBRICYTE 2.8%, RUBRICYTE 15.1%, METARUBRICYTE 18.2%, (TOTAL ERYTHROCYTIC CELLS, 38.4%), MYELOBLAST 1.1%, PROGRANULOCYTE 2.8%, NEUTROPHIL MYELOCYTE 5.9%, EOSINOPHIL MYELOCYTE 0.3%, NEUTROPHIL METAMYELOCYTE 15.0%, EOSINOPHIL METAMYELOCYTE 0.2%, NEUTROPHIL BAND 14.7%, EOSINOPHIL BAND 0.3%, NEUTROPHIL SEGMENTER 14.0%, EOSINOPHIL SEGMENTER 1.3% (TOTAL MYELOCYTIC CELLS, 55.6%), LYMPHOCYTES 5.1%, PLASMA CELLS 0.5%, RETICULUM CELLS 0.3%. THE AVERAGE MYELOID: ERYTHROID RATIO WAS 1.6:1. PERIPHERAL BLOOD FOR DETERMING HEMATOCRITS (PCV), TOTAL LEUKOCYTE COUNTS(WBC) AND DIFFERENTIAL LEUKOCYTE COUNTS ON THE SAME ANIMALS WAS OBTAINED BY PUNCTURING THE MARGINAL EAR VEIN. AVERAGE VALUES FOR THESE DETERMINATIONS WERE: PCV 37%, WBC 15,250/CMM., SEGMENTERS (NEUTROPHIL) 59%, BANDS (NEUTROPHIL) 4%, EOSINOPHILS 6%, LYMPHOCYTES 27%, MONOCYTES 3%.

01036

BROWN, R.R.
PRICE, J.M.
QUANTITIVE STUDIES ON METABOLITES OF TRYPTOPHAN IN THE URINE OF THE DOG, CAT, RAT AND MAN.
J.BIOL.CHEM. 219:985-997,1956.

01037

COTCHIN, E.
FURTHER EXAMPLES OF SPONTANEOUS NEOPLASMS IN THE DOMESTIC CAT.
BRIT.VET.J. 112:263-272,1956.

01038

COTCHIN, E.
NEOPLASIA IN THE CAT.
VET.REC.69:425-434,1957.
AN ACCOUNT IS GIVEN OF 464 TUMOURS FROM CATS, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO 328 MALIGNANT TUMOURS WHOSE ORIGIN WAS KNOWN. OF THESE, 179 WERE SARCOMAS, AND 149 CARCINOMAS. THE IMPORTANT MALIGNANT TUMOURS WERE: SQUAMOUS-CELL CARCINOMA OF THE UPPER ALIMENTARY TRACT (62 CASES), SARCOMA OF THE INTESTINE (31), ADENOCARCINOMA OF THE MAMMARY GLAND (38), MALIGNANT TUMOURS OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND SPLEEN (MESENTERIC NODE 25, SPLEEN 5, ANTERIOR MEDIASTINUM 7, AND LYMPHATIC LEUKOSIS 10), AND SARCOMAS OF BONES (38) AND KIDNEYS (19). COMPARISON AND CONTRASTS ARE MADE WITH THE IMPORTANT MALIGNANT TUMOURS OF MAN AND OF DOGS, AND SOME SPECULATIONS ON THE CAUSES OF MALIGNANT TUMOURS IN CATS ARE INDULGED IN.

01039

MCCUNN, J.
HOBDAY'S SURGICAL DISEASE OF THE DOG AND CAT.
WILLIAMS AND WILKINS CO., BALTIMORE, MD., 1953.

01040

NIELSON, S.W.
NEOPLASTIC DISEASES.
FELINE MEDICINE AND SURGERY, 1ST ED., AMERICAN VETERINARY PUBLICATIONS, INC., SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., 1964.

01041

OSBORNE, C.A.
LOW, D.G.
PERMAN, V.
NEOPLASMS OF THE CANINE AND FELINE URINARY BLADDER: CLINICAL FINDINGS, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT.
J.A.V.M.A. 152:247-259,1968.

01042

THOONEN, J.E.
HOORENS, J.
CARCINOMA IN THE BLADDER OF A CAT.
TIJDSCHR.DIERGENEESK. 29:147,1960.

01043

BROWN, A.M.
THE DEPRESSOR REFLEX ARISING FROM THE MAIN LEFT CORONARY ARTERY OF THE CAT.
J.PHYSIOL. 184:825-836,1966.
STIMULATION OF THE PREGANGLIONIC B FIBRES THAT RUN

WITHOUT SYNAPSE THROUGH THE STELLATE ALSO HAD NO MEASURABLE EFFECT ON CORONARY RESISTANCE. STIMULATION OF THE POST-GANGLIONIC SC FIBRES OF THE CARDIAC SYMPATHETIC NERVES CAUSED CORONARY VASODILATION WHICH OCCURRED EARLIER THAN, AND WAS INITIALLY INDEPENDENT OF, THE DECREASE IN CORONARY SINUS OXYGEN SATURATION. THE INJECTION OF NORADRENALIN INTO THE PERFUSION SYSTEM HAD THE SAME EFFECT AS STIMULATION OF THE SC FIBRES. IN THE K+-ARRESTED HEART, BOTH NORADRENALINE AND STIMULATION OF THE POST-GANGLIONIC NERVES ELICITED CORONARY VASODILATION WITHOUT CHANGING THE OXYGEN SATURATION OF CORONARY SINUS BLOOD.
THE INTRACORONARY INJECTION OF ACETYLCHOLINE CAUSED CORONARY VASODILATION FOLLOWED BY AN INCREASE OF CORONARY SINUS OXYGEN SATURATION. VAGAL STIMULATION CAUSED BRADYCARDIA AND A FALL IN CORONARY RESISTANCE. PROPRANOL BLOCKED CORONARY VASODILATION ELICITED BY SYMPATHETIC STIMULATION OR NORADRENALINE WITHOUT AFFECTING THE VASODILATION DUE TO MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA OR ACETYLCHOLINE. ATROPINE BLOCKED CORONARY VASODILATION EVOKED BY ACETYLCHOLINE WITHOUT AFFECTING THAT DUE TO ISCHEMIA OR NORADRENALINE. THEREFORE, SMOOTH MUSCLE OF THE CORONARY ARTERIES HAS AT LEAST 3 DIFFERENT RECEPTOR SITES FROM WHICH VASODILATION CAN BE ELICITED. HYPERTENSIN CAUSED CORONARY VASOCONSTRICTION. THE PRESENCE OF SYMPATHETIC CHOLINERGIC VASODILATOR FIBRES INNERVATING THE CORONARY ARTERIES COULD NOT BE DEMONSTRATED.

01044

ELIASSON, S.
FOLKOW, B.
LINDGREN, P.
UVNAS, B.
ACTIVATION OF SYMPATHETIC VASODILATOR NERVES TO THE SKELETAL MUSCLES IN THE CAT BY HYPOTHALAMIC STIMULATION.
ACTA SCAND. 27:333-351, 1951.

01045

BUSCH, F.C.
VANBERGEN, C.
CAT'S BLOOD: DIFFERENTIAL COUNTS OF LEUKOCYTES.
J.MED.RESEARCH 10:25?,190?.

01046

KLEINEBERGER, C.
DIE BLUT MORPHOLOGIE DER LABORATORIUMS TIERE.
LEIPZIG, 2ND EDIT., 1927.
THE AUTHOR REPORTED THE FRAGILITY OF ERYTHROCYTES OF SIX CATS WITH HEMOLYSIS BEGINNING IN A RANGE OF SODIUM CHLORIDE SOLUTION VARYING FROM 0.5?-0.67%. PLATELET VALUES ARE ALSO GIVEN.

01047

KLEINEBERGER, C.
CARL, W.
DIE BLUT MORPHOLOGIE DIE LABORATORIUMS TIERE.
LEIPZIG, 1912.

01048

SCHMAUCH, G.
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PLASTIC COLLARS IMPREGNATED WITH 7.0, 1.4, AND .93%
DICHLORVOS WERE UP TO 100% EFFECTIVE FOR

APPROXIMATELY 3, 2, AND 2 MONTHS, RESPECTIVELY, AGAINST ADULT CAT FLEAS, CTENOCEPHALIDES FELIS, ON CATS. THE FLEA REPRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL, AS SHOWN BY THE CAPACITY TO PRODUCE COCOONS, WAS REDUCED. SKIN IRRITATION OCCURRED IN 2 OF 15 CATS WEARING COLLARS.

01059

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01060

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VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY IN CATS WAS PRODUCED BY MAINTAINING THEM ON VIT. D DEFICIENT PURIFIED DIETS CONTAINING DIFFERENT CALCIUM:PHOSPHORUS RATIOS. RICKETS WAS PRODUCED AS SHOWN BY X-RAY EVIDENCE, HIGH SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE, AND LOW BONE ASH VALUES. MORE SEVERE RICKETS WAS PRODUCED BY A DIET CONTAINING 1% CALCIUM AND 1% PHOSPHORUS THAN BY ONE CONTAINING 2% CALCIUM AND 0.65 PERCENT PHOSPHORUS. THIS MAY BE THE RESULT OF WHAT APPEARED TO BE THE POORER GROWTH OF CATS FED THE 2:0.65 RATIO. A MARKED SPONTANEOUS IMPROVEMENT WAS OBSERVED IN THE CONDITION OF MOST OF THE CATS SURVIVING THE ACUTE RICKETS OF THE FIRST YEAR OF THE EXPERIMENT. THIS PROBABLY INDICATES A VERY LOW VIT. D REQUIREMENT FOR CATS 18 MONTHS OR OLDER.

01077

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01079

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IN VITAMIN B-6 DEFICIENT CATS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE
PRESENCE OF LARGE AMOUNTS OF KIDNEY AND URINARY
ENDOGENOUS OXALATE. THESE WORKERS FOUND THAT CATS FED
DIETS CONTAINING 2 MG OF PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE PER KG OF
DIET DID NOT DEVELOPE SIGNS OF PATHOLOGY ASSOCIATED WITH
VITAMIN B-6 DEFICIENCY. HOWEVER, SINCE LESS OXALATE WAS
EXCRETED BY CATS RECEIVING 4 MG OF PYRIDOXINE
HYDROCHLORIDE PER KG OF DIET THAN THOSE RECEIVING 2 MG, IT
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AVAILABLE DATA FOR ENDOGENOUS URINARY AND METABOLIC FECAL
LOSSES AND PROTEIN RETAINED IN THE BODY WITH AGE. HIS
DATA SUGGEST THAT THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF CATS FOR
PROTEIN VARY FROM 19G/KG BODY WEIGHT/DAY, DURING THE FIRST
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WHICH SUPPLIED 29% OF CALORIES AS PROTEIN, THE PROTEIN
INTAKES WERE ABOUT TWICE THE ESTIMATED PROTEIN REQUIRED,
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CALCIUM AND IODINE DEFICIENCY IN MEAT-FED CATS WITH REFERENCE TO OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA.
BRIT.SMALL ANIM.VET.ASSOC., CONGRESS PROCEED.:84-89, 1959.

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RECENT FINDINGS IN CAT DISEASE.
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DISEASE CONDITIONS PROMINENT IN CATS.
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HOLZWORTH, J.
THORACIC DISORDERS IN THE CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 133:124-130,1958.
THE AUTHOR MENTIONS A NUMBER OF ORGANISMS AS BEING FOUND IN PYOTHORAX IN THE CAT, INCLUDING COLIFORMS, STREPTOCOCCI, STAPHYLOCOCCI, AND IN SOME CASES SPIROCHETES AND AN ORGANISM OF THE "TRENCH-MOUTH" TYPE.

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HOLZWORTH, J.
ANEMIA IN THE CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 128:471-488,1956.

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HOLZWORTH, J.
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HOLZWORTH, J.
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PANCREATIC INSUFFICIENCY AND DIABETES MELLITUS IN A CAT.
CORNELL VET. 43:502-512,1953.

01486
HOLZWORTH, J.
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WIND, A.
AORTIC THROMBOSIS WITH POSTERIOR PARALYSIS IN THE CAT.
CORNELL VET. 45:468-487,1955.
DESCRIPTION OF A SERIES OF FELINE CASES OF AORTIC THROMBOSIS. IT IS ASSOCIATED WITH THROMBUS FORMATION IN THE HEART RESULTING FROM DISORDERS INCLUDING SIMPLE DILATION, ENDOCARDITIS AND MYOCARDITIS. HYDROTHORAX IS A

PROMINENT FEATURE IN SOME, BUT NOT ALL, CASES OF THROMBOSIS. THE PREDOMINANT SITE OF FLUID ACCUMULATION IN THE CAT WITH VENOUS CONGESTION IS THE THORACIC CAVITY.

01487
KING, A.S.
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PROTRUSION OF THE INTERVERTEBRAL DISC IN THE CAT.
VET.REC. 70:509,1958.

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SMITH, R.N.
DISC PROTRUSIONS IN THE CAT: DISTRIBUTION OF DORSAL PROTRUSIONS ALONG THE VERTEBRAL COLUMN.
VET.REC. 72:335-337,1960.

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DISC PROTRUSION IN THE CAT: AGE INCIDENCE OF DORSAL PROTRUSIONS.
VET.REC. 72:381-383,1960.

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BIBLIOG.GENETICA 18:273-362,1959.

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2ND ED., NORTH AMERICAN VETERINARIAN, 1950.

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MOD.VET.PRACT. 39:22-27,32,1958.

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THE PRENATAL GROWTH OF THE CAT.
III. THE GROWTH IN LENGTH OF THE TWO EXTREMITIES AND OF THEIR PARTS.
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A NEW BLOOD PARASITE OF BRITISH CATS.
VET.REC. 71:405-408,1959.

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GROWTH RATE, FOOD AND CALORIE CONSUMPTION OF

LABORATORY CATS.
PROCANIM.CARE PANEL 12:271,1962.
DIET WAS COMMERICAL CANNED FEED.

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CORRELATION BETWEEN WHITE COAT COLOR, BLUE EYES, AND DEAFNESS IN CATS.
J.GENETICS 27:416,1933.

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DEAFNESS AND BLUE EYES IN CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 154:1245, 1969.

01501

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THE MALE TORTOISE SHELL CAT.
J.GENETICS 12:209-216,1922.

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KING, A.S.
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DISC PROTRUSION IN THE CAT: VENTRAL PROTRUSION AND RADIAL SPLITS.
RES.IN VET.SCI. 1:301-307,1960.

01503

ABDERHALDEN, E.
DIE BEZIEHUNG DER WACHSTUMSGESCHWINDIGKEIT DES SAUGLINGS ZUR ZUSAMMENSETZUNG DER MILCH BEIM KANINCHEN, BEI DER KATZE UND BEIM HUNDE.
ZEITSCHR.PHYSIOL.CHEM. 26:487,1899.

01504

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WACHSTUMVERSUCHE AN KATZEN.
ZEITSCHR.BIOL. 85:248,1926.

01505

MACKAY, H.M.M.
EFFECT ON KITTENS OF A DIET DEFICIENT IN ANIMAL FAT.
BIOCEM.J. 15:19,1921.

01506

THOMAS, K.
UBER DIE ZUSAMMENSETZUNG VON HUNDE UND KATZE WAHREND DER ERSTEN VERDOPPELUNGSPERIODEN DES GEBURTSGEWICHTES.
ARCH.ANAT.PHYSIOL. PAGE 9,1911.

01507

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NUTRITIONAL STUDIES ON THE CAT.
FEDER.PROC. 7:1349.

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VERGE, J.
LES ULTRAVIRUS DES MALADIES ANIMALES.
LIBRAIRE MALOINE, P.913,1943.

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WILLS, J.H.
ELECTROLYTE CHANGES IN SUBMAXILLARY GLANDS DURING STIMULATION.

AMER.J.PHYSIOL. 135:164-174,1941.
THE SUBMAXILLARY GLANDS OF BOTH DOG AND CAT LOSE CONSIDERABLE AMOUNTS OF POTASSIUM WHEN STIMULATED BY PILOCARPINE. THE LOSSES ARE SMALL WHEN STIMULATED FOR 35 MINUTES THROUGH THE CHORDA TYMPANI.

01516

DINGWALL, J.S.
SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF ABDOMINAL TRAUMA.
J.A.V.M.A. 159(11):1406-1413,1971.
A REVIEW, WITH SOME INNOVATIVE TECHNIQUES, OF THE SURGICAL DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF TRAUMA IN THE DOG AND CAT.

01517

VON BUNGE, G.
(TEXTBOOK OF PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY).
4TH EDITION, 1898.
ANALYSIS OF CAT MILK IS (IN %): PROTEIN=7.0, ASH=1.0. THE TIME FOR THE DOUBLING OF WEIGHT FOR KITTENS IS GIVEN AS 9.5 DAYS.

01519

BILTZ, R.M.
PELLEGRINO, E.D.
THE CHEMICAL ANATOMY OF BONE. I. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BONE COMPOSITION IN SIXTEEN VERTEBRATES.
J.BONE AND JOINT SURG. 51-A(3):456-466,1969.
NORMAL VARIATIONS IN THE ELEMENTARY COMPOSITION OF CORTICAL BONE FROM 16 DIFFERENT ADULT VERTEBRATES WERE STUDIED. VARIATIONS IN THE MINERAL (ASH) AND WATER CONTENT OF BONE EXHIBITED WHAT COULD BE A NECESSARY EXPERIMENTAL DATA IN ALL AREAS OF MINERAL METABOLISM. RECIPROCAL RELATIONSHIP. THE MINERAL COMPONENTS, CALCIUM, PHOSPHORUS AND MAGNESIUM WERE POSITIVELY CORRELATED WITH HEXOSAMINE (GROUND SUBSTANCE) & NEGATIVELY CORRELATED WITH OH-PROLINE (COLLAGEN). ALTHOUGH POSITIVELY CORRELATED, THE VARIATIONS IN TOTAL CO2, SODIUM AND CITRIC ACID WERE MUCH LESS SPECIFIC. ALL SPECIMENS EXHIBITED A CA/P MOLAR RATIO OF 1.67 OR LARGER DEPENDING ON THE AMOUNT OF CACO3 PRESENT. THESE DIFFERENCES IN BONE COMPOSITION UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE PHYSIOLOGIC SIGNIFICANCE & THEIR FURTHER ELUCIDATION IS NECESSARY FOR THE VALID INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON THE ONE CAT INCLUDED IN THE TABLES ARE:
1. SPECIFIC GRAVITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR BONE COMPONENTS IN HYDRATED BONE (VOLUME %): SPECIFIC GRAVITY=2.05, WATER=23.6, MINERAL (ASH)=42.2, AND ORGANIC CO2 = 40.5.
2. DRY BONE ASSAY IN MG/GRAM: FOR MINERAL FRACTIONS: ASH=691.0, CA=265.0, P=123.5, MG=3.8, AND NA=6.2; OR ORGANIC+CO2 FRACTIONS: CO2=29.0, OH-PROLINE=29.0, HEXOSAMINE=1.2, CITRATE=12.2, AND LACTATE = 0.3.
3. COMPOSITION OF ASH: CA=38.50 MILLIGRAMS/100 MILLIGRAMS OF ASH, PO4=54.76 MILLIGRAMS/100 MILLIGRAMS OF ASH, CO3=5.72 MILLIGRAMS/100 MILLIGRAMS OF ASH, CA=19.25 MILLIEQUIVALENTS/GRAM OF ASH, PO4=17.25 MILLIEQUIVALENTS/GRAM OF ASH, CO3 = 1.90 MILLIEQUIVALENTS/GRAM OF ASH; RELATIVE MOLAR CONCENTRATIONS

OF CA = 10.14, PO4 = 5.00, AND CO3 = 0.33; CA/P MOLAR RATIO = 1.67; 98.9 MILLIGRAMS CARBONATE APATITE TO 100 MG ASH, AND 0.0 MILLIGRAMS CALCIUM CARBONATE TO 100 MG ASH.

01522

SZAPUNTEWICZ, M.
BAILEY, E.M.
WIERSIG, D.O.
TREATMENT OF SOME COMMON POISONINGS IN ANIMALS.
VET.MED/SMALL ANIM.CLIN. 66(12):1197-1201,1971.
A SHORT, BUT DETAILED REVIEW OF POISONING THERAPY IN LARGE AND SMALL ANIMALS. TABLES OF AGENT, THE ANTIDOTES AND THE DOSE OF ANTIDOTES ARE ESPECIALLY HELPFUL.

01522

IKEDE, B.O.
LOSOS, G.J.
ISOUN, T.T.
PLATYNOSOMUM CONCINNUM INFECTION IN CATS IN NIGERIA.
VET.REC. 89:635-638,1971.
PLATYNOSOMUM CONCINNUM (P.FASTOSUM) INFECTION IS RECORDED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CATS RESIDENT IN NIGERIA. THE HISTORY AND CLINICAL SIGNS AND THE GROSS AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL LESIONS IN 5 NATURALLY OCCURRING INFECTIONS ARE DESCRIBED. WHEREAS MILD INFECTIONS PRODUCED NO CLINICAL SIGNS, HEAVY INFECTIONS WERE FATAL IN AT LEAST 2 CASES, THE MAIN LESIONS BEING A CHRONIC CHOLANGITIS AND CHOLANGIECTASIS.

01524

LAEM, C.
WALKER, T.E.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
VET.REC. 75:45,1963.
EIGHT OF 16 CATS NATURALLY INFECTED WITH PLATYNOSOMUM CONCINNUM SHOWED SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE. THE AUTHORS REGARD "LIZARD POISONING" AS THE MOST IMPORTANT CAT DISEASE IN THE BAHAMAS.

01525

PASS, M.A.
SURGICAL REPAIR OF ESOPHAGEAL DEFECTS.
J.A.V.M.A. 159(11):1453-1456,1971.
THE 2 MOST FREQUENTLY USED SUTURE PATTERNS FOR THE ESOPHAGUS ARE THE 2-LAYERED INVERTING TECHNIQUE AND THE EVERTING TECHNIQUE UTILIZING HORIZONTAL MATTRESS SUTURES THROUGH THE ENTIRE ESOPHAGEAL WALL. PROMPT SURGICAL INTERVENTION IS THE BEST TREATMENT FOR LARGE ESOPHAGEAL PERFORATIONS. THE TREATMENT CONSISTS OF CLOSURE OF THE ESOPHAGEAL DEFECT, DRAINAGE OF THE SURROUNDING TISSUES, AND ADMINISTRATION OF ANTIBIOTICS. ESOPHAGEAL ACHALASIA CAN BE TREATED BEST BY DOUBLE OR SINGLE ESOPHAGOMYOTOMY, WHICH CAN BE PERFORMED THROUGH A THORACIC OR AN ABDOMINAL INCISION. RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ESOPHAGEAL HIATUS MAY BE NECESSARY TO PREVENT HIATAL HERNIA AND REFLUX ESOPHAGITIS IN SOME CASES. SUTURING OF THE MUSCULAR COAT OF THE ESOPHAGUS TO THE ESOPHAGEAL HIATUS WILL ALSO PREVENT HIATAL HERNIA. RESECTION OF THE ESOPHAGEAL DILATATION MAY BE USEFUL AS AN ADJUNCT TO ESOPHAGOMYOTOMY IN THE TREATMENT OF ESOPHAGEAL ACHALASIA.

ARTICLES

01530

SPECTOR, W.S.
HANDBOOK OF TOXICOLOGY, VOLUME 1,
SAUNDERS, PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1956.
THE TOXICITY OF VARIOUS CHEMICALS IN THE CAT
IS GIVEN. UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN, THE RESULTS
ARE THE LD50, THE VALUE IS MG/KG, AND THE ROUTE
IS IV.
ALPHA-ACETYL-DIGITOXIN, 0.3;
AMBOSIDE, 827;
16-ANHYDROGIGITALINUM VERUM MONOACETATE, 6;
5-ANHYDROPERIPLOGENONE, 1;
ANISYLYDIENE-STROPHANTHIDIN, 1.9;
BUVOGENIN-E, 0.20;
BUVOSIDE-D, 0.11;
BUFAGENINE, 0.22;
BUFOTOXIN, 0.27;
CALOTROPIN, 0.12, ORAL;
CAUDOSIDE, 0.3;
CONOGPHEN SODIUM, LDCA, 977, ORAL;
CONVALLOTOXOL, 0.0869;
CORCHOROSIDE-A, 0.0758;
CORCHOROSIDE-B, 0.1413;
DIGORIN, 0.43;
DIGOXIGENIN, LDCA, 0.70;
DIGOXIN, LDCA, 0.38, ORAL;
DIGOXOSIDE, 0.58;
HELEBORDEIN, LDCA, 1.9;
HYDROXYACETATE, LDCA, 500, ORAL;
LEPTOSIDE, 1.3;
MANSONIN, 0.15;
MELLOSIDE, 1.7;
MYRISTICIN, LDCA, 570, ORAL;
ODOROBIOSIDE-G MONOACETATE, 0.67;
ODOROBIOSIDE-K, 2.3;
ODOROBIOSIDE-B, 0.59;
ODOROSIDE-H MONOACETATE, 0.27;
ODOROSIDE-K, 4.7;
ODOROTRIOSIDE-G MONOACETATE, 0.62;
RESIBUFOGENIN, 5;
SARMENTOSIDE-A3, 0.083;
SARMENTOSIDE-A MONOACETATE, 3.6;
SARMENTOSIDE-A, 0.10;
SARMENTOSIDE, 0.48;
SARNOVIDE, 0.15;
SCILLARENIN, 0.16, SC;
TRIMETHYLSTIBINE, LDCA, 1370, SC;
TRINITROTOLUENE, LDCA, 480, ORAL;
URECHITOXIN, 0.3558;
VENENIFERIN, 0.37.

01531

STECKER, P.G.
THE MERCK INDEX, AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.
MERCK AND CO., RAHWAY, NJ, 8TH EDITION, 1968.
VARIOUS ORGANIC CHEMICALS ARE GIVEN, AND THEIR TOXICITY IN
THE CAT (IN MG/KG) ARE AS FOLLOWS. CHEIRANTHIN: LDCA =

0.044, IV: CICUTOXIN: LDCA = 7, ORAL; CYMARIN:
LD50 = 0.075, IV: P-DINITROBENZENE: LDCA = 29, ORAL;
ISONIAZID: LD50 = 550, ORAL; METHYL-THIOCYANATE: LDCA =
8.5, ORAL; PYRROLINE: LDCA = 300, SC: STROPHANTHIDIN:
LDCA = 0.28, IV: TRIBROMOETHANOL: LDCA = 150, ORAL.

01532
UNKNOWN.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
J. INDUST. HYG. TOXIC. 30:53, 1948.
ORAL LDCA OF N-BUTYLCARBITOL THIOCYANATE FOR THE CAT IS
100 MG/KG.

01533
UNKNOWN.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
J. INDUST. HYG. TOXIC. 18:310, 1936.
ORAL LDCA OF N-BUTYL THIOCYANATE FOR THE CAT IS 131 MG/KG.
DEVIATIONS OR RANGES.

01534
UNKNOWN.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
J. INDUST. HYG. TOXIC. 31:62, 1949.
ORAL LD50 OF ISOPROPENYL ACETATE IN THE CAT IS 3000 MG/KG.

01535
UNKNOWN.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
ARCH. F. EXPER. PATH. U. PHARMACOL. 185:328, 1937.
THE IV LDCA IN THE CAT, FOR N-BUTYL-K-STROPHANTHIN IS
0.35 MG/KG, AND FOR ETHOXYACETYL-K-STROPHANTHIN IS 0.55
MG/KG.

01536
UNKNOWN.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
ARCH.F.EXPER.PATHOL.U.PHARMACOL. 120:189,1927.
THE INTRAVENOUS LDCA OF EPHEDRINE IN THE CAT IS
ARCH. F. EXPER. PATH. U. PHARMACOL. 120:189, 1927.
THE INTRAVENOUS LDCA FOR EPHEDRINE IN THE CAT IS 60 MG/KG.
60 MG/KG.

01537
UNKNOWN.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
ARCH.F.EXPER.PATHOL.U.PHARMACOL. 53:313,1905.
THE INTRAVENOUS LDCA OF PHYSOSTIGMINE IN THE CAT IS
.ARCH. F. EXPER. PATH. U. PHARMACOL. 53:313, 1905.
THE INTRAVENOUS LDCA FOR PHYSOSTIGMINE IN THE CAT IS
0.25 MG/KG.
0.25 MG/KG.

01538
UNKNOWN.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
ARCH. INDUST. HYG. OCCUP. MED. 7:310, 1953.
THE IV LDCA OF BUTYL-K-STROPHANTHIN(ISO-) IN THE CAT
IS 0.43 MG/KG..

01539
UNKNOWN.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
J. PHARM. EXPTL. THERAP. 111:365, 1954.

THE IV LD50, IN THE CAT, FOR DESACETYL-TANGKININ IS 0.23 MG/KG, DIVAPICOSIDE IS 0.165 MG/KG, PAULIOSIDE IS 0.71 MG/KG, TANGHINEFERIN IS 0.9 MG/KG, TANGHINIGENIN IS 1.0 MG/KG, TANGHININ IS 0.4 MG/KG, XASMALORIN IS 0.45 MG/KG, DESGLUCO-CHEIROSIDE-A IS 1.3 MG/KG, AND DESGLUCO-HELLIBROL IS 0.09 MG/KG.

01540

UNKNOWN.
PESTICIDES CHEMICALS OFFICIAL COMPENDIUM.
ASSOC. AMER. PESTICIDES CONTROL OFFICIALS, INC., TOPEKA, KANSAS, P.423, 1966.
THE ORAL LDLO OF 2-DIPHENYLACETYL-1,3-INDANDIONE FOR THE CAT IS 15 MG/KG.

01541

UNKNOWN.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
J. PHARM. EXPTL. THERAP. 88:260, 1946.
THE ORAL LD50 OF PERNOSTON IN THE CAT IS 135 MG/KG.

01542

UNKNOWN.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
J. PHARM. EXPTL. THERAP. 128:7, 1960.
THE IV OR SC LDLO OF PHENIPRAZINE IN THE CAT IS 50 MG/KG.

01543

PATTY, F.A.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND TOXICOLOGY.
INTERSCIENCE, NY, 2ND EDITION, 1963.
THE SC LD50, IN THE CAT, OF PHENYL PHOSPHATE TRIHYDRATE = 100 MG/KG, AND OF PHOSPHOROUS ACID, TRI-O-CRESYL ESTER = 100 MG/KG.

01544

UNKNOWN.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
NATIONAL DEFENSE RES. COMM., OFF. SCI. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, P.119, 1943.
THE IV LD50 OF SULFIDE-BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)SULFARSPHENAMINE FOR THE CAT IS 50 MG/KG.

01545

SVESNIKOVA, N.M.
NEMATODNYE BOLEZ. SEL'SKOKHOZ RAST, ITOGI USSR.
SOVESHCH FITA-NEMATODEN, 6TH EDIT., MOSCOW, USSR, KOLOS.
THE ORAL LD50 OF THIAZONE FOR THE CAT IS 79 MG/KG.

01546

UNKNOWN.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
J. PHARM. EXPTL. THERAP. 73:312, 1941.
FOR THE CAT, THE MG/KG ORAL DOSE, LD50 FOR N,N-DIETHYL-5-METHYL-1-PHENYL IS 500, FOR 1,2,3-TRIAZOLE-4-CARBOXYLIC ACID,5-METHYL-1-PHENYL SODIUM SALT IS 1000; AND THE LDLO FOR 1,2,3-TRIAZOLE-N,N-DIISOBUTYL-5-METHYL-1-PHENYL IS 200, FOR 1,2,3-TRIAZOLE-N,N-5-TRIMETHYL-1-PHENYL IS 500.

01547

WILSON, V.J.

BURGESS, P.R.
DISINHIBITION IN THE CAT SPINAL CORD.
J.NEUROPHYSIOL. 25:392-404,1962.

01550

WILKINSON, G.T.
CHRONIC PAPILLOMATOUS OESOPHAGITIS IN A YOUNG CAT.
VET.REC. 87:355-356,1970.
THE OCCURRENCE OF MULTIPLE PAPILLOMATOUS CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY LESIONS IN THE INTRATHORACIC PORTION OF A ONE YEAR OLD NEUTERED FEMALE SHORT-HAIRED TABBY CAT IS RECORDED. THE CLINICAL SIGNS APPEARED TO BE ASSOCIATED MORE WITH THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM THAN WITH THE ALIMENTARY TRACT.

01551

UZZELL, B.P.
SHEER, D.E.
DECREASES IN 40-HZ EEG ACTIVITY IN THE OLFACTORY BULB FOLLOWING GAMMA-IRRADIATION OF THE CAT.
RAD.RES. 45:343-352,1971.
THE 40-HZ EEG ACTIVITY OF THE OLFACTORY BULB DURING 3, 24, AND 48 HOURS, AND 7-8 DAYS FOLLOWING ACUTE GAMMA IRRADIATION WERE INVESTIGATED WITH THREE TOTAL-DOSE GROUPS OF MATURE MALE MONGREL CATS THAT RECEIVED EITHER SHAM, 500-R WHOLE BODY (WB), OR 2000-3000-R HEAD ONLY (HO) IRRADIATION. EEG RECORDINGS OF THE OLFACTORY BULB WERE TAKEN FROM ALERT, UNRESTRAINED ANIMALS AND SUBJECTED TO SPECTRUM ANALYSIS. TWO ANIMALS THAT RECEIVED 800- AND 1000-R TOTAL-DOSES SHOWED NO CHANGES IN THE ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF THE OLFACTORY BULB FOLLOWING IRRADIATION. A 40-HZ LOSS OBSERVED IN THE OLFACTORY BULB RECORDING DURING 3- AND 24-HOUR PERIODS FOLLOWING IRRADIATION WAS TRANSITORY IN THE 2000-3000 R HO GROUP; WHEREAS, THE SAME LOSS OBSERVED IN THE 500-R WB GROUP DURING THE 7-DAY POSTIRRADIATION PERIOD WAS NOT TRANSITORY. SEROTONIN (5-HT) CONTENT OF OLFACTORY TISSUE TENDED TO INCREASE AND NOREPINEPHRINE (NE) CONTENT TENDED TO DECREASE SLIGHTLY IN THE 2000-3000-R HO GROUP DURING THE 3-HOUR POSTIRRADIATION PERIOD. THE 40-HZ LOSS IN THE HO GROUP WAS RELATED TO AN IMBALANCE IN NE AND 5-HT CONTENT AND TO THE ACTIONS OF ELEVATED 5-HT ON INHIBITORY SYNAPSES IN THE OLFACTORY BULB.

01552

TURNER, W.T.
USE OF MEGESTEROL ACETATE IN THE TREATMENT OF MILIARY ECZEMA IN THE CAT.
VET.REC. 88:315-316,1971.
EXCELLENT RESULTS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED USING MEGESTEROL ACETATE ON APPROXIMATELY 50 CATS WITH MILIARY ECZEMA. THE ONLY RECURRING SIDE EFFECT NOTICED WAS AN INCREASE IN APPETITE.

01553

PENNY, R.H.C.
CARLISLE, C.H.
DAVIDSON, H.A.
THE BLOOD AND MARROW PICTURE OF THE CAT.
BR.VET.J. 126:459-464,1970.

THIS PAPER DESCRIBES THE HAEMATOLOGICAL FINDINGS ON A SERIES OF MALE AND FEMALE CATS. FOR THE RED AND WHITE CELL SERIES 128 AND 199 SAMPLES WERE USED RESPECTIVELY. ALSO RECORDED IS THE MYELOGRAM FOR A SERIES OF SIXTY BIOPSY SAMPLES OF BONE MARROW TAKEN FROM THE ILIAC CREST. RESULTS ARE PRESENTED AS MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS OR RANGES. VALUES (MEAN, +/- 1 S.D.) FOR THE HEMOGRAM OF THE NORMAL CAT ARE (128 SAMPLES FOR RED CELLS, 199 SAMPLES FOR WHITE CELLS):
PVC (%) 36.15, 4.94;
RBC (10 TO THE 6TH POWER/CMM) 6.458 0.87;
HB (G/100 ML) 12.48, 1.72;
MCV (CUBIC MICRONS) 56.16, 6.22;
MCHC (%) 34.57, 3.26;
RETICULOCYTES (%) 0.05, 0.09;
HOWELL-JOLLY BODIES (%) 0.13, 0.28;
HEINZ-LIKE BODIES (%) 0.06, 0.24;
WBC (1000/CMM) 13.86, 5.18;
BAND NEUTROPHILS (%) 0.98, 0.84;
LOBULATED NEUTROPHILS (%) 60.6, 14.75;
TOTAL NEUTROPHILS (%) 61.14, 15.38;
LARGE LYMPHOCYTES (%) 11.57, 10.84;
SMALL LYMPHOCYTES (%) 16.05, 13.14;
TOTAL LYMPHOCYTES (%) 28.40, 12.24;
MONOCYTES (%) 1.87, 1.78;
EOSINOPHILS (%) 8.92, 2.41;
BASOPHILS (%) 0.03, 0.11;
BAND NEUTROPHILS/CMM 121, 157;
LOBULATED NEUTROPHILS/CMM 8625, 4484;
TOTAL NEUTROPHILS/CMM 8805, 4533;
LARGE LYMPHOCYTES/CMM 1516, 1426;
SMALL LYMPHOCYTES/CMM 2218, 2184;
TOTAL LYMPHOCYTES/CMM 3716, 2102;
MONOCYTES/CMM 236, 215;
EOSINOPHILS/CMM 1151, 976;
BASOPHILS/CMM 2, 109
VALUES (MEAN, RANGE OR +/- 1 S.D.) FOR THE MYELOGRAM OF THE NORMAL CAT (1000 DIFFERENTIATED CELLS) FROM 60 CATS ARE (VALUES ARE IN PER CENT EXCEPT FOR M/E AND I/M RATIOS):
MYELOBLAST 1.74, 0.6-4.6;
PRO-MYELOCYTE 0.98, 0.0-2.2;
NEUTROPHIL MYELOCYTE 9.76, 4.2-15.6;
NEUTROPHIL METAMYELOCYTE JUVENILE 7.32, 3.0-14.6;
NEUTROPHIL METAMYELOCYTE BAND 25.80, 18.6-40.0;
NEUTROPHIL POLYMORPH 9.24, 2.0-22.3;
EOSINOPHIL MYELOCYTE 1.47, 0.3-5.7;
EOSINOPHIL METAMYELOCYTE 1.52, 0.2-4.0;
EOSINOPHIL 0.81, 0.0-2.8;
BASOPHIL 0.002, 0.0-0.1;
TOTAL MYELOID 58.13, +/- 6.95;
PRO-ERYTHROBLAST 1.71, 0.2-3.6;
EARLY NORMOBLAST 3.83, 1.5-7.4;
INTERMEDIATE NORMOBLAST 8.67, 3.3-16.0;
LATE NORMOBLAST 11.68, 6.4-19.0;
TOTAL ERYTHROID 25.88, +/- 6.51;
PLASMA CELL 1.61, 0.2-4.6;

RETICULUM CELL 0.17, 0.0-0.6;
LYMPHOCYTE 7.63, +/- 3.7;
OTHER CELLS 1.62, 0.2-5.9;
DAMAGED CELLS OR UNDIFFERENTIATED 4.60, +/- 2.43;
M/E RATIO 2.47, +/- 0.91;
I/M RATIO 0.32, +/- 0.11;
MITOSIS (%) 0.61, +/- 0.16;
VACUOLATED MYELOID (%) 0.21, +/- 0.29.

01554
SCHRYVER, H.F.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
AM.J.VET.RES. 24:1012.
NORMAL BLOOD VALUES EXTRACTED FROM ARTICLE BY PENNY ET AL. ACCESSION NUMBER 01553. ALSO REPORTS PERCENTAGE MITOSIS IN FEMORAL MARROW FROM 10 CATS IS 0.61 +/- 0.16.

01555
WORK, K.
THE INCIDENCE OF TOXOPLASMA ANTIBODIES AMONG DOGS AND CATS IN DENMARK.
ACTA PATH.MICROBIOL.SCAND. 75:447-456,1969.
THE PREVALENCE OF TOXOPLASMA ANTIBODY IS REPORTED TO BE 62% IN CATS AND 42% IN DOGS.

01556
PARMLEY, W.W.
RABINOWITZ, B.
CHUCK, L.
BONOPRIS, G.
KATZ, J.P.
COMPARATIVE EFFECTS OF SOLATOL AND PROPRANOL ON CONTRACTILITY OF PAPILLARY MUSCLES AND ADENYL CYCLASE ACTIVITY OF MYOCARDIAL EXTRACTS OF CAT.
J. CLIN. PHARMACOL. 12(4):127-135, 1972.
THE EFFECTS OF SOLATOL AND PROPRANOL ON THE CONTRACTILE ACTIVITY OF ISOLATED CAT PAPILLARY MUSCLES WERE DETERMINED. SOLATOL PRODUCED A 13% INCREASE IN FORCE DEVELOPMENT AT DOSE LEVELS OF 10(TO THE MINUS THIRD) AND 10(TO THE MINUS FOURTH) M, WHILE PROPRANOL HAD ONLY NEGATIVE INOTROPIC EFFECTS AT DOSE LEVELS GREATER THE 10 (TO THE MINUS SIXTH) M. THE POSITIVE INOTROPIC EFFECTS OF SOLATOL WERE MAINTAINED DESPITE CATECHOLAMINE DEPLETION BY PRETREATMENT OF CATS WITH RESERPINE. COMPARATIVE BETA-BLOCKADE STUDIES WITH ISOPROTERENOL REVEALED THAT PROPRANOL (PA-2 = 7.99) WAS ABOUT 200 TIMES MORE POTENT THAN SOLATOL (PA-2 = 5.66) AS A BETA-ADRENERGIC BLOCKER, AT EQUIMOLAR DOSES. PROPRANOL CAUSED A REDUCTION IN ADENYL CYCLASE ACTIVITY OF MYOCARDIAL EXTRACTS OF THE CAT AT DOSE LEVELS GREATER THAN 10 (TO THE MINUS NINTH) M, WITH AN INCREASINGLY GREATER EFFECT ABOVE 10 (TO THE MINUS FOURTH) M. BY CONTRAST, SOLATOL PRODUCED A SMALL (9%) BUT SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ADENYL CYCLASE ACTIVITY AT 10 (TO THE MINUS FIFTH) M, AND DID NOT PRODUCE DEPRESSION UNTIL DOSES LARGER THAN 10 (TO THE MINUS FOURTH) M. ALTHOUGH THE ABILITY OF SOLATOL TO INCREASE FORCE AND ADENYL CYCLASE ACTIVITY SUGGESTS THAT IT HAS SYMPATHOMIMETIC EFFECTS, OTHER EVIDENCE CONTRADICTED THIS CONCLUSION. IRRESPECTIVE OF ITS PRECISE MECHANISM OF

ACTION. THE PRESENT STUDY SUGGESTS THAT SOLATOL MAY BE USEFUL AS A BETA-ADRENERGIC BLOCKING AGENT IN CLINICAL SITUATIONS WHERE LESS MYOCARDIAL DEPRESSION IS DESIRABLE.

01557

TIEFFENBACH, L.
ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF ESOPHAGEAL SMOOTH MUSCLE IN VAGOTOMIZED AND ANESTHETIZED CATS.
J. PHYSIOLOGIE 63(8):733-762, 1971.
A STUDY OF MATOR FUNCTION IN THE SMOOTH PORTION OF THE THORACIC ESOPHAGUS WAS CONDUCTED IN BILATERALLY VAGOTOMIZED AND ANESTHETIZED CATS BY RECORDING ELECTROMYOGRAPHIC ACTIVITY (E.M.G) FROM THE ESOPHAGEAL MUSCULATURE WITH THE AID OF EXTERNAL ELECTRODES PLACED ON THE SEROUS SURFACE. APART FROM THE PERSTALSIS, LOW AMPLITUDE E.M.G. ACTIVITIES WERE RECORDED. THESE BURSTS OF POTENTIAL ACCOMPANIED A SHORTENING OF THE ORGAN WITHOUT MODIFICATION OF THE INTRALUMINAR PRESSURE; THIS IS A PROOF FOR A CONTRACTION OF LONGITUDINAL MUSCLE FIBRES. MOREOVER, THE ACTIVITY WAS PROPAGATED EITHER IN THE ORAL-ABORAL DIRECTION, OR THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION. THE DIRECTION OF PROPAGATION CAN CHANGE ABRUPTLY DURING THE COURSE OF THE SAME EXPERIMENT. THIS TYPE OF MOTOR FUNCTION IS NO DOUBT COMPARABLE TO THE "PENDULAR" MOVEMENTS OF THE INTESTINE. DURING THE SO-CALLED "TERTIARY" PERISTALSIS, WHICH IS INDUCED BY INFLATING A SMALL INTRA-ESOPHAGEAL BALLOON, ONE CAN RECORD AT EACH POINT THE LOW AMPLITUDE E.M.G. POTENTIALS WHICH CORRESPOND TO THE ACTIVATION OF THE LONGITUDINAL MUSCULATURE AND THEN, LATER, HIGH AMPLITUDE POTENTIALS CORRESPONDING TO THE CONTRACTION OF THE CIRCULAR MUSCULATURE. THIS DOUBLE ACTIVITY PROPAGATES ITSELF IN THE ORAL-ABORAL DIRECTION. FROM A FUNCTIONAL POINT OF VIEW, WE HAVE SHOWN THAT: THE FORCE OF PERISTALTIC CONTRACTION, OR RATHER THE SIZE OF THE E.M.G. DISCHARGE, IS A FUNCTION, WITHIN CERTAIN LIMITS, OF THE SIZE OF THE TRANSPORTED BOLUS; THE DISTENSION OF AN ESOPHAGEAL SEGMENT WHICH INDUCES AN EXCITATION (I.E. CONTRACTION) AT THE SAME LEVEL PRODUCES AT THE SAME TIME AN INHIBITION OF ABORAL SEGMENTS. IT WOULD SEEM TO BE AN APPLICATION OF THE FAMOUS "LAW OF THE INTESTINE" OF BAYLISS AND STARLING TO THE ESOPHAGUS.

01561

BARRON, K.D.
CHIANG, T.Y.
DANIELS, A.C.
DOOLIN, P.F.
SUBCELLULAR ACCOMPANIMENTS OF AXON REACTION IN CERVICAL MOTONEURONS OF THE CAT.
PROGRESS IN NEUROPATHOLOGY P. 255-280, U.MI.
ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF AXON REACTION IN CERVICAL MOTONEURONS WAS CARRIED OUT IN CATS SURVIVING BRACHIAL PLEXECTOMY FOR 3, 7, 15, 21, 28, AND 60 DAYS. ALTERATION OF THE ER BEGAN IN THE REGION OF THE AXON HILLOCK AND WAS CHARACTERIZED BY AN EARLY (7 DAY) LOSS OF MEMBRANOUS COMPONENT. RIBOSOMES RETAINED A CLUSTERED ARRANGEMENT, AND AT LATER STAGES OF THE RESPONSE A PROLIFERATION OF CLOSELY-PACKED AGGREGATES OF ROSETTE

RIBOSOMES WAS APPARENT. PACKETS OF CLOSELY-SPACEC, SMOOTH CISTERNS CERIVEC FROM GRANULAR ER ANC RESEMBLING SUBSURFACE CISTERNS WERE PROMINENT IN CHROMATOLYTIC MOTONEURONS AS WERE AGGREGATES OF VESICULAR ANC VACUOLAR PROFILES WHICH CIC NOT HAVE CONTINUITY WITH ER OR GOLGI MEMBRANES. THE GOLGI APPARATUS CISPLAYEC PERIPHERAL DISPERSION (RETISPERSION) WITHOUT APPARENT ALTERATION IN ITS CONSTITUENT MEMBRANES. NEUCLEOLAR VACUOLOICS, VACUOLATEC DENSE BOSIEC, A PROMINENCE OF NEUROFILAMENTS ANC PLASMALEMMAL PROTRUSIONS WERE OTHER ACCOMPANIMENTS OF NEURONAL CHROMATOLYSIS. IN THE NEUROPIL WERE NOTEC INVASION BY CARK GLIA, NEUROFILAMENTCUS HYPERTROPHY OF AXONS, ANC ASTROCYTIC ANC ENCOTHELIAL HYPERTROPHY.

01570

BRUNCEN, M.N.
CLARK, J.J.
SUTTER, M.L.
A GENERAL METHOC FOR CETERMINING NORMAL RANGES APPLIEC TO BLOOD VALUES OF COGS.
AM. J. CLIN. PATH. 53:332-339,1970.
THIS COMMUNICATION CESCRIBES A METHOC FOR CETERMINING THE NORMAL (TOLERANCE) LIMITS OF A STABLE POPULATION WHICH MAKES NO ASSUMPTIONS AS TO THE FORM OF THE POPULATION CISTRIBUTION ANC IS APPLICABLE TO EITHER DISCRETE OR CONTINUOUS CATA. THIS METHOC, WHEN APPLIEC TO NORMAL COG BLOOC CETERMINATIONS, IS SHOWN TO BE CONSISTENT WITH THE CATA FOR ALL PARAMETERS AS OPPOSEC TO THE CLASSICAL METHOC WHICH ASSUMES A GAUSSIAN DISTRIBUTION. IN MANY CASES, SIMILARITIES EXIST IN THE ASCERTAINEC NORMAL RANGE BETWEEN THE TWO METHOCS, BUT TO CETERMINE WHETHER THE PREVALENT METHOC HAS LEC TO ERRONEOUS RESULTS WOULC NECESSITATE EXHAUSTIVE STATISTICAL TREATMENT. THIS METHOC IS USEFUL BECAUSE OF ITS GENERALITY ANC BECAUSE IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO FINC APPROPRIATE TRANSFORMATIONS OR CISTRIBUTION FUNCTIONS. ALTHOUGH THE GENERAL METHOC MAY NOT BE AS EFFICIENT WHEN THE POPULATION CISTRIBUTION IS KNOWN, IT IS FELT THAT IS SIMPLICITY OUTWEIGHS ANY CONSICERATIONS OF EFFICIENCY, ESPECIALLY IN CASES WHERE A LARGE SAMPLE IS AVAILABLE.

01571

HERRERA, L.
THE PRECISION OF PERCENTILES IN ESTABLISHING NORMAL LIMITS IN MECICINE.
J. LAB.CLIN.MEC. 52:34-42,1958.

01572

HOFFMAN, R.G.
STATISTICS IN THE PRACTICE OF MECICINE.
J.A.M.A. 185:864-873,1963.

01574

SANCER, C.H.
LANCGHAM, R.F.
MYELOLIPOMA OF THE SPLEEN IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 160(8):1101-1103,1972.
A REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGICAL PICTURE OF A MYELOLIPOMA IN A 16-YEAR OLC SPAYEC FEMALE.

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01575

GORLEY, I.M.
POPP, J.A.
PARK, R.C.
MYELOLIPOMAS OF THE LIVER IN A DOMESTIC CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 158:2053-2057,1971.

01576

HEICARY, H.
NEURON POPULATIONS IN THE CEREBELLUM OF THE CAT.
EXPERIENTIA 28:313-314,1972.
A RATIO OF 1 TO 325 PURKINJE TO GRANULAR CELLS IS ESTIMATED. OTHER CELL-TYPE RATIOS ARE GIVEN.

01577

LESBOUYRIES, ?
BERTHELON, ?
(SEX HORMONE THERAPY IN THE DOMESTIC CARNIVORES.)
BULL.ACAD.VET.FRANCE 10:126-130,1937.
A FRENCH-LANGUAGE REVIEW OF THE APPLICATION OF SEX HORMONES AND RELATED HORMONES TO THE THERAPY OF CLINICAL SITUATIONS IN THE DOG AND CAT. CONDITIONS DISCUSSED INCLUDES UTERINE INFECTIONS, OVULATION, AND PROSTATIC ENLARGEMENT.

01579

LEWIS, H.E.
THE FEEDING OF LABORATORY ANIMALS.
J.ANIM.TECHNICIANASSOC. 8:36-41,1957.
THIS IS A BRIEF GENERAL SURVEY OF THE MAIN ASPECTS OF THE FEEDING OF SUCH LABORATORY ANIMALS AS RATS AND MICE, CATS GUINEA PIGS, MONKEYS, PIGS AND DOGS. THE INFORMATION IS LARGELY BASED ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF A SYMPOSIUM HELD BY THE NUTRITION SOCIETY (1957).

01580

HINMAN, J.W.
DEVELOPING APPLICATIONS OF PROSTAGLANDINS IN OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY.
AM.J.OBSTET.GYNECOL. 113(1):130-138,1972.
A REVIEW OF THE MEDICAL USE OF PROSTAGLANDINS IN REPRODUCTIVE SITUATIONS. CONTAINS 69 CITATIONS.

01581

BENTLEY, M.A.W.
WATERLOW, J.
FELINE URINARY RETENTION, AN "EPIDEMIC".
VET.REC. 90(21):612,1972.
WE, TOO ARE HAVING AN "EPIDEMIC" OF FELINE URINARY RETENTION AND HAEMATURIA. FROM MARCH 1ST (WHEN IT BECAME OBVIOUS THAT SOMETHING UNUSUAL WAS HAPPENING) UNTIL APRIL 17TH WE HAVE SEEN SEVEN NEUTERED MALES WITH URINARY RETENTION AND FOUR NEUTERED FEMALES WITH HAEMATURIA. THE AGES VARY FROM TWO YEARS TO EIGHT YEARS AND THE GROUP INCLUDED ONE SIAMESE AND ONE ABYSSINIAN. THE ONLY APPARENT COMMON FACTOR INVOLVED WAS THE FEEDING OF DEHYDRATED FOODS OF ONE OR MORE VARIETIES TO 10 OF THESE ANIMALS. THE ONE CAT NOT TO HAVE EATEN ANY DEHYDRATED FOOD WAS PRESUMABLY OUR "NORM" FOR THE SEVEN-WEEK PERIOD, OR THE CASE WE COULD HAVE EXPECTED ANYWAY. WITHDRAWAL OF THE DEHYDRATED

FOODS AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF URINARY SEDATIVES AND ANTIBIOTICS, WITH OR WITHOUT STEROIDS, RELIEVED THE HAEMATURIA IN THE FEMALES, ALTHOUGH THE FREQUENCY AND STRESS REMAINED FOR SOME WEEKS. THE OBSTRUCTIVE SYMPTOMS IN THE MALE CATS WAS MORE PERSISTENT AND NECESSITATED PROLONGED TREATMENT, AND, IN ONE CAT, EUTHANASIA.

01582

GARRETT, J.R.
HOWARD, E.R.
EFFECTS OF RECTAL DISTENSION ON THE INTERNAL ANAL SPHINCTER OF CATS.
J.PHYSIOL 222:85-86P,1971.
THESE EXPERIMENTS SUGGEST THAT THE TONE OF THE INTERNAL ANAL SPHINCTER IS UNDER COMPLEX NEURAL CONTROL INVOLVING CHOLINERGIC AND ALPHA-ADRENERGIC MOTOR PATHWAYS AND BETA-ADRENERGIC AND NON-CHOLINERGIC NON-ADRENERGIC INHIBITORY PATHWAYS. REFLEX RESPONSES TO RECTAL DISTENSION ARE INFLUENCED BY ALL OF THESE MECHANISMS.

01583

CASSEDAY, J.H.
NEFF, W.D.
AUDITORY LOCALIZATION: THE ROLE OF THE TRAPEZOID BODY.
J.ACOUSTICAL SOC.AMER. 49(1):92,1971.
THE EFFECTS OF TRANSECTION OF THE TRAPEZOID BODY UPON THE CAT'S ABILITY TO LOCALIZE SOUNDS WERE INVESTIGATED. FOUR CATS WERE TRAINED TO LOCALIZE PULSES OF BROAD-BAND NOISE IN A FREE-FIELD SITUATION, AND THEIR THRESHOLDS FOR MINIMAL DETECTABLE ANGLE WERE DETERMINED. AFTER TRANSECTION OF THE TRAPEZOID BODY, EACH ANIMAL WAS TESTED FOR RETENTION OF THE LOCALIZATION HABIT. TWO CATS RETAINED THE LOCALIZATION HABIT AND SHOWED LITTLE OR NO LOSS IN THRESHOLD FOR LOCALIZATION; THE OTHER TWO FAILED TO RETAIN THE HABIT AND WERE UNABLE TO RELEARN TO LOCALIZE. OTHER AUDITORY TESTS ON THE LATTER TWO ANIMALS INDICATED THAT THEY COULD LEARN TO RESPOND TO A SOUND SIGNAL AND THAT THEY COULD LEARN TO DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN TONAL PATTERNS (HIGH-LOW-HIGH VERSUS LOW-HIGH-LOW). ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL RECORDS, OBTAINED FROM EACH CAT AFTER TESTING WAS COMPLETED, SHOWED THAT EVOKED POTENTIALS COULD BE OBTAINED FROM AUDITORY AREAS OF THE CEREBRAL CORTEX WHEN CLICK STIMULI WERE PRESENTED TO THE EAR. A COMPARISON OF THE ANATOMICAL EVIDENCE FOR ANIMALS THAT RETAINED THE LOCALIZATION HABIT AND THOSE THAT WERE UNABLE TO RELEARN SUGGESTS THAT THE ANTERODORSAL PORTION OF THE TRAPEZOID BODY MAY BE CRUCIAL FOR LOCALIZATION.

01584

DOLAN, T.R.
BREDBERG, G.
ADES, H.W.
NEFF, W.D.
THE BEHAVIORAL AND HISTOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF AUDITORY OVER-EXPOSURE ON THE CAT.
J.ACOUSTICAL SOC.AMER. 49(1):92,1971.
THE BEHAVIORAL AND HISTOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF OVERSTIMULATION ON THE AUDITORY SYSTEM OF THE CAT ARE

BEING EXAMINED. THUS FAR, THE EXPOSURE STIMULI CONSIDERED HAVE BEEN TONES BETWEEN 125 AND 4000 HZ AT SEVERAL STIMULUS INTENSITIES AND DURATION. STIMULATION LEVELS HAVE BEEN VARIED FROM 120 TO 160 DB SPL, AND DURATIONS BETWEEN 1 AND 4 H HAVE BEEN EXAMINED. ONE OF THE INITIAL RESULTS IS THAT THE AMOUNT AND LOCUS OF DAMAGE RESULTING FROM EXPOSURE AND THE ASSOCIATED EFFECTS ON AUDIBILITY ARE MOST DIFFICULT TO PREDICT AT LOW EXPOSURE FREQUENCIES. AT 125 HZ, FOR EXAMPLE, SEVEN ANIMALS HAVE BEEN EXPOSED FOR 4 H AT INTENSITIES BETWEEN 150 AND 160 DB SPL. THE EXPOSURE CAUSED EITHER NO APPARENT DAMAGE AND NO ASSOCIATED HEARING LOSS OR ALMOST TOTAL DAMAGE ALONG THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE COCHLEA AND NEARLY COMPLETE HEARING LOSS. THESE AND OTHER RESULTS FROM EXPOSURE FREQUENCIES OF 1, 2, AND 4 KHZ WILL BE DESCRIBED.

01585

PAULI, M.
CARPENTER, J.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
IOWA STATE UNIV. VET. 32(2):55-57,1970.
A REPORT OF HORNER'S SYNDROME IN THE CAT.

01585

MANDELKER, L.
PRACTICE POINTERS.
VET.MED./SMALL ANIM.CLIN. 67(7):718,1972.
TO REMOVE BLOOD STAINS FROM A DOG OR CAT AFTER SURGERY OR A BLOODY VENIPUNCTURE, WASH THE AREA WITH A SURGICAL SOAP.

01587

GLASOFER, S.
PRACTICE POINTERS.
VET.MED./SMALL ANIM.CLIN. 67(7):718,1972.
TRANQUILIZERS SOMETIMES MAKE EXCELLENT APPETITE STIMULANTS FOR HOMESICK DOGS AND CATS THAT WILL NOT EAT WHILE HOSPITALIZED OR BOARDED.

01588

JACKSON, W.
PRACTICE POINTERS.
VET.MED./SMALL ANIM.CLIN. 67(7):718,1972.
LARGE ULCERATED AND TRAUMATIZED AREA OF SKIN INFECTION SOMETIMES CLEAR UP MORE QUICKLY IF TREATED WITH HOME TENDERIZER CHEMICALS.

01589

VELL, J.M.
BIERI, J.G.
BREUER, L.H., JR.
GERSHOFF, S.N.
HOEKSTRA, W.G.
PORTMAN, O.W.
REID, M.E.
WARNER, R.G.
NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS OF LABORATORY ANIMALS.
NAT.ACA.SCI., NO.10, 2ND REV. EDIT., 1972.
THE CHAPTER ON THE CAT, BY S.N. GERSHOFF, COMPRISES A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE NUTRITION OF THE CAT. HE STATES THAT MANY OF THE COMMERCIAL DIETS ARE INADEQUATE.

ARTICLES

01591

BRAHAM, J.E.
VILLAREAL, A.
BRESSANI, R.
EFFECT OF LIME TREATMENT OF CORN ON THE AVAILABILITY OF NIACIN FOR CATS.
J.NUTR. 76:183,1962.
CATS CAN UTILIZE NIACIN FROM RAW AND LIME-TREATED CORN TO AN EQUAL EXTENT.

01592

CORDY, D.R.
EXPERIMENTAL PRODUCTION OF STEATITIS (YELLOW FAT DISEASE) IN KITTENS FED A COMMERCIAL CANNED FOOD AND PREVENTION OF THE CONDITION BY VITAMIN E.
CORNELL VET. 44:310,1954.
THE AUTHOR PRODUCED VITAMIN E DEFICIENCY IN CATS BY FEEDING THEM COMMERCIAL CAT FOOD HIGH IN ASH CONTENT. THE DEFICIENCY STATE WAS CHARACTERIZED BY ORANGE OR ORANGE-TAN COLORED FAT (STEATITIS). IN SOME KITTENS ANOREXIA OCCURRED, FOLLOWED BY DEATH. REGENERATIVE MUSCLE LESIONS AND LEG WEAKNESS WERE OBSERVED. THERE WAS LITTLE EDEMA, AND HEMORRHAGES WERE ABSENT IN THE FAT. SPLENOMEGALY OCCURRED IN SOME OF THE KITTENS.

01594

DA SILVA, A.C.
DE ANGELIS, R.C.
PONTES, M.A.
GUERIOS, M.F.M.
THE DOMESTIC CAT AS A LABORATORY ANIMAL FOR EXPERIMENTAL NUTRITION STUDIES. IV. FOLIC ACID DEFICIENCY.
J.NUTR. 56:199,1955.
FOLIC ACID DEFICIENCY WAS PRODUCED IN CATS BY FEEDING A SEMIPURIFIED DIET DEFICIENT IN FOLIC ACID AND CONTAINING SULFAGUANIDINE OR SULFATHALIDINE. NO FOLIC ACID DEFICIENCY WAS PRODUCED WITHOUT THE ADDITION OF THE THERAPEUTICS. THE SIGNS OF DEFICIENCY WERE WEIGHT LOSS, MACROCYTIC ANEMIA, AND LEUKOPENIA. WEIGHT RESPONSES WERE OBTAINED WITH SINGLE DOSES OF 1 MG FOLIC ACID OR TWO DOSES OF 0.8 MG EACH. TWO MG WAS SUFFICIENT FOR HEMATOLOGICAL RECOVERY. BETTER RESPONSES WERE OBTAINED WHEN VIT.B-12 OR LIVER EXTRACT WAS ALSO GIVEN.

01595

DA SILVA, A.C.
FAJER, A.B.
DE ANGELIS, R.C.
PONTES, M.A.
GIESBRECHT, A.M.
THE DOMESTIC CAT AS A LABORATORY ANIMAL FOR EXPERIMENTAL NUTRITION STUDIES. VII. PYRIDOXINE DEFICIENCY.
J. NUTR. 68:213,1959
VITAMIN B-6 DEFICIENCY IN CATS IS CHARACTERIZED BY GROWTH FAILURE, EMACIATION, CONVULSIONS, ANEMIA, KIDNEY DISEASE, AND IRON DEPOSITS IN THE LIVER.

01596

DA SILVA, A.C.
GUERIOS, M.F.M.
MONSAO, S.R.
THE DOMESTIC CAT AS A LABORATORY ANIMAL FOR EXPERIMENTAL NUTRITION STUDIES. VI. CHOLINE DEFICIENCY.
J. NUTR. 67:537, 1959.
CHOLINE DEFICIENCY IN THE CAT IS CHARACTERIZED BY WEIGHT LOSS AND FATTY LIVER.

01597
DICKINSON, C.D.
SCOTT, P.P.
FAILURE TO PRODUCE URINARY CALCULI IN KITTENS BY THE ADDITION OF MINERAL SALTS DERIVED FROM BONE-MEAL TO THE DIET.
VET.REC. 68:585, 1956.
THE AUTHORS WERE UNABLE TO PRODUCE URINARY CALCULI IN KITTENS FED A DIET CONTAINING 30% ASH.

01598
DICKINSON, C.D.
SCOTT, P.P.
NUTRITION OF THE CAT. 2. PROTEIN REQUIREMENTS FOR GROWTH OF WEANLING KITTENS AND YOUNG CATS MAINTAINED ON A MIXED DIET.
BRIT. J. NUTR. 10:311, 1956.
THE AUTHORS FAVOR A HIGH-FAT, HIGH-PROTEIN DIET FOR CATS.

01599
EVERETT, G.M.
OBSERVATIONS ON THE BEHAVIOR AND NEUROPHYSIOLOGY OF ACUTE THIAMINE DEFICIENT CATS.
AM. J. PHYSIOL. 141:439, 1944.

01600
MACLENNAN, C.R.
THE BEHAVIOUR OF RECEPTORS OF EXTRAMUSCULAR AND MUSCULAR ORIGIN WITH AFFERENT FIBRES CONTRIBUTING TO THE GROUP I AND THE GROUP II OF THE CAT TIBIALIS ANTERIOR MUSCLE NERVE.
PROC.PHYSIOL.SOC., P.90-91, 1971.
IN MANY MUSCLE NERVES, AFFERENT FIBRES FROM MUSCLE SPINDLES AND TENDON ORGANS ACCOUNT FOR NEARLY ALL THE SENSORY FIBRES OF GROUP I AND II. SOME MUSCLE NERVES, HOWEVER, CONTAIN MORE AFFERENT FIBRES THAN WOULD BE PREDICTED ON THE BASIS OF THE KNOWN NUMBERS OF THESE RECEPTORS. IN THE PRESENT EXPERIMENTS, THE RECEPTOR BEHAVIOUR AND PROPERTIES OF 343 AFFERENT FIBRES (CONDUCTION VELOCITIES 22.6 TO 109.6 M/SEC) FROM THE TIBIALIS ANTERIOR MUSCLE NERVE WAS STUDIED. THE RESULTS SHOW THAT GROUP I AND GROUP II FIBRES FROM EXTRAMUSCULAR RECEPTORS AND ATYPICAL MUSCLE RECEPTORS ARE PRESENT IN CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS IN THE CAT TIBIALIS ANTERIOR MUSCLE NERVE.

01601
COPPIN, C.M.L.
JACK, J.J.B.
INTERNODAL LENGTH AND CONDUCTION VELOCITY OF CAT MUSCLE AFFERENT NERVE FIBRES.

ARTICLES

PROC.PHYSIOL.SOC. P.91,1971.

01602

APPLEBY, A.
TOXOPLASMOSIS - THE KNOWN AND THE UNKNOWN.
J.A.V.M.A. 160(3):262,1972.
A "LETTER TO THE EDITOR" REGARDING THE PRACTITIONERS' ATTITUDE TOXOPLASMA GONDII IN CATS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

01603

BARRETT, T.W.
INTERAURAL STUMULATION: EFFECTS ON THE Q VALUE OF TUNING CURVES AND POST-STIMULUS TIME HISTOGRAMS OF CAT AUDITORY CORTEX NEURONS.
EXPTL.NEUROL. 34:484-496,1972.
THE RESULTS OF THIS STUDY OF SINGLE NEURON ACTIVITY IN AREA AI OF THE AUDITORY CORTEX IN THE AWAKE CAT INDICATE A "SHARPENING" OF THE TUNING CURVE OR AN INCREASE IN THE Q VALUE OF TUNING CURVES WHEN INTERAURAL DELAYS IN ACOUSTICAL STIMULATION ARE INTRODUCED AT THE CONTRALATERAL EAR. THE SHAPE OF POSTSTIMULUS TIME (PST) HISTOGRAMS IS AFFECTED SIMILARLY BY CONTRALATERAL DELAY OR ATTENUATION IN THE ACOUSTICAL SIGNAL. AN OPTIMUM INTERAURAL ATTENUATION OR AN OPTIMUM INTERAURAL DELAY SOMETIMES LEADS TO INCREASED NEURONAL ACTIVITY. THE SHAPE OF THE PST HISTOGRAM SOMETIMES DIFFERS MARKEDLY BETWEEN BINAURAL AND MONAURAL STIMULATION. THE SHAPE OF THE PST HISTOGRAM SOMETIMES DIFFERS MARKEDLY WITH INTERAURAL DELAYS. WITH A SINGLE SOUND SOURCE, CHANGING THE DIRECTION OF THE SOURCE AROUND THE HEAD GAVE VARYING HISTOGRAM PROFILES.

01606

MCGOWAN-SASS, B.K.
EIDELBERG, E.
HABITUATION OF SOMATOSENSORY EVOKED POTENTIALS IN THE LEMNISCAL SYSTEM OF THE CAT.
ELECTROENCEPHALO.CLIN.NEUROPHYSIOL. 32:373-381,1972.
HABITUATION AND RESTORATION OF SOMATOSENSORY EVOKED POTENTIALS WERE DEMONSTRATED AT MULTIPLE SELECTED SITES IN THE LEMNISCAL SYSTEM OF THE CAT. POTENTIALS WERE EVOKED BY MINIMAL SUPRATHRESHOLD STIMULI DELIVERED AT REGULAR INTERVALS TO THE SKIN OF THE FOREPAW. EVOKED RESPONSES DECLINED AS A FUNCTION OF TIME IN THE MEDIAL LEMNISCUS, THE NUCLEUS VENTRALIS POSTERO-LATERALIS OF THE THALAMUS, THE SOMATOSENSORY CORTEX, AND THE PYRAMIDAL TRACT, BUT RESPONSES DID NOT DECLINE IN THE PRESYNAPTIC DORSAL COLUMNS, INDICATING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FIRST SYNAPTIC RELAY. WE ALSO OBSERVED HABITUATION IN VENTRO-BASAL THALAMUS TO STIMULATION OF DORSAL COLUMNS AND MEDIAL LEMNISCUS, AND HABITUATION IN THE SOMATOSENSORY CORTEX TO STIMULATION OF MEDIAL LEMNISCUS AND VENTRO-BASAL THALAMUS, ALTHOUGH WE NEVER OBSERVED HABITUATION OF THE RESPONSE OF THE PYRAMIDAL TRACT TO STIMULATION OF THE CORTEX. THUS, IT SEEMS LIKELY THAT HABITUATION IS CHARACTERISTIC OF EACH NUCLEAR GROUP AND NOT EXCLUSIVELY OF ANY SPECIFIC ASCENDING OR DESCENDING PATHWAY. IT WAS ALSO DEMONSTRATED THAT HABITUATION WILL TAKE PLACE IN: (1) SUBJECTS ANESTHETIZED WITH A HIGH DOSAGE OF ALPHA CHLORALOSE; (2) IN THE LOCALLY ANESTHETIZED, CURARIZED PREPARATION; AND (3) IN SUBJECTS

WITH PRIOR DORSAL COLUMN SECTION. THE THEORETICAL
IMPLICATIONS OF THESE RESULTS WERE DISCUSSED.

01607
ANDERSON, S.A.
PROJECTION OF DIFERENT SPINAL PATHWAYS TO THE SECOND
SOMATIC SENSORY AREA IN CAT.
ACTA PHYSIOL.SCAND. 56(SUPPL.194):1-74,1962.

01608
GROVES, P.M.
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THOMPSON, R.F.
EFFECTS OF STIMULUS FREQUENCY AND INTENSITY ON
HABITUATION AND SENSITIZATION IN ACUTE SPINAL CAT.
PHYSIOL.BEHAV. 4:383-388,1969.

01609
KITAI, S.T.
WEINBERG, J.
TACTILE DISCRIMINATION STUDY OF THE DORSAL
COLUMN-MEDIAL LEMNISCAL SYSTEM AND THE
SPINO-CERVICO-THALAMIC TRACT IN THE CAT.
EXP.BRAIN RES. 3:234-246,1968.

01610
SPENCER, W.A.
THOMPSON, R.F.
NEILSON, D.R.
RESPONSE DECREMENT OF THE FLEXION REFLEX ON THE ACUTE
SPINAL CAT AND TRANSIENT RESTORATION BY STRONG
STIMULI.
NEUROPHYSIOL. 29:221-240,1966.

01611
TOWE, A.L.
JABBUR, S.J.
CORTICAL INHIBITION OF NEURONS IN DORSAL COLUMN
NUCLEI OF CAT.
J.NEUROPHYSIOL. 24:488-498,1961.

01612
WICKELGREN, W.O.
EFFECT OF ACOUSTIC HABITUATION ON CLICK-EVOKED
RESPONSES IN CATS.
J.NEUROPHYSIOL. 31:777,1968.

01613
TEYLER, T.J.
ROEMER, R.A.
THOMPSON, R.F.
HABITUATION OF THE PYRAMIDAL RESPONSE IN UNANESTHETIZED
CAT.
PHYSIOL. BEHAVIOR 8:201-205,1972.
EVOKED PYRAMIDAL ACTIVITY CHARACTERISTICS IN
UNANESTHETIZED CATS WERE STUDIED IN RELATION TO THE
INTENSITY AND FREQUENCY OF REPEATED SOMATIC STIMULI. AN
EARLY COMPONENT OF THE EVOKED PYRAMIDAL ACTIVITY EXHIBITED
HABITUATION WHILE A LATER COMPONENT SHOWED
SENSITIZATION. BOTH HABITUATING AND SENSITIZING
COMPONENTS WERE AFFECTED BY STIMULUS MANIPULATIONS. THE
RESULTS ARE CONSISTENT WITH A DUAL-PROCESS THEORY OF
HABITUATION.

01614
CHU, N.
RUTLEDGE, L.T.
MULTISENSORY ACTIVATION OF PYRAMIDAL TRACT NEURONS IN THE CAT.
EXPL.NEUROL. 30:351-361,1971.

01615
GROVES, P.M.
DEMARCO, R.
THOMPSON, R.F.
HABITUATION AND SENSITIZATION OF SPINAL INTERNEURON ACTIVITY IN ACUTE SPINAL CAT.
BRAIN RES. 14:521-525,1969.

01616
O'BRIEN, J.H.
FOX, S.S.
SINGLE-CELL ACTIVITY IN CAT MOTOR CORTEX. I. MODIFICATIONS DURING CLASSICAL CONDITIONING PROCEDURES.
J.NEUROPHYSIOL. 32:267-284,1969.

01617
O'BRIEN, J.H.
FOX, S.S.
SINGLE-CELL ACTIVITY IN CAT MOTOR CORTEX. II. FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CELL RELATED TO CONDITIONING CHANGES.
J.NEUROPHYSIOL. 32:285-296,1969.

01618
TEYLER, T.J.
ROEMER, R.A.
THOMPSON, R.F.
RELATIONS BETWEEN GROSS AND UNIT EVOKED ACTIVITY IN PERICRUCIATE CORTEX OF CAT.
PHYSIOL.BEHAV. 6:375-379,1971.

01619
MEINCKE, J.E.
HOBBIE, W.V., JR.
HARDY, W.D.
LYMPHORETICULAR MALIGNANCIES IN THE CAT: CLINICAL FINDINGS.
J.A.V.M.A 160(8):1093-1099,1972.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CASES OF FELINE LYMPHORETICULAR MALIGNANCIES WERE STUDIED OVER A 12-YEAR PERIOD. IN ONE OF THE CONTRIBUTING HOSPITALS THE INCIDENCE OF LYMPHORETICULAR MALIGNANCIES WAS 1.6% OF ALL CATS EXAMINED AND 4.7% OF CATS HOSPITALIZED BECAUSE OF CLINICAL ILLNESS DURING A 2-YEAR PERIOD. THE MEAN AGE OF ALL AFFLICTED CATS WAS 5.5 YEARS; 42% OF THE MALIGNANCIES WERE IN CATS LESS THAN 3 YEARS OLD. PEDIGREED CATS (21% OF THE CASES) HAD A MEAN AGE OF 3.7 YEARS, SIGNIFICANTLY LESS THAN THE MEAN AGE OF 6.0 YEARS FOR THE DOMESTIC CATS (79% OF THE CASES). SEX PREDILECTION OR SEASONAL PREVALENCE WAS NOT OBSERVED. HISTORIES WERE OFTEN VAGUE. THE SIGNS OF ILLNESS MOST COMMONLY ENCOUNTERED WERE ANOREXIA, LETHARGY, AND WEIGHT; HOWEVER, THERE WAS NO CONSISTENT SIGN THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED CHARACTERISTIC OF THE

DISEASE. CLINICAL EXAMINATION REVEALED ABNORMAL MASSES OR ORGAN ENLARGEMENT IN 53% AND PALE MUCOUS MEMBRANES IN 50% OF THE AFFLICTED CATS; ONLY 19% OF THE CATS HAD ENLARGEMENT OF PERIPHERAL LYMPH NODES. THE MALIGNANCIES WERE CLASSIFIED BY DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR GROSS LESIONS INTO ONE OF 4 FORMS: ALIMENTARY, 70 CASES; CRANIAL MEDIASTINAL, 39 CASES; MULTICENTRIC, 28 CASES; AND UNCLASSIFIED, 14 CASES. THE CRANIAL MEDIASTINAL FORM OCCURED MOST FREQUENTLY (80%) IN CATS LESS THAN 5 YEARS OLD, WHEREAS THE OTHER FORMS OCCURRED MORE OFTEN IN OLDER CATS.

01620

NELSON, N.S.
BERMAN, E.
ROSENSTEIN, L.S.
WARD, J.M.
WRIGHT, J.F.

BIOEFFECTS OF CONTINUOUS SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE OF FELINES TO RADIOACTIVE STRONTIUM: A PRELIMINARY REPORT.

BIOMEDICAL IMPLICATIONS OF RADIOSTRONTIUM EXPOSURE, PROC.SYMPOS. AT DAVIS, CALIF.,1971, A.E.C. SYMPOSIUM SERIES NO. 25, 1972.

FOR A DETERMINATION OF THE RELATIVE RADIOSENSITIVITY OF CATS DURING DIFFERENT PERIODS OF DEVELOPMENT, WEANLING AND ADOLESCENT CATS WERE STUDIED AFTER ORAL ADMINISTRATION OF 89SR FOR 30 DAYS AT ONE OF FOUR DOSE LEVELS: 100, 50, 25, OR 0 MICROCI OF 89SR PER DAY. IN THE ACUTE PHASE, DURING DOSING, ALL OF THE CATS AT 100 MICROCI/DAY AND 16% AT 50 MICROCI/DAY DIED. THERE WERE NO DEATHS AMONG THE OTHER WEANLINGS OR ADOLESCENT CATS. SOME PARAMETERS IN THE HEMOGRAMS SHOWED EARLY AND PRONOUNCED GRADED DEPRESSION. SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS IN WEANLING CATS SHOWED THE EARLIEST RESPONSE: WITHIN 7 DAYS AT THE 100 MICROCI/DAY LEVEL, 11 DAYS AT 50 MICROCI/DAY, AND 15 DAYS AT 25 MICROCI/DAY. THE ADOLESCENTS SHOWED SIMILAR BUT LESS-RAPID RESPONSES. IN THE WEANLING GROUPS, SEGMENTED NEUTROPHILS REACHED THEIR MINIMUM VALUES DURING THE DOSING PERIOD, LESS THAN 1% OF THE SHAM VALUE FOR THE 100 MICROCI/DAY LEVEL AND 2% FOR THE 50 MICROCI/DAY LEVEL. THE DEPRESSION OF THE PLATELETS OCCURRED LATER BUT WAS SIMILAR IN MAGNITUDE. RED-CELL PARAMETERS SHOWED NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGES EXCEPT IN TERMINAL STAGES. BY DAY 150 ALL IRRADIATED WEANLINGS EXCEPT TWO AT 25 MICROCI/DAY HAD DIED, AND ALL BUT TWO ADOLESCENT CATS HAD SURVIVED. NEUTROPHIL RECOVERY WAS COMMENSURATE WITH THE MAGNITUDE OF THE INSULT. THE 100 MICROCI/DAY ADOLESCENTS REMAINED 90% BELOW SHAM VALUES AT THE END OF THE POSTDOSE PERIOD, WHILE THE 25 MICROCI/DAY ADOLESCENTS WERE WITHIN NORMAL RANGES. PLATELETS BEHAVED SIMILARLY. LYMPHOCYTES WERE DEPRESSED 20 TO 60% FROM THE SHAM VALUES, BUT THE RESPONSE WAS TOO ERRATIC TO BE RELATED TO THE DOSE LEVEL. THE RED-CELL VALUES WERE DEPRESSED BY 40% IN THE 100 MICROCI/DAY ADOLESCENTS AT ABOUT DAY 60 AFTER DOSING BUT WERE WITHIN NORMAL RANGE BY THE END OF THE OBSERVATION PERIOD. CLINICAL SYMPTOMS WERE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE

RADIATION-INDUCED HEMORRHAGIC SYNDROME, WITH MINOR HEMORRHAGES IN VARIOUS TISSUES. FREE BLEEDING INTO LARGE BODY CAVITIES OR GROSS EVIDENCE OF BLEEDING FROM THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT WAS NOT APPARENT. THE BONE MARROW OF CATS EXPOSED TO THE HIGHER DOSE LEVELS WAS APLASTIC. MARROW FROM CATS EXPOSED TO LOWER LEVELS WAS CELLULAR AND COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF ERYTHROPOIETIC CELLS WITH FEW GRANULOCYTIC CELLS AND MEGAKARYOCYTES. MYELOFIBROSIS WAS SEEN IN FIVE CATS, AND MYELOID METAPLASIA, USUALLY IN THE LYMPH NODES, DEVELOPED IN FIVE CATS, ONE CASE RESEMBLING GRANULOCYTIC LEUKEMIA. ULTRASTRUCTURAL STUDIES OF BONE MARROW REVEALED DEGENERATIVE CHANGES IN MITOCHONDRIA OF PLASMA CELLS. VIRAL PARTICLES WERE NOT FOUND IN THE MARROW SAMPLES OF THE FOUR CATS STUDIED.

01621

BEACH, F.A.
A REVIEW OF PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN MAMMALS.
PHYSIOL.REV. 27:240-307,1947.

01622

SCOTT, P.P.
DIETARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE CAT.
PETFOOD INDUSTRY 14:6,1972.
SINCE THE GROWTH RATE AND METABOLIC TURNOVER OF THE CAT DOES NOT MATERIALLY DIFFER FROM THAT OF SIMILAR-SIZED DOGS, IT IS APPARENT THAT THE EXCESS PROTEIN REQUIREMENT OF CATS IS UTILIZED FOR ENERGY PRODUCTION. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE OBLIGATORY DIVERSION OF PROTEIN FOR ENERGY WAS ORIGINALLY DEVELOPED AS A MEANS OF DEALING WITH THE HIGH PROTEIN INTAKE FORCED UPON THE CAT BY ITS PREDATORY HABITS. A DIET OF SMALL ANIMALS AND BIRDS WOULD GIVE AN INTAKE OF THIS APPROXIMATE COMPOSITION: 70% WATER, 14% PROTEIN, AND 10% FAT. ON A DRY FOOD BASIS THIS GIVES A PROTEIN INTAKE OF BETWEEN 40 AND 50%. NUTRITIONAL RESEARCH HAS SHOWN THAT THE DIET OF GROWING KITTENS SHOULD CONTAIN ABOUT 33% PROTEIN OF HIGH BIOLOGICAL VALUE IN A MIXED DIET, AND FOR ADULTS, MORE THAN 21%. THE QUALITY OF THE PROTEIN EATEN, THAT IS, ITS BIOLOGICAL VALUE, IS IMPORTANT TO THE CAT, ESPECIALLY FOR GROWTH. PROTEINS DERIVED FROM CONNECTIVE TISSUE DO NOT SUPPORT GROWTH SATISFACTORILY UNLESS SUPPLEMENTED BY AMINO ACIDS TO IMPROVE THE BIOLOGICAL VALUE OF THE DIET. PROBABLY THE BEST METHOD OF ASSESSING THE VALUE OF FOOD MATERIALS INTENDED FOR CAT DIETS IS TO DETERMINE THE PROTEIN EFFICIENCY RATIO IN GROWING KITTENS: THAT IS, WEIGHT GAINED IN GRAMS DIVIDED BY THE GRAMS OF PROTEIN CONSUMED OVER A GIVEN PERIOD.

01623

ROMAND, R.
(MATURATION OF THE COCHLEAR POTENTIALS DURING THE PERINATAL PERIOD OF THE CAT AND GUINEA PIG.)
J.PHYSIOLOGIE 63(8):763-782,1972.
THIS WORK WAS CARRIED OUT ON THE KITTEN AND THE FOETUS OF THE GUINEA PIG WITH A VIEW TO FOLLOWING THE EVOLUTION OF THE COCHLEAR MICROPHONIC AND THE COCHLEAR NERVE ACTION

POTENTIAL FROM BIRTH UNTIL ADULT CHARACTERISTICS ARE ACQUIRED. IN THE CAT, THE COCHLEAR MICROPHONIC IS ALWAYS DETECTABLE FROM BIRTH. ITS THRESHOLD IS RELATIVELY HIGH AND ADULT CHARACTERISTICS APPEAR TOWARDS THE SECOND WEEK AFTER BIRTH. AS FOR THE COCHLEAR NERVE ACTION POTENTIAL, IT IS NOT DETECTABLE UNTIL A FEW HOURS AFTER BIRTH. THE THRESHOLD IS CONSIDERABLY HIGHER AND IT CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED FOR LIMITED FREQUENCIES. THE ACTION POTENTIAL DOES NOT ACQUIRE ITS FINAL CHARACTERISTICS UNTIL TOWARDS THE END OF THE FIRST MONTH AFTER BIRTH. IN THE FOETUS OF THE GUINEA PIG THE COCHLEAR MICROPHONIC WAS RECORDED FROM THE SEVENTH WEEK OF GESTATION. THE THRESHOLD IS RELATIVELY HIGH FROM THE BEGINNING AND ADULT CHARACTERISTICS ARE ACQUIRED 10 DAYS LATER. THE COCHLEAR NERVE ACTION POTENTIAL APPEARS ABOUT 24 HOURS AFTER THE FIRST SIGNS OF THE COCHLEAR MICROPHONIC AND FOR A GREATER INTENSITY. THE FINAL PROPERTIES OF THIS POTENTIAL ARE NOT ACQUIRED UNTIL A FEW DAYS AFTER BIRTH. A CONFRONTATION OF THESE RESULTS REVEALS A CLEAR TIME LAG IN FAVOUR OF THE COCHLEAR MICROPHONIC COMPARED WITH THE COCHLEAR NERVE ACTION POTENTIAL AS FAR AS THE RESPECTIVE DATES OF APPEARANCE OF THESE PHENOMENA ARE CONCERNED, AS WELL AS A DISTINCT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEIR STAGES OF MATURATION. FURTHERMORE ANATOMOFUNCTIONAL CORRELATIONS CAN BE MADE BETWEEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIMBUS SPIRALIS AND THE TECTORIAL MEMBRANE ON ONE HAND AND THAT OF THE COCHLEAR MICROPHONIC ON THE OTHER.

01624

MARTY, R.
THOMAS, J.
(ELECTRO-CORTICAL RESPONSE TO THE COCHLEAR NERVE STIMULATION IN THE NEONATAL CAT.)
J.PHYSIOL.(PARIS) 55:165-166,1963.

01625

ROMAND, R.
PUJOL, R.
KONIG, N.
MARTY, R.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGIC MATURATION OF THE COCHLEA OF THE CAT.)
C.R.ACD.SCI.PARIS 270:2476-2479,1970.

01626

ROSE, J.E.
ADRIAN, H.
SANTIBANEZ, G.
ELECTRICAL SIGNS OF MATURATION IN THE AUDITORY SYSTEM OF THE KITTEN.
ACTA NEUROL.LAT.-AMER. 3:133-143,1957.

01627

PRENTISS, P.G.
WOLF, A.V.
EDDY, H.A.
HYDROPENIA IN CAT AND DOG: ABILITY OF THE CAT TO MEET ITS WATER REQUIREMENTS SOLELY FROM A DIET OF FISH OR MEAT.
AM.J.PHYSIOL. 196(3):626-632,1959.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF HYDROPENIA WAS STUDIED IN CAT AND DOGS PLACED ON 3 REGIMES: 1. NO WATER, NO FOOD, 2. WATER AD LIB, NO FOOD, 3. NO WATER, FOOD. ANIMALS DEPRIVED OF WATER AND FOOD SHOWED ELEVATIONS IN PLASMA SODIUM, CHLORIDE, OSMOTIC PRESSURE AND TOTAL SOLIDS, WITH PROGRESSIVE HYDROPENIA. TAP WATER AD LIBITUM PREVENTS THESE CHANGES IN FASTING AND PROMOTES SLIGHT DECREASES IN PLASMA OSMOTIC PRESSURE. IT ALSO SUSTAINS LIFE WELL BEYOND THE PERIOD ENDURED BY ANIMALS WITH NO ACCESS TO FLUID. THAT CATS WITH NO DRINKING FLUID ARE ABLE TO MAINTAIN THEMSELVES WELL FOR LONG OR INDEFINITE PERIODS ON DIETS OF COD, SALMON AND BEEFSTEAK, AND ARE UNABLE TO DO SO ON PARTLY DESSICATED SALMON AND BEEF, IS GENERALLY PREDICTABLE BY METABOLIC CALCULATIONS AND CONFIRMED BY MEASUREMENTS. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE FACTS FOR THE WATER METABOLISM OF MARINE MAMMALS WHICH MAY NOT DRINK IS BROACHED.

01628

WOLF, A.V.
PRENTISS, P.G.
DOUGLAS, L.G.
SWETT, R.J.

POTABILITY OF SEA WATER WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CAT.

AM.J.PHYSIOL. 196(3):633-641,1959.

UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS IN WHICH FOOD PROVIDES AN ADEQUATE CALORIC INTAKE BUT TOO LITTLE WATER TO SUSTAIN A CAT OR RAT IN EUHYDRATION, THESE ANIMALS CAN BE SHOWN TO DEPEND FOR SURVIVAL ON THEIR INTAKE OF SEA WATER. THEY WILL GENERALLY DRINK ENOUGH SEA WATER AD LIBITUM TO THRIVE, EVEN OVERCOMING THEREBY A PREVIOUSLY INDUCED WATER DEFICIT; OR, THEY WILL READILY EAT THEIR FOOD, MIXED WITH SEA WATER IN AMOUNTS WHICH CAN VARY WIDELY, WITH SIMILAR BENEFIT. WITH OUT SEA WATER THEY UNDERGO PROGRESSIVE HYDROPENIA AND DIE. ALONG WITH EXPERIMENTAL VERIFICATION OF THE POTABILITY OF SEA WATER A THEORY OF SEA WATER DRINKING (MARIPOSIA) IS PRESENTED, BASED UPON THE CONCEPT OF URINARY OSMOTIC SPACE.

01629

HERRON, M.A.

THE EFFECT OF PREPUBERTAL CASTRATION ON THE PENILE URETHRA IN THE CAT.

J.A.V.M.A. 160(2):208-211,1972.

THE EFFECT OF EARLY CASTRATION ON THE URETHRA AND THE PERIURETHRAL TISSUES OF 30 MALE CATS WAS EVALUATED HISTOLOGICALLY. THE CATS WERE ALLOTTED TO 3 GROUPS OF 10 EACH - CONTROL CATS (SEXUALLY INTACT), PREPUBERTALLY CASTRATED CATS, AND PREPUBERTALLY CASTRATED CATS SUBSEQUENTLY TREATED WITH TESTOSTERONE. THE INTACT CATS HAD SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER URETHRAL EPITHELIUM AND A LOWER FIBROCYTE DENSITY THAN DID THE CASTRATED CATS. NEITHER CASTRATION NOR CASTRATION WITH SUBSEQUENT TESTOSTERONE TREATMENT AFFECTED URETHRAL CIRCUMFERENCE. TESTOSTERONE, AT THE AMOUNTS ADMINISTERED IN THIS STUDY, WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE OBSERVED HISTOLOGIC DIFFERENCES.

01630

SCHEIN, H.W.

ANURIA ANC CYSURIA IN THE MALE CAT.
VET.MEC. 46:372,1951.

01631
SCOTT, M.G.
SCOTT, P.P.
POST-NATAL CEVELOPMENT OF THE TESTIS ANC EPICICYMIS IN THE CAT.
J.PHYSIOL. 136:40-41,1957.

01632
NOTT, M.W.
RAPER, C.
USE OF CUMULATIVE COSE-RESPONSE CURVES IN POTENCY COMPARISONS OF SYMPATHOMIMETIC AMINES ON THE CAT SOLEUS MUSCLE.
BRIT.J.PHARMACOL. 44(3):589-591,1972.
THE ABILITY OF BETA-ACRENCCEPTOR AGONISTS TO RECUCE THE FUSION OF INCOMPLETE TETANIC CONTRACTIONS OF THE SOLEUS MUSCLE OF THE CAT HAS BEEN USEC PREVIOUSLY AS A MOCEL TO ASSESS THE POTENTIAL TREMOR PROCUCING EFFECT OF SYMPATHOMIMETIC BRONCHOCILATORS. THE ABILITY OF (-)-ISOPPENALINE, (-)-ACRENALINE, (+/-)-SOTERENOL ANC (+/-)-QUINTERENOL TO CEPRESS INCOMPLETE TETANIC CONTRACTIONS OF THE SOLEUS HAS NOW BEEN ASSESSEC USING CUMULATIVE ACMINISTRATION OF THE AMINES. THE METHOC QUICKLY PROCUCEC ACCURATE ANC REPROCUCIBLE COSE-RESPONSE CURVES. IT IS PARTICULARLY USEFUL FOR EVALUATING THE POTENCY OF LONG-ACTING COMPOUNCS.

01633
BOWMAN, W.C.
NOTT, M.W.
ACTIONS OF SOME SYMPATHOMIMETIC BRONCHOCILATOR ANC BETA-ACRENORECEPTOR BLOCKING CRUGS ON CONTRACTIONS OF CAT SOLEUS MUSCLE.
BRIT.J.PHARMACOL. 38:37-49,1970.

01634
BOWMAN, W.C.
ZAIMIS, E.
THE EFFECTS OF ACRENALINE, NORACRENALINE ANC ISOPPENALINE ON SKELETAL MUSCLE CONTRACTIONS IN THE CAT.
J.PHYSIOL., LONCON 144:92-107,1958.

01635
AWA, A.
SASAKI, M.
TAKAYAMA, S.
AN IN VITRO STUCY OF THE SOMATIC CHROMOSOMES IN SEVERAL MAMMALS.
JAP.J.ZOOL. 12:257-265,197.
THE SOMATIC CHROMOSOMES OF THE GUINEA PIG CAVIA COBAYA, THE GOLCEN HAMSTER MESOCRICETUS AURATUS, THE CLAWEC JIRC MERIONES UNGUICULATUS UNGUICULATUS MILNE-ECWARCS, THE COG CANIS FAMILIAPIS, ANC THE CAT FELIS COMESTICA WERE INVESTIGATEC IN CELLS OF TISSUE CULTURE BY THE APPLICATION OF A WATER PRE-TREATMENT METHOC. PARTICULAR ATTENTION WAS CIRECTEC TO THE NUMBER, RELATIVE SIZE ANC SHAPE OF THE INCIVICUAL CHROMOSOMES, THE

LOCATION OF THE CENTROMERIC REGIONS IN METAPHASE CHROMOSOMES, AND THE SEX-ELEMENTS. THE SOMATIC NUMBER OF CHROMOSOMES ESTABLISHED WAS 64 FOR THE GUINEA PIG, 44 FOR THE GOLDEN HAMSTER, 44 FOR THE CLAWED JIRD, 78 FOR THE DOG, AND 38 FOR THE CAT. IDEOGRAM ANALYSIS WERE MADE WITH CONSIDERABLE ACCURACY IN EACH SPECIES. THE PROBLEMS OF INCONSTANCY OF THE SOMATIC CHROMOSOMES IN VITRO AND IN VIVO WERE NOT TOUCHED UPON IN THIS PAPER.

01636

ISHIHARA, T.
CYTOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE TORTOISESHELL CAT.
CYTOLOGIA 21:391-398,1956.

01637

KOLLER, P.C.
THE GENETICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF SEX-CHROMOSOMES, VIII. THE CAT (FELIS DOMESTICA).
PROC.ROY.SOC.EDINBURGH, B61,1941.
THE CAT HAS 38 CHROMOSOMES.

01638

MAKINO, S.
TATEISHI, S.
A COMPARISON OF THE CHROMOSOMES IN THE LION, CHINESE LEOPARD CAT AND HOUSE CAT.
J.MORPHOL. 90:93-102,1952.
THESE 3 CATS HAVE 38 CHROMOSOMES.

01639

MINOUCHI, O.
OHTA, H.
ON THE CHROMOSOME NUMBER AND THE SEX CHROMOSOMES IN THE GERM CELLS OF THE MALE AND FEMALE CAT.
CYTOLOGIA 5:355-362,1934.
THE CAT HAS 38 CHROMOSOMES.

01640

DEWINIWARTER, H.
SAINTMONT, G.
NOUVELLE RECHERCHES SUR L'OVOGENESE ET L'ORGANOGENESE DE L'OVAIRE DE MAMMIFERE (CHAT). IV.
ARCH.BIOL. 24:165-276,1909.
THE AUTHORS INDICATED THAT OVULATION IN THE CAT IS NORMALLY INDUCED BY COPULATION.

01641

CLARK, L.
SEAWRIGHT, A.A.
GARTNER, R.J.W.
LONGBONE ABNORMALITIES IN KITTENS FOLLOWING VITAMIN A ADMINISTRATION.
J.COMP.PATH. 80:113-121,1970.
HIGH LEVELS OF VITAMIN A WERE ADMINISTERED DAILY TO 8 KITTENS FOR 4 OR 5 WEEKS AFTER WEANING, AND THEY WERE DESTROYED AFTER A FURTHER 6 TO 15 WEEKS. AT NECROPSY, MOST OF THE LONG BONES WERE CONSIDERABLY SHORTER THAN THOSE OF LITTER MATE CONTROLS AND SOME SHOWED ABNORMAL MORPHOLOGY DUE TO AN ALTERED GROWTH PATTERN IN THE POST-DOSAGE PERIOD. HISTOPATHOLOGICALLY THERE WAS VARIABLE DAMAGE TO EPIPHYSEAL GROWTH PLATES AND IN SOME

LONG BONES NO REMNANT OF AN EPIPHYSEAL PLATE REMAINEC.

01643

BISTI, S.
MAFFEI, L.
PICCOLINO, M.
VARIATIONS OF THE VISUAL RESPONSES OF THE SUPERIOR COLLICULUS IN RELATION TO BODY ROLL.
SCIENCE 175(4020):456-457,1971.
A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE DIRECTIONAL UNITS OF THE SUPERIOR COLLICULUS OF THE CURARIZED CAT MODIFY THEIR RESPONSE TO A PARTICULAR MOVING VISUAL STIMULUS AS A FUNCTION OF THE POSITION OF ROTATION OF THE ANIMAL ABOUT ITS LONGITUDINAL AXIS.

01644

NODA, H.
FREEMAN, R.B., JR.
CREUTZFELDT, O.D.
NEURONAL CORRELATES OF EYE MOVEMENTS IN THE VISUAL CORTEX OF THE CAT.
SCIENCE 175(4022):661-662,1972.
ABOUT 10 PERCENT OF THE CELLS IN THE VISUAL CORTEX OF AWAKE CATS DO NOT RESPOND TO STATIONARY PARALLEL STRIPES IN ANY ORIENTATION OR TO STRIPES MOVING ACROSS THE VISUAL FIELD IN ANY DIRECTION AT A MODERATE SPEED (UP TO 132 DEGREES PER SECOND), BUT THESE CELLS ARE EITHER EXCITED OR INHIBITED DURING SACCADIC EYE MOVEMENTS WHEN THE ANIMAL FACES A PATTERNED VISUAL ENVIRONMENT. OF NINETEEN SUCH CELLS TESTED IN TOTAL DARKNESS, SEVEN DISCHARGED IN ASSOCIATION WITH EYE MOVEMENTS. FOR SACCADE-RELATED DISCHARGES, THE LATENCY DURING RETINAL STIMULATION IS TYPICALLY SHORTER THAN THE LATENCY IN TOTAL DARKNESS.

01645

TEYLER, T.J.
SHAW, C.
THOMPSON, R.F.
UNIT RESPONSES TO MOVING VISUAL STIMULI IN THE MOTOR CORTEX OF THE CAT.
SCIENCE 176:811-813,1972.
NEURONS IN THE PERICRUCIATE CORTEX OF THE CAT WERE TESTED WITH MOVING VISUAL STIMULI FOR RESPONSES TO SPECIFIC PROPERTIES OF THE VISUAL RECEPTIVE FIELD. SPECIFIC RESPONSE PATTERNS WERE SHOWN BY CELLS OF ORIGIN OF THE PYRAMIDAL TRACT AS WELL AS BY OTHER CELLS.

01646

MARCHAND, F.
BEITRAGE ZUR KENNTIS DER PLACENTARBILDUNG. DIE PLACENTA DES KANINCHENS MIT
BEMERKUNGEN UBER DIE PLACENTA DER KATZE.
SCHRIFTEN D.GESELLSCH. Z.BEFORDERUNG D.GES.
NATURWISS. ZU. MARBURG 13(3):45,1898.

01649

DILLE, J.M.
STUDIES ON TRANSPLACENTAL ACTIVITY OF BARBITURATES IN CAT, GUINEA PIG AND RABBIT.
J.PHARM.EXP.THER. 52:129,1934.

01650

LANCAUER, W.
HYBRICIZATION BETWEEN ANIMALS ANC MAN AS A CAUSE OF CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS.
ARCH.ANAT.(STRASB.) 44(SUPP.):153-164,1961.
INCLUCES A REPORT THAT, IN THE 17TH CENT., A YOUNG DANISH WOMAN WAS PROSECUTEC FOR HAVING BORNE A CHILC WITH THE HEAC OF A CAT, PRESUMABLY A ANENCEPHALIC CHILC.

01651

EXLEY, S.H.
NUTRITION OF THE CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 132:538-539,1958.
LITTLE EXPERIMENTAL WORK HAS BEEN CONE ON THE CIETARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE CAT, ANC MUCH OF WHAT HAS BEEN CONE IS INCONCLUSIVE.

01652

ALLISON, J.B.
MILLER, S.A.
MCCOY, R.
BRUSH, M.K.
STUCIES ON THE NUTRITION OF THE CAT.
SOURCE UNKNOWN.
YOUNG CATS REQUIRE ABOUT 160 CALORIES PER KILOGRAM OF WEIGHT, ABOUT TWICE THAT OF ACULTS.

01653

DICKINSON, C.C.
SCOTT, P.P.
PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE PROTEIN REQUIREMENTS OF KITTENS RECEIVING A MIXEC CIET.
J.PHYSIOL. 129:78-79,1955.
A MIXEC CIET CONTAINING 30 PER CENT PROTEIN OR LESS WAS INACEQUATE FOR PROPER GROWTH ANC CEVELOPMENT.

01654

COFFIN, C.L.
HOLZWORTH, J.
"YELLOW FAT" IN TWO LABORATORY CATS: ACIC-FAST PIGMENTATION ASSOCIATEC WITH A FISH-BASE RATION.
CORNELL VET. 44:63-71,1954.
THE CIETS WERE FOUNC TO BE LOW IN VITAMIN E.

01655

HEGSTEC, M.C.
GERSHOFF, S.N.
LENTINI, E.
THE RECENT CEVELOPMENT OF PALATABILITY TESTS FOR CATS.
AM.J.VET.RES. 17:733-737,1956.
PALATABILITY TESTS FOR CATS ARE CESCRIBEC. NOTE IS MACE OF A NUMBER OF FACTORS WHICH MUST BE CONSICEREC IN SUCH TESTS. SOME FOOCS OF HIGH ACCEPTABILITY WERE FOUNC TO BE NUTRITIONALLY INACEQUATE WHEN USEC OVER LONG PERIOCS.

01656

MORRIS, M.L.
NUTRITIVE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CAT: A PRELIMINARY REPORT.
VET.MEC. 48,451-456,1953.
NIACIN IS AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF THE CIET.
ALSO, SUGGESTS THAT HIGH MINERAL CIETS INCUCE URINARY

CALCULI.

01657

MORRIS, M.L.
NUTRITIVE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CAT. II.
NORTH AMER.VET. 36:463-471,1955.
VITAMIN C DOES NOT SEEM TO BE REQUIRED IN THE DIET. IN THE NORMAL HEALTHY CAT, IT IS APPARENTLY SYNTHESIZED IN THE BODY.

01658

MORRIS, M.L.
NUTRITIVE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CAT. II.
VET.MED. 49:85-86,1954.
INDICATIONS ARE THAT VITAMIN A IS A DIETARY ESSENTIAL.

01659

MORRIS, M.L.
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN NUTRITIONAL RESEARCH.
J.A.V.M.A. 111:509-512,1947.

01661

STANSBURY, R.L.
TRUESDAIL, R.W.
OCCURRENCE OF VESICAL CALCULI IN CATS RECEIVING DIFFERENT DIETS.
NORTH AMER.VET. 36:841-845,1955.
FEEDING 50 CATS FOR 33 MONTHS ON A CANNED FISH DIET SEEMED TO PRODUCE NO TENDENCY TOWARD THE FORMATION OF VESICULAR CALCULI.

01663

JOHNSTON, C.D.
HAZELTON, L.W.
NORMAL
BLOOD CHOLINESTERASE ACTIVITY IN SEVERAL ANIMAL SPECIES, INCLUDING DOMESTIC FOWLS.
PHARM.EXPT.THERAP. (FED.PROC.) 14:355,1955.
MADE IN CONNECTION WITH TOXICITY STUDIES ON ANTI-CHOLINESTERASE TYPE INSECTICIDES, THE FOLLOWING ARE DATA OF
NORMAL VALUES (MICROLITERS/ML BLOOD OF PLASMA/MIN) OF CHOLINESTERASE:
COW, 44.8; CALF, 39.3; DOG
RBC, 12.7; DOG, PLASMA, 36.9; RAT, RBC, 8.5; RAT PLASMA, 45.6; DUCK, 22.8; GOOSE, 13.1; TURKEY, 41.7; CAT, PLASMA, ACETYLCHOLIN SUBSTRATE, 19.9; CAT, PLASMA, BUTYRYLCHOLINE SUBSTRATE, 37.2.

01664

CARLOS, E.R.
KUNDIN, W.D.
WATTEN, R.H.
TSAI, C.C.
IRVING, G.S.
CARLOS, E.T.
DIRECTO, A.C.
LEPTOSPIROSIS IN THE PHILIPINES: FELINE STUDIES.
AM.J.VET.RES. 32(9):1455-1456,1971.
BACTERIAL ISOLATION ATTEMPTS ON 8 FEBRILE AND ICTERIC DOMESTICATED CATS IN THE PHILIPINES YIELDED ONE

LEPTOSPIRAL ISOLATE, L. GRIPPOTYPHOSA, FROM A URINE SAMPLE. RESULTS OF MICROSCOPIC AGGLUTINATION TESTS OF SERUM SAMPLES FROM THE CATS WERE NEGATIVE EXCEPT FOR THE SAMPLES FROM THE CAT FROM WHICH THE URINARY ISOLATE WAS OBTAINED; THE LATTER GAVE A MONOSPECIFIC REACTION AGAINST L. GRIPPOTYPHOSA.

01665

WATERHOUSE, R.
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY ON RABIES: FINAL REPORT.
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, LONDON, 1971.
A SURVEY IS GIVEN OF THE HISTORY AND PRESENT STATUS OF THE DISEASE IN THE U.K. AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, ITS EPIDEMIOLOGY, ITS DANGER TO ANIMALS AND MAN, AND RECOMMENDED DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT PROCEDURES. THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF IMPORTATION AND QUARANTINE OF SUSCEPTIBLE ANIMALS IS DESCRIBED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE HANDLING, TRANSPORTATION AND CARE OF SUCH ANIMALS OCCUPY MOST OF THE REPORT. THESE INCLUDE DETAILS OF SUITABLE CRATES FOR TRANSPORT, THE FACILITIES REQUIRED FOR ISOLATION AT APPROVED POINTS OF ENTRY AND AT QUARANTINE ESTABLISHMENTS, THE NECESSITY OF HAVING A SUPERVISING VETERINARY OFFICER AT SUCH PREMISES, THE RESTRICTION ON ACCESS TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS, AND THE MAINTENANCE OF DETAILED CASE HISTORIES. IT IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED THAT THE DURATION OF QUARANTINE FOR IMPORTED ANIMALS SHOULD NOT BE SHORTENED. THE PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED WHEN THE DISEASE IS SUSPECTED IS OUTLINED FOR BOTH THE AFFECTED ANIMAL AND FOR POSSIBLE HUMAN AND ANIMAL CONTACTS. THE WIDESPREAD PRESENCE OF THE DISEASE IN WILDLIFE, PARTICULARLY FOXES, IN COUNTRIES FROM WHICH ANIMALS ARE IMPORTED IS A CAUSE FOR SERIOUS CONCERN. CONTROL MEASURES ARE SUGGESTED.

01666

RAHAL, F.
EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PROPHYLAXIS OF RABIES IN ALGERIA.
THESIS, ECOLE NATIONALE VETERINAIRE LYON, 1970.
RABIES IN ALGERIA APPEARS TO HAVE A CYCLICAL INCIDENCE. THE LAST MAJOR OUTBREAK OCCURRED IN 1964-1966, AND THIS WAS FOLLOWED BY A SLOW REGRESSION. THE DISEASE IS NOW SPREADING AGAIN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. THE RESERVOIRS OF THE VIRUS ARE WILD CARNIVORA, ESPECIALLY THE JACKAL, AND THE VECTORS ARE THE INNUMERABLE STRAY DOGS WHICH SPREAD THE INFECTION TO OTHER DOGS, CATS, HERBIVORA AND MAN. ABOUT 20 CASES OF HUMAN INFECTION OCCUR YEARLY. THE PRESENT OUTBREAK IS ATTRIBUTED TO THE FAILURE TO APPLY CONTROL MEASURES, OWING TO ECONOMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIFFICULTIES.

01667

EL-AHWAL, A.M.
RABIES PROBLEM AND ERADICATION IN U.A.R.
J.EGYPT.VET.MED.ASSOC. 29(3/4):121-129,1969.
IN EGYPT THE NUMBER OF PERSONS SEEKING ANTIRABIC TREATMENT IS INCREASING YEAR BY YEAR. THE MORTALITY IN HUMAN POPULATION EXPOSED TO INFECTIONS WAS PUT AT 0.13%. DURING THE YEAR 1965, DOGS WERE RESPONSIBILE FOR BITING 81% OF THE HUMAN BEINGS BITTEN, CATS 7.5%, WOLVES 0.5%, FOXES 0.07%, CAMELS 2.5%, HORSES 4.5% AND OTHER

ANIMALS 7.5%. THE DISTRIBUTION OF RABIES IN VARIOUS SPECIES OF ANIMALS BETWEEN 1953 AND 1958 WAS: DOGS 75.8%, CATS 14.5%, WOLVES 3%, SOLIPEDS 5%, RUMINANTS 1%, RODENTS 0.3%, AND MONKEYS 0.3%. A RABIES ERADICATION PROGRAMME WAS PROPOSED.

01668

SCHAAF, J.
SCHAAL, E.
(DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF THE CORNEA TEST, THE NOSE TEST AND MOUTH TEST FOR DIAGNOSING RABIES WHEN CARRIED-OUT ON RABIES-POSITIVE POST-MORTEM MATERIAL.
DEUTSCHE TIERARZT.WOCHENSCH. 78(12):341-346,1971.
TESTS WERE CARRIED OUT ON 81 FOXES, 5 SHEEP, 4 DEER, 4 CATS, 3 MARTENS, A DOG, A COW AND A HORSE. THE CORNEA TEST, WHICH IS RELIABLE IN THE LIVING PATIENT, WAS UNRELIABLE IN DETERIORATED MATERIAL. IMMUNOFLUORESCENT EXAMINATION OF THE NASAL MUCOSA WAS NOT AS EFFECTIVE AS THE CORNEAL TEST, BUT DEMONSTRATED THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MULTIPLICATION OF VIRUS IN THE NASAL MUCOSA. THE MOUTH TEST WAS DIFFICULT AND UNRELIABLE.

01669

PETERMAN, H.G.
SOULEBOT, J.-P.
LANG, R.
BRANCHE, R.
(VACCINATION AGAINST RABIES OF CARNIVORES AND HERBIVORES WITH AN INACTIVATED VACCINE PRODUCED IN TISSUE CULTURE.)
BULL.SOC.SCI.VET.MED.COMP.LYON 73(2):123-140,1971.
AN EFFICIENT RABIES VACCINE HAS BEEN PREPARED WITH FIXED VIRUS GROWN ON CULTURED CELLS, NIL 2, OF YOUNG HAMSTERS. TITRES OF 10(TO 7.5 POWER) - 10(TO 8.2 POWER) MOUSE LD-50 PER ML WERE OBTAINED. THE VACCINE IS INACTIVATED BY A COMBINATION OF HEAT AND PROPIOLACTONE, AND CAN BE KEPT IN EITHER LIQUID OR FREEZE-DRIED FORM. THE LATTER IS USED MAINLY IN CATS, DOGS AND BLOOD HORSES. VACCINES CONTAINING ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE, SAPONIN OR OILY ADJUVANTS ARE ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR CATTLE. VACCINATED DOGS RESISTED CHALLENGE WITH STREET VIRUS 20 MONTHS AFTER VACCINATION. THE VACCINE REMAINS EFFICIENT UNDER SEVERE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS AND AFTER LONG STORAGE.

01670

SHASHEN'KO, A.S.
KOVALEF, N.A.
(DISTRIBUTION OF RABIES VIRUS IN THE BODY AND ITS ISOLATION.)
VETERINARIYA (MOSCOW)
5:42-44,1971.
THE TISSUE DISTRIBUTION AND SHEDDING OF RABIES VIRUS WAS STUDIED IN SHEEP, CATTLE, DOGS, FOXES AND CATS INOCULATED EXPERIMENTALLY WITH STREET VIRUS ISOLATED FROM A STEER BITTEN BY A RABIC FOX. VIROLOGICAL EXAMINATION REVEALED THAT VIRUS WAS PRESENT NOT ONLY IN THE BRAIN AND SALIVARY GLANDS BUT ALSO IN THE CORNEA, MEDIASTINAL LYMPH NODES,

SPLEEN ANC PANCREAS. VIRAEMIC VIRUS WAS CETECTEC IN ALL INFECTEC ANIMAL SPECIES CURING PYREXIA OBSERVEC PRIOR TO THE APPEARANCE OF CLINICAL SIGNS OF THE CISEASE. IN PARALYSEC ANIMALS ANC AFTER CEATH VIRAEMIC VIRUS WAS ABSENT. SALIVA CONTAINEC VIRUS 1 TO 3 CAYS BEFORE THE APPEARANCE OF CLINICAL SIGNS, BEING INEFFECTIVE CURING THE WHOLE PERIOC OF THE CISEASE. VIRUS WAS NOT CISCOVEREC IN THE URINE OR MILK. IN COGS ANC FOXES INOCULATEC WITH RABIES VIRUS THERE WERE SOME ABORTIVE CASES OF RABIES, WITH CLINICAL RECOVERY ANC THE SHECCING OF VIRUS IN SALIVA BY RECOVEREC ANIMALS FOR A PERIOC UP TO 1 MONTH.

01671

TAN, R.J.S.
MILES, J.A.R.
FURTHER STUCIES OF FELINE RESPIRATORY VIRUS DISEASES. I.
(VACCINATION EXPERIMENTS) ANC II. (IMMUNOCIFFUSION TEST.
NEW ZEALANC VET.J. 19(1-2):12-15,1971.
HERPESVIRUS STRAINS FROM FIELC CASES WERE GROWN ON KITTEN KICNEY TISSUE CULTURE. AN ATTENUATEC LIVE VACCINE, PROCUCEC BY PASSAGING THE VIRUS SEVEN TIMES, WAS GIVEN INTRANASALLY (7 ANIMALS) ANC I/M (2 ANIMALS), ANC AS INACTIVATEC CEAC VACCINE (FORMALISEC PURIFIEC TISSUE CULTURE PREPARATICN) WAS GIVEN I/M (20 ANIMALS). VACCINE WAS GIVEN AS TWO COSES 3 WEEKS APART, FOLLOWEC IN 3 WEEKS BY AN INTRANASAL CHALLENGE OF VIRULENT VIRUS. INTRANASAL LIVE VACCINE PROCUCEC MILC CISEASE AT BOTH COSES, ANC AFFORCEC POOR PROTECTICN, WHEREAS THE INACTIVATEC VACCINE HAC ONLY SLIGHT SICE-EFFECTS ANC GAVE GOOC PROTECTION. ALL ELEVEN CONTROL ANIMALS CONTRACTEC THE DISEASE. IN A LIMITEC FIELC TRIAL WITH THE INACTIVATEC VACCINE, INVOLVING THREE CATTERIES, CISEASE ONLY OCCURREC IN CONTROL ANIMALS. IMMUNOCIFFUSION TESTS WERE SUCCESSFULLY APPLIEC TO THE PURIFIEC TISSUE CULTURE VIRUS, USING A 1.2% AGAR BASE WITH 0.85% SOCIUM CHLORICE ANC AZICE PRESERVATIVE. TWO LINES WERE VISIBLE, THE SECONC FAINT LINE REPRESENTING A NON-SPECIFIC ANTI-FELINE ANTIBOCY ASSOCIATEC WITH GUINEA-PIG ANTISERUM. RESULTS CORRELATEC WELL WITH THOSE FROM PREVIOUS CF ANC SERUM NEUTRALISING TESTS.

01672

KEYMER, I.F.
BLOOC PROTOZOA OF WILC CARNIVORES IN CENTRAL AFRICA.
J.ZOOL. 164(4):513-528,1971.
NUTTALLIA GARNHAMI IS CESCRIBEC FROM GENETTA TIGRINA, A HEPATOZOON SP. FROM G. RUBIGINOSA ANC G. TIGRINA, ANC A HEPATOZOON SP. FROM PANTHERA (PANTHERA) PARCUS. THE GAMETOCYTES OF THE LAST WERE INCISTINGUISHABLE FROM H. CANIS OF THE COG. EXAMINATION OF THE BLOOC OF VILLAGE DOGS IN THE LUANGWA VALLEY, ZAMBIA, IS SUGGESTEC. THERE WAS NO EVICENCE THAT ANY OF THE PARASITES WERE PATHOGENIC.

01673

HOFLIGER, H.

(CONGENITAL UNILATERAL RENAL AGENESIS IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS. II. OCCURRENCE IN VARIOUS ANIMAL SPEICIES.)
SCHEIZER ARCHIV.F.TIERHEILKUNDE 113(6):334-337,1971.
A SEARCH OF THE LITERATURE REVEALED 39 REPORTED CASES IN CATTLE, 5 IN SHEEP, 2 IN GOATS, 90 IN PIGS, 12 IN HORSES, 46 IN DOGS, 21 IN CATS AND 8 IN RABBITS. OF THE 46 CASES IN DOGS, 15 WERE IN BEAGLES. COMPENSATORY ENLARGEMENT OF THE SOLITARY KIDNEY WAS COMMONEST IN THE PIG, BUT ALSO OCCURRED IN MOST AFFECTED CATTLE, DOGS AND CATS. OTHER ANOMALIES ACCOMPANIED THE CONDITION, PARTICULARLY DEFECTS OF THE GENITAL TRACT. THE CONDITION HAS ALSO BEEN REPORTED IN MINK, G.PIG, RAT, MOUSE, FOWL AND PIGEON.

01674

EDEL'STEJN, I.A.
VALINCUS, Y.L.
(MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE SENSORY NERVE ENDINGS IN THE INTESTINAL WALLS OF CATS IN INTOXICATION BY ASCARIDS. II. CYSTEINE AS AN INHIBITOR OF THE CHANGES IN THE RECEPTOR ENDINGS IN THE INTESTINES DUE TO ASCARID TOXINS.)
MATERIALY NAUCHNOI KONFERENSII VSESOYUZNOGO OBSHCHESTVA GEL'MINTOLOGOV (MOSCOW) 2:379-383,1969.
THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ADULT WORMS IRRITATE THE INTESTINE AND THE AUTHORS BELIEVED THAT THE PATHOGENIC EFFECTS (INCLUDING DEGENERATION OF NEURONS IN INTESTINAL GANGLIA) WERE CHIEFLY DUE TO TOXAEMIA FROM THE ABSORPTION OF THE PRODUCTS OF DEAD AND LIVING ASCARIDS. 10 HEALTHY ADULT CATS WERE EACH GIVEN DAILY BY MOUTH FOR 27 TO 35 DAYS EXTRACTS PREPARED FROM WHOLE ASCARIS SUM. SOME OF THE CATS RECEIVED ALSO CYSTEINE (25 TO 50 MG PER KG BODY WEIGHT) GIVEN 30 MIN. BEFORE OR 30 MIN. AFTER THE ADMINISTRATION OF ASCARIS EXTRACTS. ALL CATS WERE KILLED AND EXAMINED HISTOLOGICALLY. DEGENERATIVE CHANGES IN THE INTESTINAL GANGLIA (DEGENERATION, FRAGMENTATION AND ARGENTOPHILIA OF NEURONS) WERE OBSERVED ONLY IN CATS NOT TREATED WITH CYSTEINE. HENCE CYSTEINE TREATMENT PREVENTED DEGENERATIVE CHANGES IN THE AFFERENT NERVES OF THE INTESTINE.

01675

PERKINS, R.L.
MULTIPLE CONGENITAL CARDIOVASCULAR ANOMALIES IN A KITTEN.
J.A.V.M.A. 160(10):1430-1431,1972.
PATENT DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS, INTERATRIAL SEPTAL DEFECT INTERVENTRICULAR SEPTAL DEFECT, AND ABSENCE OF THE AORTIC AND PULMONARY VALVES WERE DEVELOPMENTAL ANOMALIES OBSERVED IN THE HEART OF A 7-WEEK-OLD PERSIAN KITTEN AT NECROPSY. IN ADDITION, THE MAIN PULMONARY ARTERY AND THE AORTA ORIGINATED FROM THE WALL OF THE RIGHT ATRIUM.

01676

TASHJIAN, R.J.
PENSINGER, R.R.
DAS, K.M.
REID, C.F.
CRESCENZI, A.A.

ARTICLES

FELINE CARDIOVASCULAR STUDIES: A PRELIMINARY REPORT.
J.A.V.M.A. SCIENTIFIC PROC., 100TH ANN. MEET., P.112-123,1963.

01677
WHITNEY, W.H.
WHAT'S YOUR DIAGNOSIS: RADIOPAQUE FOREIGN BODY IN THE DISTAL TRACHEA.
J.A.V.M.A. 160(10):1433-1434,1972.

01678
PRIESTER, W.A.
CONGENITAL OCULAR DEFECTS IN CATTLE, HORSES, CATS AND DOGS.
J.A.V.M.A. 160(11):1504-1511,1972.
THERE WERE 677 DIAGNOSES OF CONGENITAL OCULAR DEFECTS AMONG 131,453 HORSES, CATTLE, CATS AND DOGS BROUGHT TO 10 VETERINARY SCHOOL CLINICS IN THE U.S. AND CANADA DURING THE PERIOD MARCH, 1964, TO JANUARY, 1969. THE MOST FREQUENT DEFECTS WERE: ECTASIA SYNDROME, ENTROPION, CATARACT, MICROPHTHALMOS-ANOPHTHALMOS, OPACITY OF CORNEA, LACRIMAL ANOMALIES, DERMOID CYST, PERSISTENT PUPILLARY MEMBRANE, AND ECTROPION, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF FRQUENCY. THE RELATIVE FREQUENCY OF DEFECTS IN DOGS WAS 6 TIMES THAT FOR ANY OTHER SPECIES. CERTAIN BREEDS WERE AT HIGH RISK FOR SPECIFIC DEFECTS. THERE WAS NO SEX PREDISPOSITION FOR ANY OF THE OCULAR DEFECTS STUDIED. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EACH SPECIES WHICH COMPRISE THIS REPORT ARE NOT GIVEN. FOR THE CAT, THE FOLLOWING SUMMARIZES THE TABLES: 22 TOTAL DEFECTS SEEN: 2 ANOPHTHALMOS-MICROPHTHALMOS; 2 HYDROPHTHALMOS OR INFANTILE GLAUCOMA; 1 HETEROCHROMIA; 1 RETINAL DETACHMENT; 1 UNPIGMENTED RETINA; 1 RETINAL DEFECT NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED; 2 CATARACT; 1 PERSISTENT PUPILLARY MEMBRANE; 1 LACK OF EYELID; 1 ENTROPION; 1 DEFECT OF MEMBRANA NICTITANS; 4 CONJUNCTIVAL ADHESIONS; 2 DEFECT OF LACRIMAL SYSTEM; 2 DEFECT OF EYELID, NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED. THE BREEDS INVOLVED WERE: 3 PERSIAN, 3 SIAMESE, 14 DOMESTIC SHORT-HAIR, AND 2 OTHER SPECIES. IN ONE FEMALE DOMESTIC SHORTHAIR CAT, HETEROCHROMIA WAS ASSOCIATED WITH CONGENITAL CEREBELLAR HYPOPLASIA AND CONGENITAL DEAFNESS.

01680
TAN, J.S.
MARKHAM, J.G.
FELINE T-STRAIN MYCOPLASMAS.
JAP.J.EXP.MED. 41(3):247-248,1971.
T-STRAIN MYCOPLASMS WERE ISOLATED FROM THE OROPHARYNGEAL REGION OF 14 CLINICALLY NORMAL CATS, USING COTTON WOOL SWABS, T-STRAIN BROTH AND T-STRAIN AGAR. NONE OF THE FELINE ISOLATES WERE INHIBITED BY HUMAN T-STRAIN ANTISERUM.

01681
TAN, R.J.S.
MARKHAM, J.
ISOLATION OF MYCOPLASMA FROM CATS WITH CONJUNCTIVITIS.
NEW ZEALAND VET.J. 19(1-2):28,1971.

OCULAR SWABS FROM CLINICAL CASES OF CONJUNCTIVITIS YIELDED IRREGULAR-SHAPED MYCOPLASMA COLONIES, MORPHOLOGICALLY DISTINCT FROM ISOLATES FROM THE PHARYNX OF HEALTHY CATS. CONCURRENT EXAMINATIONS FOR PATHOGENIC BACTERIA (ON BLOOD AGAR) AND VIRUSES (IN KITTEN KIDNEY TISSUE CULTURE) WERE NEGATIVE. MYCOPLASMA SEEMED TO BE AN ADDITIONAL AGENT IN THE RESPIRATORY COMPLEX.

01682

DUENWALD, J.C.
HOLLAND, J.M.
GORHAM, J.R.
OTT, R.L.
FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA: EXPERIMENTAL CEREBELLAR HYPOPLASIA PRODUCED IN NEONATAL FERRETS WITH LIVE VIRUS VACCINE.
RES.VET.SCI. 12(4):394-396,1971.
SEVERE CEREBELLAR HYPOPLASIA WAS PRODUCED IN 1- AND 2-DAY-OLD FERRETS BY THE I/P INJECTION OF MODIFIED LIVE VIRUS FELINE PANLEUCOPENIA VACCINE. THREE-DAY-OLD FERRETS GIVEN SIMILAR INJECTIONS SHOWED NO CLINICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES. NO ADVERSE EFFECT WAS NOTED IN EITHER THE FEMALE FERRET OR HER NEWBORN AFTER I/P INJECTION OF THE VACCINE AT VARYING INTERVALS DURING THE GESTATION PERIOD.

01683

LOVE, D.N.
FELINE HERPESVIRUS ASSOCIATED WITH INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONIA IN A KITTEN.
VET.REC. 89(7):178-181,1971.
DURING AN OUTBREAK OF HERPESVIRUS INFECTION IN A CAT-BREEDING COLONY, A LITTER OF THREE KITTENS WAS BORN TO A FEMALE EXHIBITING SIGNS OF AN UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION. HERPESVIRUS WAS ISOLATED FROM THE FEMALE BEFORE AND AFTER SHE GAVE BIRTH TO THE LITTER. THREE KITTENS SUBSEQUENTLY DIED. A HERPESVIRUS WAS ISOLATED FROM TWO OF THE KITTENS PRIOR TO DEATH AND A DETAILED POST-MORTEM WAS CONDUCTED ON ONE. THE MAJOR HISTOLOGICAL FINDINGS WERE TRACHEITIS, BRONCHITIS, BRONCHIOLITIS AND INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONIA. INTRANUCLEAR INCLUSION BODIES WERE SEEN IN CELLS OF THE TRACHEA, BRONCHIOLES AND ALVEOLI. HERPESVIRUS WAS ISOLATED FROM PHARYNGEAL SWABS AND LUNG SUSPENSIONS AT POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

01684

JOHNSON, R.P.
SABINE, M.
THE ISOLATION OF HERPESVIRUS FROM SKIN ULCERS IN DOMESTIC CATS.
VET.REC. 89(13):360-362,1971.
THREE CATS DEVELOPED EXTENSIVE SKIN ULCERATION AFTER OVARIECTOMY. ULCERATION DID NOT RESPOND TO ANTIBIOTIC THERAPY. TYPICAL HERPESVIRUSES WERE ISOLATED FROM MOUTH AND SKIN ULCERS.

01685

ZAMAN, V.
BOHNSALE, N.B.
IN VITRO CULTURE OF TOXOPLASMA INFECTED CAT INTESTINE.

EXPERIENTIA 27(8):974-976,1971.
A SEGMENT OF INTESTINE TAKEN FROM AN INFECTED CAT WAS FIRST TREATED WITH ANTIBIOTICS TO REMOVE BACTERIA, AND THEN SLIPPED ONTO A GLASS ROD WHICH WAS IMMERSED IN CULTURE MEDIUM. LARGE NUMBERS OF MEROZOITES WERE HARVESTED AFTER THREE DAYS OF CULTURE. THIS TECHNIQUE MAY BE APPLICABLE TO THE COCCIDIA.

01686

WALLACE, G.D.
ISOLATION OF TOXOPLASMA GONDI FROM THE FECES OF NATURALLY INFECTED CATS.
J.INFECT.DIS. 124(2):227-228,1971.
STRAY OR UNWANTED CATS ON THE ISLAND OF OAHU, HAWAII WERE EXAMINED. OOCYSTS, PROVEN TO BE TOXOPLASMA BY INOCULATION OF MICE, WERE FOUND IN THE FAECES OF SIX OF 1023 CATS. ANTIBODY TO TOXOPLASMA WAS FOUND BY THE DYE TEST IN THE SERUM OF 20% OF 522 OF THE CATS TESTED. OF 202 YOUNG CATS (UNDER SIX MONTHS OF AGE), ONLY 7% HAD ANTIBODY, WHEREAS IT WAS PRESENT IN 29% OF 320 OLDER CATS.

01687

HERRICK, J.B.
AD LIBITUM.
VET.MED./SMALL ANIM.CLIN. 67(6):597,1972.
SEVERE PRURITUS CAN OFTEN BE STOPPED OVERNIGHT BY ADMINISTERING 1% TRYPAN BLUE AT A DOSAGE LEVEL OF 0.3 TO 0.5 CC./BODYWEIGHT. TO ELIMINATE THE SIDE EFFECT OF VOMITING IN DOGS AND CATS, GIVE ATROPINE TO DOGS, THORAZINE TO CATS. TEMPERATURE ELEVATION MAY BE NOTED WITHIN A WEEK, BUT WILL READILY RESPOND TO ANTIBIOTICS. THE METHOD BY WHICH TRYPAN BLUE EXERTS ITS THERAPEUTIC EFFECT IS NOT KNOWN, BUT IT IS LIKELY RELATED TO THE MICROCIRCULATION IN THE SKIN. NOTE: THE "DEATH LOOK" IN A WHITE DOG FOLLOWING TREATMENT MAY BE OBJECTIONABLE.

01688

PERCY, D.H.
JORTNER, B.S.
FELINE LIPIDOSIS.
ARCH.PATH. 92(2):136-144,1971.
LIPIDOSIS IN A 5-MONTH-OLD DOMESTIC CAT WAS ACCOMPANIED BY CYTOPLASMIC VACUOLATION OF NERVE CELL BODIES IN THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, RETINA, AND GANGLIA. SIMILAR VACUOLATION WAS OBSERVED IN CELLS OF THE RETICULOENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM OF THE LIVER, SPLEEN, AND LYMPH NODES. THE NATURE OF THIS MATERIAL WAS NOT DETERMINED BY HISTOCHEMICAL STAINING, BUT BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES REVEALED AN INCREASE IN SPHINGOMYELIN IN AFFECTED TISSUES. LAMELLAR, MEMBRANOUS CYTOPLASMIC INCLUSIONS WERE DEMONSTRATED IN NEURONS AND SPLENIC CELLS BY ELECTRON MICROSCOPY.

01689

DOHERTY, M.J.
OCULAR MANIFESTATIONS OF FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS.
J.A.V.M.A. 159(4):417-424,1971.
BILATERAL ENDOGENOUS GRANULOMATOUS UVEITIS ASCRIBED TO FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS WAS DIAGNOSED IN THREE CATS. OCULAR SIGNS INCLUDED MILD CORNEAL OEDEMA, NUMEROUS

KERATIC PRECIPITATES, AQUEOUS FLARE WITH CELLS, IRIDOCYCLITIS, EXUDATIVE CHOROIDITIS, AND RETINITIS ACCOMPANIED BY RETINAL DETACHMENT IN THE EYES HAVING MORE SEVERE CHOROIDITIS AND OPTIC NEURITIS.

0169]

OSHIRO, L.S.
RIGGS, J.L.
TAYLOR, C.O.N.
LENNETTE, E.H.
HUEBNER, R.J.
FERRITIN-LABELED ANTIBODY STUDIES OF FELINE C-TYPE PARTICLES.
CANCER RES. 31(8):1100-1110,1971.
THE APPLICATION OF AN INDIRECT FERRITIN-LABELLED ANTIBODY METHOD TO TISSUE CULTURE LINES ESTABLISHED FROM CATS SUFFERING FROM VARIOUS MALIGNANT DISEASES REVEALED TAGGING OF VIRUSES AND OF CERTAIN AREAS OF THE CELL SURFACE MEMBRANES. DOG ANTIFELINE SARCOMA AND CAT ANTIFELINE SARCOMA SERA WERE USED AS THE INTERMEDIATE SERA ON FELINE C-TYPE VIRUS-POSITIVE LINES ESTABLISHED FROM THREE CASES OF MALIGNANT LYMPHOMA, ONE ERYTHROLEUKEMIA, AND ONE IDIOPATHIC AGRANULOCYTOSIS. THE TAGGING OF VIRUSES AND MEMBRANES WAS SIMILAR IN ALL THE LINES, INDICATING A SIMILARITY OR SHARING OF ANTIGENIC COMPONENTS. EACH INSTANCE OF FERRITIN-LABELLED ANTIBODY TAGGING PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN SHOWN TO BE POSITIVE WITH FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY STAINING, SHOWING THAT THERE WAS CORRELATION BETWEEN FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY STAINING OF FELINE C-TYPE VIRUS-PRODUCING CELLS AND FERRITIN TAGGING OF THE VIRUS AND INFECTION-MEDIATED MEMBRANE ANTIGENS.

0169?

HOEFFNER, C.L.
SHORT, C.E.
KETAMINE: A NEW ANESTHETIC FOR CATS.
SOUTHWESTERN VET. 24(3):175-182,1971.
KETAMINE (VETALAR) WAS USED IN 77 CATS IN THE FOLLOWING DOSES (MG/LB BODY WT): 5-10 FOR RESTRAINT, 10-15 FOR LIGHT ANAESTHESIA AND 15-25.7 FOR DEEP ANAESTHESIA. AFTER INTRAVENOUS INJECTION, RECUMBENCY LASTED FOR AN AVERAGE OF 3 MIN., LOSS OF HEAD-RIGHTING REFLEX 4 MIN., RETURN OF HEAD-RIGHTING REFLEX 1.3 HOURS. CATS WERE ABLE TO STAND UNASSISTED AFTER 2.7 HOURS AND RETURNED TO NORMAL AFTER 13.5 HOURS. AN EXCELLENT OR GOOD ANAESTHESIA WAS PRODUCED IN MOST OF THE CATS. ADVERSE EFFECTS (NOTED IN 23% CATS) WERE TACHYCARDIA IN 6%, HYPOTHERMIA AND SHIVERING IN 4%, SALIVATION IN 8%; TONIC CONVULUSIONS, BRADYCARDIA AND EXCITEMENT, EACH IN 1%. THE DRUG APPEARED TO BE A RAPID, SAFE AND SATISFACTORY AGENT FOR SHORT DIAGNOSTIC AND SURGICAL PROCEDURES.

0169?

KAYANJA, F.I.B.
THE BLOOD SUPPLY TO THE LUMBAR VERTEBRAE OF THE CAT.
ZENTRALBLATT F.VETERINARMED. 18A(3):219-224,1971.
EXAMINATION OF 45 KITTENS AND CATS SHOWED THAT THE LUMBAR VERTEBRAE ARE MAINLY SUPPLIED BY THE RAMI SPINALES OF THE ARTERIA LUMBALIS. THE DEVELOPMENT AND RAMIFICATION OF

ARTERIAL BRANCHES TO THE VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE LUMBAR VERTEBRAE ARE DESCRIBED TOGETHER WITH THE VENOUS DRAINAGE. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE VERTEBRAL BLOOD SUPPLY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE READILY MOBILISABLE CALCIUM DEPOT IN THE SUBSTANTIA SPONGIOSA ARE DISCUSSED.

01694

BOYD, J.S.
THE RADIOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION OF THE VARIOUS STAGES OF PREGNANCY IN THE DOMESTIC CAT.
J.SMALL ANIM.PRACT. 12(9):501-506,1971.
USING THE CROWN-RUMP LENGTH MEASUREMENT TO ASSESS FOETAL AGE, A METHOD OF ESTIMATING THE VARIOUS STAGES OF PREGNANCY IN CATS USING RADIOGRAPHY WAS PRODUCED. IT WAS SEEN THAT, ALTHOUGH UTERINE ENLARGEMENT AND DISPLACEMENT WAS SEEN AS EARLY AS THE 25TH DAY, THE FIRST SIGNS OF THE FOETAL SKELETAL SYSTEM WERE NOT APPARENT IN UTERO UNTIL THE 38TH DAY. FROM THIS TIME A PROGRESSIVE PATTERN OF APPEARANCE OF OSSIFIED PARTS WAS NOTED WHICH ALLOWED A MEANS OF ESTIMATING THE DAY OF GESTATION.

01695

BAKER, H.J.
CASSELL, G.H.
LINDSEY, J.R.
RESEARCH COMPLICATIONS DUE TO HAEMOBARTONELLA AND EPERYTHROZOON INFECTIONS IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS.
AM.J.PATH. 64(3):625-656,1971.
LATENT INFECTIONS WITH HAEMOBARTONELLA AND EPERYTHROZOON INTERFERED WITH THE RESULTS OF STUDIES, ESPECIALLY THOSE CONNECTED WITH RETICULO-ENDOTHELIAL FUNCTION, RADIATION INJURY, INTERFERON INDUCTION AND TUMOUR TRANSPLANTATION. ABERRATIONS IN EXPERIMENTAL DATA AFTER ACTIVATION OF LATENT INFECTIONS OR ACCIDENTAL TRANSMISSION OF THESE AGENTS OFTEN PROVIDED THE ONLY CLUE TO THEIR PRESENCE. THE PAPER REVIEWS THE NATURAL OR ACCIDENTAL TRANSMISSION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE INFECTIONS, ALTERATIONS IN RETICULOENDOTHELIAL AND IMMUNE RESPONSE OF INFECTED ANIMALS, MECHANISMS INVOLVED IN ACTIVATION OF LATENT INFECTIONS, DETECTION AND CONTROL MEASURES (71 REFERENCES).

01696

KISELVA, N.V.
BERDYLIEV, O.M.
(DOMESTIC ANIMALS (DOGS AND CATS) AS CARRIERS OF HUMAN INTESTINAL VIRUSES.)
ZHURNAL MIKROBIOLOGII EPIDEMIOLOGII I IMMUNOBIOLOGII 48(7):102-104,1971.
SAMPLES OF FAECES FROM HEALTHY DOGS AND FAECES AND ORGANS FROM HEALTHY CATS WERE INOCULATED ON HUMAN EMBRYONIC LUNG, AND FELINE AND BOVINE EMBRYONIC KIDNEY CELL CULTURES MAINTAINED IN MEDIUM 199 WITHOUT SERUM. FOUR ECHO VIRUS STRAINS (TYPES 2 AND 19) AND ONE STRAIN OF COXSACKIE A6 VIRUS WERE ISOLATED FROM DOGS AND TWO ECHO VIRUS STRAINS (TYPES 6 AND 19) FROM CATS. TWO ENTEROVIRUS STRAINS, ONE FROM A DOG AND ONE FROM A CAT, WERE NOT IDENTIFIED. KITTENS INOCULATED I/P AT 3 WEEKS OF AGE WITH A TISSUE CULTURE PREPARATION OF ECHO 19 VIRUS ISOLATED FROM A DOG DEVELOPED SIGNS OF ILLNESS WITHIN 8-10 DAYS, AND

THIS ECHO VIRUS INFECTION WAS TRANSMITTED TO THEIR DAMS BY CONTACT. AN ANIMAL ATTENDANT WHO LOOKED AFTER THESE KITTENS DEVELOPED PYREXIA, GENERAL MALAISE, RHINITIS AND VOMITING, AND HAD A FOURFOLD INCREASE IN NEUTRALIZING ANTIBODY TO ECHO 19 VIRUS. HOWEVER, NO SIGNS OF ILLNESS WERE OBSERVED IN PUPPIES INOCULATED WITH ECHO 19 VIRUS ISOLATED FROM DOGS.

01697

METIANU, T.
LUCAS, A.
VALLEE, A.
LAURENT, R.
(STUDIES ON AUJESKY'S DISEASE IN FRANCE: ISOLATION OF THE VIRUS FROM TWO CATS.)
BULL.DE L'ACAD.VETER.FRANCE 44(5):221-228,1971.
THE VIRUS OF AUJESZKY'S DISEASE HAS BEEN ISOLATED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FRANCE FROM A CAT, ON TISSUE CULTURE. RABBITS INOCULATED S/C WITH BRAIN SUSPENSION FROM AN INFECTED CAT DIED ON THE 4TH DAY. CATS FED INFECTED RABBIT MEAT DIED BETWEEN THE 5TH AND 7TH DAY SHOWING THE CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE. THE VIRUS GROWN ON PIG OR CALF KIDNEY CELLS SHOWED CYTOPATHIC EFFECTS FROM THE 48TH HOUR. DOGS, CATS, FERRETS, RABBITS AND MICE WERE INFECTED BY CEREBRAL, S/C AND OCULAR INOCULATION, THE INCUBATION PERIOD VARYING FROM 3 TO 6 DAYS.

01698

GIAUFFRET, A.
(STUDY OF A VIRUS STRAIN RESPONSIBLE FOR LEUCOPENIA IN CATS.)
BULL.DE L'ACAD.VETER.FRANCE 44(4):195-202,1971.
A TYPHUS-INFECTIOUS ENTERITIS TYPE OF ILLNESS IN A CATTERY WAS CAUSED BY A VIRUS, THE PATHOGENICITY OF WHICH FOR EXPERIMENTAL CATS AND FOR CELL CULTURES IS DESCRIBED. THE EXPERIMENTAL DISEASE IN YOUNG CATS, AFTER AN INCUBATION PERIOD OF 5-7 DAYS, WAS CHARACTERIZED BY LEUCOPENIA AND DEATH IN 24-48 HOURS. VIRUS CULTURE IN CAT KIDNEY CELLS PRODUCED BASOPHILIC, INTRANUCLEAR INCLUSION BODIES. VIRIONS 20-25 NM IN DIAMETER WERE DEMONSTRATED WITH THE ELECTRON MICROSCOPE.

01699

HUTCHISON, W.M.
DUNACHIE, J.F.
FERGUSON, D.J.P.
GARDNER, I.C.
ENDOGENOUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE COCCIDIAN PARASITE TOXOPLASMA GONDII.
TRANS.ROY.SOC.TROPIC.MED.HYG. 65(4):429-430,1971.
THE ENDOGENEOUS DEVELOPMENT OF T. GONDII IN THE CAT IS TYPICALLY COCCIDIAN. THE VARIOUS STAGES ARE DESCRIBED BRIEFLY. THE MICROGAMETOCYTE GIVES RISE TO ONLY 12-30 MICROGAMETES. THE OOCYST MEASURES 12.7 BY 10.4 MICROM. AND IS SIMILAR TO THAT OF ISOSPORA. IT IS SPORULATED OUTSIDE THE GUT, GIVING RISE TO TWO SPOROCYSTS EACH CONTAINING FOUR SPOROZOITES.

01700

DAENGSVANG, S.
SERMSNATSRI, B.
YOUNGYI, F.
GUNAME, D.
DEVELOPMENT OF ADULT GNATHOSTOMA SPINIGERUM IN THE DEFINITIVE HOST (CAT AND DOG) BY SKIN PENETRATION OF THE ADVANCED THIRD-STAGE LARVAE.
SOUTHEAST ASIAN J.TROP.MED.PUBL.HLTH. 1(2):187-192, 1970.
THE THIRD-STAGE LARVAE PENETRATED THE INTACT SKIN AT A RATE OF 62-100% IN CATS AND 39-100% IN DOGS. THE PENETRATION TIME RANGED BETWEEN 5 AND 80 MIN. FROM THE SKIN THE LARVAE MOVED TO THE SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE, NEARBY MUSCLE AND WERE LATER DETECTED IN LIVER AND DIAPHRAGM, ABDOMINAL TISSUE AND CHEST WALL. THE APPEARANCE OF EGGS IN THE FAECES WAS SEEN IN CATS FROM 2-7 1/2 MONTHS AND IN DOGS 3-8 MONTHS AFTER INFECTION.

01701

MULLIN, S.W.
DINDERO, Y.J.
YOUSEFF, M.
SIVANANDAM, S.
A SEARCH FOR NATURAL INFECTIONS OF PERIODIC BRUGIA MALAYI IN CATS.
SOUTHEAST ASIAN J.TROP.MED.PUBL.HLTH. 2(2):263,1971.
ALL 75 CATS, REPRESENTING OVER HALF THE CAT POPULATION OF THE AREA SURVEYED, WERE NEGATIVE FOR THE INFECTION.

01702

FARROW, B.R.H.
HUXTABLE, C.R.R.
MEMBRANOUS NEPHROPATHY AND THE NEPHROTIC SYNDROME IN THE CAT.
J.COMP.PATH. 81(4):463-467,1971.
FOUR CASES OF MEMBRANOUS NEPHROPATHY IN CATS ARE DESCRIBED. THE CONDITION IN CATS IS SIMILAR IN ITS CLINICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL MANIFESTATIONS TO THE DISEASE IN MAN. EACH CAT HAD THE TYPICAL NEPHROTIC SYNDROME WITH OEDEMA, PROTEINURIA, HYPOPROTEINAEMIA AND HYPERCHOLESTEROLAEMIA. THE KIDNEYS WERE MACROSCOPICALLY NORMAL, BUT MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF KIDNEY SECTIONS AND ELECTRONMICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF GLOMERULAR CAPILLARY WALLS REVEALED CHANGES SIMILAR TO THOSE DESCRIBED IN HUMAN CASES OF MEMBRANOUS NEPHROPATHY. CORTICOSTEROID THERAPY PRODUCED A REMISSION OF CLINICAL SIGNS IN THE TWO CATS TREATED ALTHOUGH A MILD DEGREE OF PROTEINURIA PERSISTED.

01703

MICHELETTO, B.
(USEFULNESS OF THE EXAMINATION OF FROZEN SECTIONS DURING SURGERY OF BENIGN AND MALIGNANT TUMORS IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS.)
ANN.FACOLTA MED.VET.TORINO
18:151-181,1971.
FROZEN SECTIONS MADE DURING OPERATION INVOLVING NEOPLASMS WERE COMPARED WITH RESULTS FROM PARAFFIN SECTIONS AND WERE FOUND TO OFFER A HIGH LEVEL OF RELIABILITY (BETTER THAN 93%) IN 62 CASES, 50 DOGS, 7 CATS, ONE EACH OF BOVINE,

OVINE AND EQUINE ORIGIN, ONE HAMSTER AND ONE RABBIT.

01704

BRODEY, R.S.
CANINE AND FELINE NEOPLASIA.
ADVANCES IN VET.SCI.COMP.MED. 14:309-354,1970.
IN THIS REVIEW THE AUTHOR HAS RELIED MAINLY ON CASE MATERIAL SUBMITTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA VETERINARY HOSPITAL. TUMOURS ARE LARGELY DISCUSSED UNDER THE ORGAN SYSTEM INVOLVED. THE DATA PRESENTED SUGGEST THAT THERE IS A MUCH HIGHER INCIDENCE OF NEOPLASIA IN DOGS THAN IN CATS AND POSSIBLE REASONS FOR THIS ARE PUT FORWARD. HOWEVER NEARLY 80% OF THE FELINE TUMOURS ENCOUNTERED WERE MALIGNANT, WHEREAS THE PERCENTAGE OF MALIGNANCY IN DOGS WAS MUCH LESS. ABOUT A THIRD OF THE TUMOURS IN DOGS WERE SKIN TUMOURS, MOSTLY BENIGN, BUT IN CATS HAEMOPOIETIC TUMOURS (MAINLY LYMPHOSARCOMAS) WERE THE COMMONEST TYPE SEEN AND WERE ALMOST INVARIABLY MALIGNANT. THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES BREED INCIDENCE, GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND APPEALS FOR AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF TUMOURS AND FOR STANDARD HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CRITERIA.

01705

CHERVYAKOV, D.K.
EVDOKIMOV, P.D.
VISHKER, A.S.
(THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES IN VETERINARY MEDICINE.)
LEKARSTVENNYE SREDSTVA V VET.IZDATEL'STVO KOLOS, MOSCOW, 415 PAGES, 1970.
READERS AND TRANSLATORS OF RUSSIAN VETERINARY LITERATURE HAVE ALWAYS HAD DIFFICULTY IN EQUATING THE RUSSIAN NAMES OF DRUGS WITH NAMES USED OUTSIDE THE SOVIET UNION. THE SITUATION WAS EASED WITH THE PUBLICATION OF 'VETERINARY THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES' BY BURKALEV & LODVANOV (SECOND EDITION 1969). NOW CHERVYAKOV ET AL. HAVE PROVIDED AN ADDITIONAL, AND MORE DETAILED GUIDE TO DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE, WITH PARTICULARS OF THEIR ACTION AND USES.

01706

BALBO, T.
PANICHI, M.
(USE OF TETRAMISOLE AS AN ANTHELMINTIC IN SMALL ANIMALS.)
ANN.FACOLTA MED.VET.TORINO
18:135-149,1971.
TO ASSESS ITS EFFICACY, TETRAMISOLE MARKETED AS CITARIN, WAS GIVEN S/C AT THE RATE OF 10 MG/KG TO 50 DOGS AND 25 CATS NATURALLY INFECTED WITH ASCARIDS. UNTREATED CONTROLS WERE 10 DOGS AND 15 CATS WHICH WERE STUDIED P.M. FAECAL WORM EGG COUNTS OF 50 TREATED DOGS WERE CARRIED OUT FOR 15 DAYS AFTER TREATMENT AND A HIGH LEVEL OF EFFICACY AND LOW TOXICITY ARE REPORTED.

01707

POZZI, L.
(EVALUATION OF THE CLINICAL CONDITION OF THE HEART IN ANIMALS BY ITS DIMENSIONS ON RADIOGRAPHS.)
ANN.FACOLTA MED.VET.TORINO 18:479-502,1971.
THREE METHODS, NAMELY THOSE OF SCHULZE AND NOLDNER,

UHLIG AND WERNER AND OF HAMLIN USING DIFFERENT PHOTOGRAPHIC AXES FOR X-RAY EXAMINATION OF VARIABLE HEART LESIONS IN 16 CALVES, 83 DOGS AND 9 CATS ARE DESCRIBED, DISCUSSED, STATISTICALLY ASSESSED AND ANALYSED. RESULTS OBTAINED INDICATE THAT WITH CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS SUCH EXAMINATIONS CAN HAVE USEFUL APPLICATION IN VETERINARY CLINICAL STUDIES IN CALVES AND DOGS AND PROBABLY ALSO IN THE CAT, BUT IN THIS SPECIES ONLY ONE OF THE SUBJECTS EXAMINED HAD A CARDIAC LESION.

01708

BORTHWICK, R.
ROBBIE, B.
LARGE VOLUME UROGRAPHY IN THE CAT.
J.SMALL ANIM.PRACTICE 12(10):579-583,1971.
A RADIOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUE USING LARGE VOLUMES OF INTRAVENOUS IODINE-CONTAINING CONTRAST MEDIA, WHICH PROVED USEFUL FOR THE EXAMINATION OF THE UPPER URINARY TRACT AND BLADDER OF CATS IS DESCRIBED. THE EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF THE PROCEDURE IN CASES OF CATS WITH HIGH BLOOD UREA LEVELS AND METASTATIC TUMOURS IN THE KIDNEYS IS DISCUSSED.

01709

DLUGACH, J.
DIABETES MELLITUS IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 132:536-539,1958.

01710

EXLEY, S.H.
NUTRITION OF THE CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 132:538-539,1958.

01712

HOLZWORTH, J.
SPECIFIC SKIN DISORDERS OF THE CAT.
CAL.VET. 11-32(JAN.-FEB.),1958.

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MORRIS, M.L.
NUTRITIVE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CAT. II. THE FEEDING OF CATS EXCLUSIVELY ON CANNED, STERILIZED FOODS.
NORTH AMER.VET. 36:468-471,1955.
VITAMIN C DOES NOT SEEM TO BE REQUIRED IN THE DIET. IN THE NORMAL HEALTHY CAT, IT IS APPARENTLY SYNTHESIZED IN THE BODY.

01716

SATTELL, R.
CYSTITIS, WITH RESULTANT PYONEPHROSIS AND AN ENLARGED URETER IN A CAT.
M.S.U. VET 18(3):176-177,1958.

01717

BROWN, K.T.
WIESEL, T.N.
SINGLE UNIT ACTIVITY AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF THE CAT RETINA.
FED.PROC. 17:20,1958.

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LONLEY, W.H.
FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE THE MATURATION OF THE EGG AND

OVULATION IN THE CAT.
SCIENCE 31:465,1910.

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VANDERSTRICHT, R.
(VITELLOGENESIS IN THE OVUM OF THE CAT.)
ANN.DE LA BANC. 1908.

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ADAMS, D.K.
EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN CATS.
COMP.PSYCHOL.MONOGR. 27:168,1929.

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ADLER, H.E.
SOME FACTORS OF OBSERVATIONAL LEARNING IN CATS.
J.GENET.PSYCHOL. 86:159-177,1955.

01722
ARONSON, L.R.
BEHAVIOR RESEMBLING SPONTANEOUS EMISSION IN THE DOMESTIC CAT.
J.COMP.PHYSIOL.PSYCHOL. 42:226-227,1949.

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BARD, P.
THE EFFECTS OF DENERVATION OF THE GENITALIA ON THE ESTRUAL BEHAVIOR OF CATS.
AMER.J.PHYSIOL. 113:5-6,1935.

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BARD, P.
CENTRAL NERVOUS MECHANISMS FOR EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR PATTERNS IN ANIMALS.
RES.PUBL.ASSN.NERV.MENT.DIS. 19:190-218,1939.

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BARON, A.
STEWART, C.N.
WARREN, J.M.
PATTERN OF SOCIAL INTERACTION IN CATS.
BEHAVIOUR 11:56-65,1957.

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BEACH, F.A.
ZITRIN, A.
JAYNES, J.
NEURAL MEDIATION OF MATING IN MALE CATS. I.EFFECTS OF UNILATERAL AND BILATERAL REMOVAL OF THE NEOCORTEX.
J.COMP.PHYSIOL.PSYCHOL. 49:321-327,1956.

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NEURAL MEDIATION OF MATING IN MALE CATS. II. CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE FRONTAL CORTEX.
J.EXP.ZOOL. 130:381-402,1955.

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AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF IMITATION IN CATS.
J.COMP.NEUROL.PSYCHOL. 18:1-26,1908

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WARREN, J.M.

SOLUTION OF ODDITY PROBLEMS BY CATS.
J.COMP.PHYSIOL.PSYCHOL. 50:258-260,1957.

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CARMICHAEL, L.
MARKS, L.D.
A STUDY OF THE LEARNING PROCESS IN THE CAT IN A MAZE CONSTRUCTED TO REQUIRE DELAYED RESPONSE.
J.GENET.PSYCHOL.
40:206-209,1932.

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COOPER, J.B.
A DESCRIPTION OF PARTURITION IN THE DOMESTIC CAT.
J.COMP.PSYCHOL. 37:71-79,1944.

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COOPER, K.K.
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PAST SEXUAL EXPERIENCE IN THE REAPPEARANCE OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN CASTRATED MALE CATS TREATED WITH TESTOSTERONE PROPIONATE.
M.SC. THESIS, NEW YORK UNIV., N.Y., N.Y.,1960.

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COOPER, M.
THE ROLE OF THE ADRENAL CORTEX IN THE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MALE CAT.
PH.D. THESIS, NEW YORK UNIV., N.Y., N.Y.,1951.

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LUDLOW, N.
WHITEMAN, A.
A STUDY OF "EXPERIMENTAL NEUROSES" IN CATS.
J.COMP.PSYCHOL. 28:39-43,1939.

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THE RELATION OF STRENGTH OF STIMULUS TO RAPIDITY OF HABIT-FORMATION IN THE KITTEN.
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CONDITIONED MOTOR REFLEXES IN CATS.
AMER.J.PHYSIOL. 109:31,1934.

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CONDITIONING NEUROSES IN DOG AND CAT.
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BRIT.J.ANIM.BEHAV. 1:151-155,1953.

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SUCKLING BEHAVIOR IN KITTENS.
BEHAVIOUR 15:146-162,1959.

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EWER, R.F.
FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON SUCKLING BEHAVIOUR IN KITTENS TOGETHER WITH SOME GENERAL CONSIDERATION OF THE INTERRELATIONS OF INNATE AND ACQUIRED RESPONSES.

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FAILLA, M.L.
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FRANK, A.
A STUDY OF PARTURITION IN THE DOMESTIC CAT.
ANAT.REC. 111: ABSTRACT NO.90,1951.

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GREEN, J.D.
CLEMENTE, C.D.
DEGROOT, J.
RHINENCEPHALIC LESIONS AND BEHAVIOR IN CATS.
J.COMP.NEUROL. 108:505-545,1957.

01743

GREULICH, W.W.
ARTIFICIALLY INDUCED OVULATION IN THE CAT (FELIS DOMESTICA).
ANAT.REC. 58:217-224,1934.
1. OVULATION WAS INDUCED IN NINE OUT OF TWELVE DOMESTIC CATS BY STIMULATING THE DISTAL PORTION OF THE GENITAL TRACT WITH A GLASS ROD. THE MINIMAL LENGTH OF THE THE INTERVAL BETWEEN STIMULATION AND OVULATION WAS FOUND TO BE NO MORE THAN 25 HOURS.
2. EVIDENCE IS ADDUCED TO SHOW THAT OVULATION DOES NOT INVARIABLY FOLLOW NORMAL COITUS IN THECAT, EVEN IF THE FEMALE IS CLEARLY IN HEAT WHEN MATING OCCURS. THIS IS INTERPRETED AS FAVORING THE IDEA THAT THE FOLLICULAR CYCLE AND THE OESTROUS CYCLE DO NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE IN THIS FORM. 3. THOUGH THE EXACT MECHANISM EFFECTING OVULATION IN THE CAT REMAINS TO BE ELUCIDATED, THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION DEFINITELY ELIMINATES ALL CONSTITUENTS OF SEMINAL FLUID AS NECESSARY CAUSITIVE FACTORS IN THAT PROCESS.

01744

GUTHRIE, E.R.
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CATS IN A PUZZLE BOX.
NEW YORK, N.Y., RINEHART,1946.

01745

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OBSERVATIONAL LEARNING BY CATS.
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MUCH OF OUR KNOWLEDGE OF MUSCLE SPINDLES COMES FROM STUDIES OF HIND-LIMB MUSCLES OF THE CAT. HISTOLOGICALLY THERE APPEAR TO BE APPROXIMATELY EQUAL NUMBERS OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SPINDLE AFFERENTS. DORSAL-ROOT FILAMENT RECORDINGS HAVE NOT BEEN MADE WHICH WOULD PERMIT THIS TO BE STATISTICALLY CORROBORATED BY PHYSIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE. HOWEVER, IN THE CASE OF THE JAW MUSCLES THE FIRST ORDER AFFERENT CELL BODIES, BEING SITUATED IN THE MESENCEPHALIC NUCLEUS OF THE TRIGEMINAL NERVE ARE ACCESSIBLE TO SAMPLING BY EXTRACELLULAR MICRO-ELECTRODES IN A WAY LESS LIKELY TO BE BIASED ACCORDING TO FIBRE DIAMETER. UNITS CHARACTERIZED AS SPINDLE AFFERENTS WERE EXAMINED FOR DYNAMIC INDEX DI USING RAMPS (1-5 DEGREES OF JAW OPENING FROM 8-3 DEGREES, AT VELOCITIES OF 1-0, 2-2, 3-25 AND 4-5 DEGREES/SEC), FOR SMALL AMPLITUDE VIBRATION DRIVING, AND FOR INTERSPIKE INTERVAL VARIABILITY. FUSIMOTOR ACTIVITY WAS SUPPRESSED BY DEEP PENTOBARBITONE ANAESTHESIA SUPPLEMENTED BY CHLORPROMAZINE. UNDER THESE CONDITIONS A HISTOGRAM OF DI GAVE NO EVIDENCE OF TWO DISTINCT POPULATIONS OF AFFERENTS BUT WAS INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM A LOG-NORMAL DISTRIBUTION. IN ADDITION, NEITHER THE MAXIMUM VIBRATION FREQUENCY FOLLOWED NOR THE COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION ALLOWED SEPARATION INTO TWO POPULATIONS. HOWEVER, THE ADMINISTRATION OF SUXAMETHONIUM (SCH) CAUSED A MARKED CHANGE IN THE HISTOGRAM OF DI. IT APPEARS THAT SOME UNITS WITH A PREVIOUSLY LOW DI ARE CAPABLE, WHEN ACTIVATED WITH SCH, OF A CONSIDERABLE DYNAMIC RESPONSE, AND SHOULD PROBABLY BE CLASSED AS PRIMARIES. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE SPINDLE AFFERENTS OF THE JAW MUSCLES ARE FUNCTIONALLY DIVISIBLE INTO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY POPULATIONS, IN PROPORTIONS SIMILAR TO THOSE OF THE LIMB MUSCLES.

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AND 169-YB WERE USED TO DETERMINE THE RATE OF BLOOD FLOW THROUGH VARIOUS INTRAOCULAR TISSUES, OPTIC NERVE, BRAIN, KIDNEY CORTEX AND SMALL INTESTINE IN CATS AT NORMAL AND INCREASED P(ARTERIAL)CO-2. ONE EYE HAD ITS SPONTANEOUS INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE, THE OTHER EYE HAD ITS PRESSURE STABILIZED AT A HIGHER LEVEL. AT NORMAL P(ARTERIAL)CO-2 A REDUCTION IN PERFUSION PRESSURE RESULTED IN DECREASED VASCULAR RESISTANCE IN THE IRIS, THE CILIARY BODY AND THE RETINA, BUT NOT IN THE CHOROID. IN THE RETINA THE EYE WITH REDUCED PERFUSION PRESSURE HAD A SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER BLOOD FLOW THAN THE CONTROL EYE. INCREASED P(ARTERIAL)CO-2 RESULTED IN INCREASED BLOOD FLOW IN ALL OCULAR TISSUES AND ALL EXTRAOCULAR TISSUES STUDIED EXCEPT THE KIDNEY CORTEX. REDUCTIONS IN PERFUSION PRESSURE AT HIGH P(ARTERIAL)CO-2 RESULTED IN FURTHER DECREASES IN VASCULAR RESISTANCE IN TWO EYES OF SEVEN ONLY. THE RESULTS SUGGEST THAT ABOUT 21% OF THE OXYGEN CONSUMED BY THE RETINA IS DELIVERED BY THE RETINAL BLOOD VESSELS, THE REST BY THE CHOROID. BOTH MYOGENIC AND METABOLIC MECHANISMS SEEM TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE ADJUSTMENT OF RETINAL VASCULAR RESISTANCE AFTER A CHANGE IN PERFUSION PRESSURE.

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THE LOCALIZATION OF SECOND ORDER NEURONES IN THE BARORECEPTOR REFLEX PATHWAY IS AT PRESENT A SUBJECT OF MUCH INTEREST AND IS AN ESSENTIAL PRELIMINARY TO A FULL INVESTIGATION OF THE REFLEX PATHWAY THROUGH THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. IT IS ACCEPTED ON HISTOLOGICAL EVIDENCE THAT THEY ARE LOCATED PRIMARILY IN THE NUCLEUS OF THE TRACTUS SOLITARIUS (NTS), BUT POSITIVE EVIDENCE STILL HAS TO BE OBTAINED BY MEANS OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES. IN THE PRESENT STUDY NEURONES WHOSE ACTIVITY WAS EXCITED ON ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE CAROTID SINUS NERVE WERE RECORDED EXTRACELLULARLY USING CONVENTIONAL TECHNIQUES, THE POSITION OF THE CELLS BEING MARKED WITH PONTAMINE SKY BLUE. IN ALL, 148 SUCH UNITS WERE RECORDED IN MANY PENETRATIONS MADE THROUGHOUT AN AREA OF THE MEDULLA EXTENDING FROM 2 MM CAUDAL TO 4 MM ROSTRAL TO THE OBEX AND 0-4 MM LATERAL TO THE MID LINE. THE MAJOR PROJECTIONS OF THE AFFERENT FIBRES WERE TO TWO REGIONS. THE FIRST INCLUDED THE VENTROLATERAL PORTION OF THE NTS AND APPEARED TO BE CONTINUOUS WITH A PROJECTION WITHIN THE NUCLEUS PARVOCELLULARIS. THE SECOND MAJOR PROJECTION WAS TO AN AREA VENTROLATERAL TO THE HYPOGLOSSAL NUCLEUS, YET LATERAL TO THE HYPOGLOSSAL FIBRE TRACT. THE MEDIAL PORTION OF THE NTS AND THE NUCLEUS INTERCALATUS RECEIVED A SMALL PROJECTION. IN KEEPING WITH A RECENT STUDY, NO PROJECTIONS WERE FOUND TO BE PARAMEDIAN RETICULAR NUCLEUS. THE SINUS NERVE CONTAINS AFFERENT FIBRES ORIGINATING BOTH IN THE BARORECEPTORS OF THE CAROTID SINUS AND THE CHEMORECEPTORS OF THE CAROTID BODY. THERE IS A MARKED OVERLAP IN FIBRE DIAMETER OF THESE TWO GROUPS, AND HENCE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO EXCITE PREFERENTIALLY ONE FUNCTIONAL GROUP USING ELECTRICAL STIMULATION. ACCORDINGLY, THE BARORECEPTOR AFFERENT ENDINGS WERE EXCITED BY RAISING THE PERFUSION PRESSURE IN AN ISOLATED CAROTID SINUS. SO FAR 36 UNITS RESPONDING TO SINUS NERVE STIMULATION HAVE ALSO BEEN FOUND SENSITIVE TO INFLATION OF THE IPSILATERAL CAROTID SINUS. THESE NEURONES WERE LOCATED IN JUST THOSE AREAS OF THE MEDULLA PREVIOUSLY SHOWN TO RECEIVE A MAJOR INPUT FROM THE SINUS NERVE. NINE NEURONES SENSITIVE TO SINUS NERVE STIMULATION WERE UNAFFECTED BY BARORECEPTOR AFFERENT ACTIVATION, AND PRESUMABLY REPRESENT NEURONES INVOLVED IN THE CHEMORECEPTOR REFLEX PATHWAY.

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THE PULMONARY INTERALVEOLAR CAPILLARY BED OF THE CAT HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN SHOWN TO BE CONSISTENT WITH A SHEET-LIKE ENDOTHELIUM-LINED SPACE BRIDGED BY AVASCULAR ENDOTHELIUM-COVERED POSTS. THIS WAS TERMED THE SHEET-FLOW

MODEL, AND BLOOD FLOW THROUGH THAT SPACE IS TERMED SHEET FLOW. THE INITIAL FORMULATION OF THE SHEET-FLOW THEORY AND MODEL REQUIRED THAT SHEET THICKNESS BE THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE. SHEET THICKNESS (H) WAS MEASURED IN VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL SILICONE-ELASTOMER-PERFUSED CAT LUNGS OVER THE TRANSMURAL (ALVEOLAR-CAPILLARY) PRESSURE (P) RANGE OF 6.3 TO 27 CM H2O. A PLOT OF H VS. P FOR 2753 INDIVIDUAL MEASUREMENTS IS LINEAR OVER THE MEASURED PRESSURE RANGE. THE REGRESSION LINE IS DESCRIBED BY H=4.28+0.2191 P. SHEET THICKNESS OF 4.28 MICRONS AT ZERO PRESSURE IS AN EXTRAPOLATED VALUE. THE VALUE 0.2191 MICRONS/CM H2O IS THE COMPLIANCE COEFFICIENT (ALPHA) OF THE PULMONARY CAPILLARY B[illegible]. ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDIES DEMONSTRATED THAT THE CAPILLARY POSTS HAVE A HIGHLY ORGANIZED INTERNAL STRUCTURE WITH ABUNDANT COLLAGEN AND AN ELASTIN OR ELASTINLIKE CORE. COLLAGEN FIBERS ORIGINATE FROM THE ALVEOLAR-CAPILLARY BASEMENT MEMBRANE, EMERGE IN A HERRINGBONE PATTERN, AND SWEEP TOWARD THE CENTER OF THE POST IN A HELICAL ARRAY AROUND THE ELASTINLIKE AMORPHOUS AND FIBRILLAR CORE. THE UNUSUAL COMPLIANCE OF THE MICROVASCULAR BLOOD VESSELS IN THE LUNG CAN BE CORRELATED WITH THE ARCHITECTURAL ORGANIZATION WITHIN THE POSTS.

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ERYTHROCYTE COUNTS, HEMOGLOBIN, VOLUME OF PACKED RED CELLS
FOLIA HAEMATOLOGICA 51:32-49,19?
AND ICTERUS INDEX DETERMINATIONS, DIAMETER MEASUREMENTS AND THE CALCULATED MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME, MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN AND MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION OF THE BLOOD OF A VARIETY OF VERTEBRATES ARE RECORDED. IT APPEARS THAT IN SPITE OF VERY GREAT DIFFERENCES IN THE SIZE AND HEMOGLOBIN CONTENT OF ERYTHROCYTES OF VARIOUS VERTEBRATES, THE CONCENTRATION OF HEMOGLOBIN IN THESE CELLS, THAT IS, THE RELATION OF AMOUNT OF HEMOGLOBIN TO VOLUME OF RED CELL, REMAINS REMARKABLY CONSTANT. NOT ONLY DOES THERE SEEM TO BE AN OPTIMUM MEAN CORPUSCULAR HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION BUT ALSO A MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION. THERE IS A TENDENCY TOWARDS A RECIPROCAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUMBER OF RED CORPUSCLES AND THEIR SIZE AND HEMOGLOBIN CONTENT, WITH THE RESULT THAT THERE ARE MUCH SMALLER DIFFERENCES IN RED CELL MASS AND IN TOTAL HEMOGLOBIN OF THE BLOOD THAN THE VARIATIONS IN ERYTHROCYTE COUNTS WOULD SUGGEST. THE POSSIBLE SIGNIFICANCE OF MORPHOLOGIC DIFFERENCES IN THE RED CORPUSCLES OF VARIOUS VERTEBRATES IS BRIEFLY CONSIDERED.

01815

COOTE, J.H.
JOHNS, E.J.
SINGER, B.
RENAL NERVE STIMULATION AND PLASMA RENIN ACTIVITY IN THE CAT.
J.PHYSIOL.(LONDON) 222:73-74P,1971.
VANDER HAS REPORTED THAT STIMULATION OF THE RENAL NERVE-ARTERY COMPLEX IN THE DOG RESULTS IN AN INCREASED SECRETION RATE OF RENIN AS MEASURED IN THE RENAL VEIN. THE PRESENT STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN TO DETERMINE WHETHER PROLONGED ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE DISTAL ENDS OF CUT RENAL NERVES RESULTED IN AN INCREASE IN PLASMA RENIN ACTIVITY (PRA) IN THE CAT, WHETHER THE EFFECT WAS RELATED TO CHANGES IN RENAL BLOOD FLOW AND WHETHER THE EFFECT COULD

BE BLOCKED BY ALPHA AND BETA BLOCKERS. THE RESULTS ARE COMPATIBLE WITH THE VIEW THAT THE CHANGE IN PRA FOLLOWING RENAL NERVE STIMULATION IS MEDIATED BY THE REDUCTION IN BLOOD FLOW PRODUCED BY STIMULATION. THE RESULTS USING PROPRANOLOL SUGGEST THAT THE REDUCTION IN BLOOD FLOW AFFECTS THE RENIN-RELEASING MECHANISM THROUGH A RECEPTOR, NOT LOCATED ON VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE, WHICH IS SENSITIVE TO THE BETA BLOCKER.

01816

WARD, J.M.
WRIGHT, J.F.
PATHOLOGY OF RADIOSTRONTIUM EXPOSURE IN CATS.
RAD.RES. 51(1):84-96,1972.
THIRTY-THREE CATS OF TWO AGE GROUPS WERE FED ONE OF THREE DOSAGE LEVELS OF 85 SR FOR 30 DAYS. TWENTY-FOUR DIED OR WERE KILLED BEFORE 107 DAYS AFTER THE EXPERIMENT WAS STARTED. MORTALITY AND BONE MARROW LESIONS WERE DOSE RELATED. ALL CATS HAD VARYING DEGREES OF A HEMORRHAGIC DISEASE WITH HEMORRHAGES MOST COMMONLY OBSERVED IN THE HEART, SUBCUTIS AND INTESTINES. HISTOLOGICALLY, BONE MARROWS OF CATS DYING BEFORE 35 DAYS POSTEXPOSURE WERE DEPLETED OF CELLS. THOSE DYING LATER HAD CELLULAR MARROWS COMPOSED PREDOMINANTLY OF ERYTHROPOIETIC PRECURSORS. MYELOFIBROSIS WAS SEEN IN 5 CATS AND MYELOID METAPLASIA, PRIMARILY IN LYMPH NODES, DEVELOPED IN 6 CATS. DYSPLASTIC LESIONS OCCURRED IN THE EPIPHYSEAL PLATE AND METAPHYSIS OF LONG BONES. OTHER LESIONS INCLUDED ATROPHY OF THE THYMUS AND LYMPHOID TISSUES AND BACTERIAL LESIONS IN SEVERAL TISSUES. ULTRASTRUCTURAL STUDIES OF BONE MARROW OF 4 CATS REVEALED DEGENERATIVE CHANGES IN MITOCHONDRIA OF PLASMA CELLS AND THE PRESENCE OF ABNORMAL ERYTHROCYTE PRECURSORS. COMPARATIVE ASPECTS OF THE PATHOLOGY OF RADIOSTRONTIUM EXPOSURE ARE DISCUSSED.

01817

NEFF, C.A.
DAVIS, L.E.
BAGGOT, J.D.
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PHARMACOKINETICS OF QUINIDINE.
AM.J.VET.RES. 33(7):1521-1525,1972.
PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS OF QUINIDINE AND KINETICS OF ITS DISAPPEARANCE FROM PLASMA AFTER INTRAVENOUS ADMINISTRATION WERE DETERMINED IN PONIES, GOATS, SWINE, DOGS, AND CATS. PLASMA HALF-LIFE VALUES VARIED FROM 0.85 HOURS IN GOATS TO 5.59 HOURS IN DOGS. QUINIDINE ATTAINED DISTRIBUTION EQUILIBRIUM VERY RAPIDLY AND WAS SEQUESTERED IN THE TISSUES. APPARENT SPECIFIC VOLUMES OF DISTRIBUTION RANGED FROM 1.25 L./KG. IN SWINE TO 6.32 L./KG. IN PONIES. THE DRUG WAS EXTENSIVELY BOUND TO PLASMA PROTEINS, WITH VALUES RANGING FROM 77% IN CAPRINE PLASMA TO 98% IN PORCINE PLASMA.

01818

BAGGOT, J.D.
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PHARMACOKINETICS AND BIOTRANSFORMATION OF AMPHETAMINE.
PH.D. DISSERTATION, OHIO STATE UNIV., COLUMBUS,

OHIO, 1971.
THE CAT ELIMINATED AMPHETAMINE MUCH MORE SLOWLY THAN OTHER SPECIES.

01819

DAVIS, L.E.
STURM, B.L.
DRUG EFFECTS AND PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS OF PENTAZOCINE IN DOMESTICATED ANIMALS.
AM.J.VET.RES. 31:1631-1635,1970.
THE CAT ELIMINATED PENTAZOCINE MUCH MORE SLOWLY THAN OTHER SPECIES.

01820

DAVIS, L.E.
WESTFALL, B.A.
SPECIES DIFFERENCES IN THE BIOTRANSFORMATION AND EXCRETION OF SALICYLATE.
AM.J.VET.RES. 33:1253-1262,1972.
THE CAT ELIMINATED SALICYLATE MUCH MORE SLOWLY THAN OTHER SPECIES. MECHANISMS FOR GLUCURONIDE AND GLYCINE CONJUGATION OF SALICYLATE WERE DEFICIENT IN CATS.

01821

DAVIS, L.E.
DONNELLY, E.J.
ANALGESIC DRUGS IN THE CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 153:1161-1167,1968.
THE OXIDATION OF MEPERIDINE PROCEEDS QUITE RAPIDLY IN THE CAT.
THE DURATION OF PLASMA LEVELS, ANALGESIC POTENCY, AND THE OCCURRENCE OF UNTOWARD EFFECTS OF MORPHINE, MEPERIDINE, ASPIRIN, CHLORPROMAZINE, AND D-PROPOXYPHENE WERE STUDIED IN DOMESTIC CATS. RESULTS INDICATED THAT ASPIRIN SHOULD SELDOM, IF EVER, BE GIVEN TO CATS BECAUSE OF ITS LOW EFFICACY AND POTENTIAL TOXICITY. MORPHINE AND D-PROPOXYPHENE IN THE RECOMMENDED DOSES WERE USEFUL IN OBTUNDING EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED PAIN. THE USEFULNESS OF MEPERIDINE IS LIMITED BECAUSE OF RAPID METABOLISM BY THE CAT. CHLORPROMAZINE MARKEDLY ALTERED THE BEHAVIORAL RESPONSES TO PAIN. WE BELIEVE THAT THE RESULTS OF THIS INVESTIGATION JUSTIFY THE CLINICAL TRIAL OF MORPHINE AND D-PROPOXYPHENE, ALONE OR IN COMBINATION WITH CHLORPROMAZINE, IN THE MANAGEMENT OF PAIN IN THE FELINE PATIENT.

01822

MEDWAY, W.
GERACI, J.R.
DISTRIBUTION OF GLUCOSE IN THE BOTTLE-NOSED DOLPHIN (TURSIOPS TRUNCATUS).
AM.J.VET.RES. 33(7):1545-1546,1972.
THE RATIO OF CELL TO PLASMA GLUCOSE CONCENTRATIONS IN THE ADULT DOLPHIN IS COMPARABLE TO THOSE FOUND IN ADULTS OF THE COMMON DOMESTICATED SPECIES OF ANIMALS. FOR 8 DOLPHINS, THE FOLLOWING ARE MEAN AND S.D. VALUES FOR GLUCOSE: WHOLE BLOOD (MG%), 135.3 +/- 32.7; PLASMA (MG%), 183.6 +/- 41.8; ERYTHROCYTIC (MG%), 58.5 +/- 19.4; RATIO OF CELL TO PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS (%), 33 +/- 12. PCV IS 40 +/- 4.6. AUTHOR ALSO GIVES THE RATIO OF CELL TO PLASMA

CONCENTRATION OF GLUCOSE (%) FOR THE CAT AS 26.

01824

FRUMKES, T.E.
BATTERSBY, W.S.
STORCK, L.E.
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION OF CAT VISUAL SYSTEM. I. DISTRIBUTION AND INTERACTION OF PHOTIC RESPONSES IN CORTEX.
ELECTOENCEPHAL.CLIN.NEUROPHYSIOL. 32:383-394,1972.
THE DISTRIBUTION OF PHOTIC RESPONSES IN THE PARASAGITTAL CORTICAL PLANE OF THE LOCALLY ANESTHETIZED CAT WAS STUDIED WITH RESPECT TO TARGET LOCATION IN THE VERTICAL PLANE OF THE VISUAL FIELD, LEVEL OF ADAPTING BACKGROUND, INTENSITY OF LIGHT FLASH, AND THE DEGREE OF SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL INTERACTION ELICITED BY DUAL LIGHT FLASHES. CONFIRMING EARLIER STUDIES, THE CORTICAL LOCUS OF THE LARGEST AMPLITUDE, SHORTEST LATENCY RESPONSE (THE "MAXIMAL" RESPONSE) SHIFTED PREDICTABLY WITH CHANGE IN FIELD LOCATION, INDEPENDENT OF ADAPTIVE LEVEL, FLASH INTENSITY OR PRESENCE OF GENERAL ANESTHESIA (BARBITURATE). ALL PHOTIC STIMULATION IN THE LOCALLY ANESTHETIZED CAT, HOWEVER, PRODUCED A WIDESPREAD CORTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF LOWER LEVEL ("SUBMAXIMAL") RESPONSES WHICH WERE OF FUNCTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE, AS DEMONSTRATED BY THE SPATIAL INTERACTION BETWEEN RESPONSES TO DUAL LIGHT FLASHES. THIS LATTER SPATIAL INTERACTION COULD BE ELICITED INTEROCULARLY AND WAS ALTERED BY ADMINISTRATION OF BARBITURATES. RESULTS BOTH CONFIRM AND QUALIFY CLASSIC CONCEPTS OF TOPOLOGICAL PROJECTION AS APPLIED TO THE VISUAL SYSTEM OF THE CAT.

01825

BILGE, M.
BINGLE, A.
SENEVIRATNE, K.N.
WHITTERIDGE, D.
A MAP OF THE VISUAL CORTEX IN THE CAT.
J.PHYSIOL.(LONDON) 191:116P-118P,1967.

01826

BISHOP, P.O.
KOZAK, W.
VAKKUR, G.J.
SOME QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS OF THE CAT'S EYE: AXIS AND PLANE OF REFERENCE, VISUAL FIELD COORDINATES AND OPTICS.
J.PHYSIOL.(LONDON) 163:466-502,1962.

01827

DOTY, R.W.
POTENTIALS EVOKED IN CAT CEREBRAL CORTEX BY DIFFUSE AND PUNCTIFORM PHOTIC STIMULI.
J.NEUROPHYSIOL. 21:437-464,1958.

01828

FLEMING, T.C.
EVARTS, E.V.
MULTIPLE RESPONSE TO PHOTIC STIMULATION IN CATS.
AMER.J.PHYSIOL. 197:1233-1236,1959.

01829

GAREY, L.J.

POWELL, T.P.S.
THE PROJECTION OF THE LGN UPON THE CORTEX IN THE CAT.
PROC.ROY.SOC.B. 168:107-126,1967.

01831
GAREY, L.J.
POWELL, T.P.S.
THE PROJECTION OF THE RETINA IN THE CAT.
J.ANAT.(LONDON) 75:434-440,1968.

01831
HUBEL, D.H.
WIESEL, T.N.
RECEPTIVE FIELDS AND FUNCTIONAL ARCHITECTURE IN TWO NON-STRIATE VISUAL AREAS (18-19) OF THE CAT.
J.NEUROPHYSIOL. 28:229-289,1965.

01832
JOSHUA, D.F.
BISHOP, P.O.
BINOCULAR SINGLE VISION AND DEPTH DISCRIMINATION RECEPTIVE FIELD DISPARITIES FOR CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL VISION AND BINOCULAR INTERACTION ON PERIPHERAL SINGLE UNITS IN CAT STRIATE CORTEX.
EXP.BRAIN RES. 10:389-416,1970.

01833
NIMI, K.
SPRAGUE, J.M.
THALAMO-CORTICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE VISUAL SYSTEM IN THE CAT.
J.COMP.NEUROL. 138:219-250,1970.

01834
O'LEARY, J.L.
STRUCTURE OF THE AREA STRIATA OF THE CAT.
J.COMP.NEUROL. 75:131-164,1941.

01835
SPINELLI, D.N.
BARRETT, T.W.
VISUAL RECEPTIVE FIELD ORGANIZATION OF SINGLE UNITS IN THE CAT'S VISUAL SYSTEM.
EXP.NEUROL. 24:76-78,1969.

01836
WOOLSEY, C.N.
DAUBE, J.R.
HOFFMAN, J.
KAAS, J.H.
LADPLI, S.
REPRESENTATION OF THE VISUAL FIELD IN VISUAL AREAS I AND II OF THE CAT'S CEREBRAL CORTEX.
FED.PROC. 26:656,1967.

01837
STORCK, L.F.
BATTERSBY, W.S.
FRUMKES, T.E.
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION OF CAT VISUAL SYSTEM. II. TOPOLOGY AND INTERACTION IN GENICULO-CORTICAL PROJECTION.
ELECTROENCEPH.CLIN.NEUROPHYSIOL. 32:395-408,1972.

SPATIAL PROJECTION IN THE CEREBRAL VISUAL SYSTEM OF THE CAT WAS ANALYZED BY RECORDING THE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES IN THE PARASAGITTAL CORTICAL PLANE, THAT WERE EVOKED BY ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF VARYING ANTERIOR-POSTERIOR SITES WITHIN THE LATERAL GENICULATE BODY (LGB). A HIGH DEGREE OF SPATIAL CORRESPONDENCE WAS FOUND BETWEEN SITE OF CATHODAL STIMULATING CURRENT IN LAYER A (OCCASIONALLY A1) OF LGB, AND THAT CORTICAL ("PEAK") LOCUS YIELDING THE SHORTEST LATENCY, LARGEST AMPLITUDE (THE "MAXIMAL") RESPONSE. STIMULATION OF ALL SITES IN LGB, HOWEVER, PRODUCED A WIDESPREAD CORTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SMALLER AMPLITUDE, LONGER LATENCY ("SUBMAXIMAL") RESPONSES, WHICH WERE NOT SIMPLE ELECTROTONIC GRADIENTS, AND WHICH WERE NOT MATERIALLY ALTERED BY EITHER CHEMICAL DEPRESSION OR SURGICAL REMOVAL OF THE PEAK LOCUS. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE WIDESPREAD SUBMAXIMAL RESPONSES FOR SPATIAL INTERACTION WAS ASSESSED BY MEANS OF "CONDITIONING" AND "TEST" SHOCKS PRESENTED TO DISPARATE SITES WITHIN LGB. TWO TYPES OF EXCITABILITY CYCLES WERE THUS DEMONSTRATED, THE RELATIVE AMPLITUDES OF THE CONDITIONING AND TEST RESPONSES AT ANY SELECTED CORTICAL LOCUS DETERMINING THE NATURE OF THE CYCLE. IF THE TEST RESPONSE WERE SMALLER THAN THE CONDITIONING RESPONSE (GENERALLY AS THE PEAK LOCUS FOR THE CONDITIONING RESPONSE), IT WAS MARKEDLY ATTENUATED FOR UP TO 200 MSEC. IF THE TEST RESPONSE WERE GREATER THAN THE CONDITIONING RESPONSE (GENERALLY AT THE PEAK LOCUS FOR THE TEST RESPONSE), IT WAS USUALLY SLIGHTLY FACILITATED, AT LEAST AT SHORT TIME INTERVALS. COLLECTIVELY, THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT A LATERAL INTERACTIVE MECHANISM EXISTS IN VISUAL CORTEX, AND IS SUPERIMPOSED UPON A TOPOLOGICAL PROJECTION, PRESUMABLY DETERMINED BY THE COURSE OF THE RADIATION FIBERS.

01838

BENTINCK-SMITH, J.
FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA (FELINE INFECTIOUS ENTERITIS). A REVIEW OF 574 CASES.
NORTH AMER.VET. 30:379-384,1949.

01839

BITTLE, J.L.
EMERY, J.B.
YORK, C.J.
MCMILLEN, J.K.
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FELINE CYTOPATHOGENIC VIRUSES AND FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA VIRUS.
AMER.J.VET.RES. 22:374-378,1961.

01842

JOHNSON, R.H.
ISOLATION OF A VIRUS FROM A CONDITION SIMULATING FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA IN A LEOPARD.
VET.REC. 76:1008-1013,1964.

01843

JOHNSON, R.H.
FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA VIRUS. II. SOME FEATURES OF THE CYTOPATHIC EFFECTS IN FELINE KIDNEY MONOLAYERS.
RES.VET.SCI. 6:472-481,1965.

01844

LAWRENCE, J.S.
SYVERTON, J.T.
SHAW, J.S.
SMITH, F.B.
INFECTIOUS FELINE AGRANULOCYTOSIS.
AMER.J.PATH. 16:333-354,1940.

01845
ARMISTEAD, W.W.
URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION IN MALE CATS.
NORTH AM.VET. 34:276,1953.

01846
BEANER, R.J.
URETEROCOLOSTOMY FOR RELIEF OF URINARY STENOSIS IN THE DOMESTIC CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 134:201-204,1959.

01847
BOWER, C.W.
URINARY CALCULI IN CASTRATED MALE CATS.
NORTH AM.VET. 38:344,1957.

01848
CARBONE, M.G.
PHOSPHOCRYSTALURIA AND URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION IN THE CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 147:1195-1200,1965.

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FISHLER, J.
UROLITHIASIS OR URETHRAL IMPACTION IN THE CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 127:121-123,1955.

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MEIER, F.W.
URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION AND STENOSIS IN THE MALE CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 137:67-70,1960.

01851
HAYDEN, D.W.
NIELSEN, S.W.
FELINE MAMMARY TUMORS.
J.SMAL ANIM.PRACT. 12:687-697,1971.
FIFTY-FIVE TUMOURS (FIFTY MALIGNANT, FIVE BENIGN) OF THE MAMMARY GLAND OF CATS WERE FOUND AMONG 2296 FELINE DIAGNOSTIC ACCESSIONS SUBMITTED OVER A 10-YEAR PERIOD. TWENTY-SEVEN WERE ADENOCARCINOMAS, NINETEEN PAPILLARY ADENOCARCINOMAS, TWO SCIRRHOUS CARCINOMAS, AND TWO ANAPLASTIC CARCINOMAS. THE MAJORITY OF THE CATS WERE BETWEEN 10 AND 14 YEARS OF AGE. NO BREED PREDILECTION WAS NOTED. MIXED MAMMARY TUMORS, SO COMMON TO THE DOG, ARE VIRTUALLY NON-EXISTENT IN CATS.

01852
MISDORP, W.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
DISSERTATION, UTRECHT, 1964.
REPORT ON 24 CATS IN AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND WITH MAMMARY TUMORS.

01853
UBERREITER, O.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
WIEN.TIERARZTL.MSCHR. 55:415,1968.
REPORT ON MAMMARY TUMORS IN CATS.

01854

WHITEHEAD, J.E.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
VET.MED. 62:357,1967.
REPORT OF 30 CASES OF FELINE MAMMARY TUMORS.

01855

SILVER, I.A.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
J.SMALL ANIM.PRACT. 7:689,1996.
HISTOLOGY OF FELINE MAMMARY GLAND, WHERE EACH TEAT HAS 4-8 DUCTS LINED WITH STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS EPITHELIUM.

01856

STARA, J.F.
WELLMAN, H.N.
STRAUB, C.P.
COX, W.M.
KAHN, B.
COMPARISON OF SELECTIVE UPTAKE AND RETENTION OF STRONTIUM TO CALCIUM IN YOUNG CATS AND INFANTS.
PRESENTED AT 3RD INTERNAT CONGRESS OF RADIATION RESEARCH, 1966.
RETENTION OF STRONTIUM-90, STABLE STRONTIUM, AND CALCIUM AT ENVIRONMENTAL LEVELS BY 30 INFANTS AGED LESS THAN 1 YEAR WAS DETERMINED PREVIOUSLY BY ANALYZING THE DIET, URINARY, AND FECAL EXCRETIONS. THE OBSERVED RATIO FROM DIET TO RETENTION OF STRONTIUM-90 AND STABLE STRONTIUM RELATIVE TO CALCIUM RANGED BETWEEN 0.2 AND 1.0. BASED ON REPORTED VALUES FOR CALCIUM ACCRETION RATES, ENDOGENOUS EXCRETION RATES, BODY BURDEN, AND EXCHANGEABLE POOL IN INFANTS, HALF LIVES FOR STRONTIUM RETENTION WERE COMPUTED FOR A TWO-COMPARTMENT MODEL. STRONTIUM FROM THE RAPIDLY EXCHANGING POOL WAS ESTIMATED TO BE EXCRETED WITH A 2-DAY HALF-LIFE, AND THAT FROM THE SLOWLY EXCHANGING POOL WITH A 300-DAY HALF-LIFE. TO CONFIRM THESE ESTIMATES, DISTRIBUTION AND EXCRETION OF STRONTIUM-85 TRACER WAS OBSERVED IN YOUNG CATS. UNIFORM LABELLING OF THE SKELETON WAS OBTAINED BY FEEDING THE DAM A DIET WITH A CONSTANT STRONTIUM-85/STRONTIUM RATIO BEFORE AND DURING PREGNANCY, DURING LACTATION, AND THEN FEEDING SIMILAR DIETS TO THE OFFSPRINGS. STRONTIUM-85 LEVELS IN THE ANIMALS WERE MEASURED BY WHOLE-BODY COUNTING DURING TRACER FEEDING AND FOR A YEAR FOLLOWING THE LAST DOSE AT AGES 0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32, 48, AND 56 WEEKS. STRONTIUM-85, STABLE STANTIUM, AND CALCIUM WERE MEASURED IN URINE AND FECES DURING THE SAME PERIOD. A NUMBER OF ANIMALS WERE SACRIFICED TO DETERMINE THE TISSUE DISTRIBUTION OF STRONTIUM-85, STABLE STRONTIUM, AND CALCIUM. SHORT-TERM TURN-OVER STUDIES WITH CALCIUM-47 AND STRONTIUM-85 WERE ALSO PERFORMED. METABOLIC DATA FOR KITTENS AGED 6, 8, 12, AND 16 WEEKS WERE COMPARED WITH SIMILAR INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INFANT STUDY. THE BIOLOGICAL HALF-LIFE OF THE LONG COMPONENT OF STRONTIUM RETENTION IN THE 4 GROUPS OF KITTENS RANGED BETWEEN 290 AND 350 DAYS AS MEASURED BY WHOLE-BODY COUNTING. THE STRONTIUM-85 EXCRETION RATE OF CHRONICALLY LABELLED ANIMALS SHOWED A HALF-LIFE OF 2 TO 10 DAYS IMMEDIATELY AFTER LAST DOSE, AND CONFIRMED THE

LONGER HALF-LIFE OBTAINED BY WHOLE-BODY MEASUREMENTS. THE RETENTION OF THE RADIONUCLIDES, MEASURED EITHER BY WHOLE-BODY COUNTING OR ANALYSIS OF EXCRETA, COULD BE FITTED TO A POWER FUNCTION OR RESOLVED INTO 3 EXPONENTIAL COMPONENTS. THE FAST AND INTERMEDIATE RETENTION SLOPES UPTO 100 DAYS POST-DOSE WERE AGE DEPENDENT, WHEREAS THE LONG-TERM COMPONENTS WERE CLOSELY RELATED IN ALL 4 AGE GROUPS AND APPROACHED THE HALF-LIFE OBSERVED FOR THOSE ANIMALS EXPOSED CHRONICALLY. THE OBSERVED RATIO FROM DIET TO BONE OF STRONTIUM RELATIVE TO CALCIUM RANGED FROM 0.8 TO 0.9 IN THE NEWBORN AND FROM 0.5 TO 0.6 IN THE 8 AND 16 WEEK OLD ANIMALS.

01857

SWABS TAKEN FROM CATS IN TWO CATTERIES AFFECTED WITH CHRONIC RHINITIS AND EPISODES OF ACUTE CORYZA. THE MYCOPLASMS WERE SHOWN TO BE PATHOGENIC FOR UNWEANED KITTENS, WHICH DEVELOPED CONJUNCTIVITIS, RHINITIS, DESQUAMATIVE GLOSSITIS, AND PERIANAL ABSCESS. SERUM SAMPLES FROM 11 AFFECTED CATS IN THESE TWO CATTERIES REACTED TO THE HI TEST WITH M. FELIS ANTIGEN. ANTIGENIC RELATIONSHIPS WERE DEMONSTRATED BETWEEN MYCOPLASMS OF THE CAT AND THOSE OF THE FOWL AND PIG.

01859

PRIESTER, W.A.
MANTEL, N.
OCCURRENCE OF TUMORS IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS. DATA FROM 12 U.S. AND CANADIAN COLLEGES OF VETERINARY MEDICINE.
J.NAT.CANCER INSTIT. 47(6):1333-1344,1971.
THE DISTRIBUTION OF 8634 TUMOURS AMONG 202277 ANIMALS IS REPORTED. RELATIVE RISK AND RELATIVE FREQUENCY ANALYSES REVEALED A NUMBER OF DIFFERENCES IN TUMOUR DISTRIBUTION WITHIN AND BETWEEN THE FOUR MAIN SPECIES: CATTLE, HORSES, CATS AND DOGS. THE PROPORTIONS FOR EACH SPECIES OF ALL TUMOURS THAT WERE MALIGNANT WERE: CATTLE 70%, CATS 69%, DOGS 40%, HORSES 26%. THE EYE WAS THE MOST FREQUENT SITE FOR TUMOURS IN CATTLE, THE SKIN FOR HORSES AND DOGS, AND THE HAEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEMS FOR CATS. TUMOURS IN CATTLE HAD THE NARROWEST RANGE OF CELL TYPES; THOSE IN DOGS THE WIDEST. THE ONLY UNUSUAL SEX-RELATED FINDING WAS AN INCREASED RISK OF MALIGNANT TUMOURS FOR COWS. AN INCREASING TUMOUR RISK WITH AGE WAS SEEN IN ALL THE SPECIES, ALTHOUGH EQUINE TUMOURS WERE LESS AGE DEPENDENT THAN IN THE OTHER THREE SPECIES. A SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED TUMOUR RISK WAS NOTED IN ONE BOVINE, TWO EQUINE, AND 14 CANINE BREEDS, AS COMPARED TO ALL BREEDS WITHIN EACH SPECIES.

01861

GARDNER, M.B.
RONGEY, R.W.
JOHNSON, E.Y.
DEJOURNETT, R.
HEUBNER, R.J.
C-TYPE TUMOR VIRUS PARTICLES IN SALIVARY TISSUE OF DOMESTIC CATS.
J.NAT.CANCER INSTIT. 47(3):561-568,1971.
C-TYPE RNA TUMOUR VIRUS PARTICLES WERE OBSERVED BY

ELECTRON MICROSCOPY IN THE SUBMAXILLARY GLAND, PAROTID GLAND, AND BONE MARROW TISSUES FROM ALMOST EVERY DOMESTIC CAT WITH SPONTANEOUS LYMPHOMA AND FIBROSARCOMA INDUCED BY FELINE SARCOMA VIRUS. C-TYPE PARTICLES WERE LESS FREQUENT IN THESE TISSUES FROM CATS WITH SEVERE ANAEMIA, SPONTANEOUS SARCOMA, OR INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS AND WERE NOT SEEN IN NORMAL CATS. WHETHER THIS FINDING IS SIGNIFICANT IN THE PROPAGATION AND NATURAL SPREAD OF THIS VIRUS IS UNKNOWN.

01862

WHITEHEAD, J.E.
NEOPLASIA IN THE CAT.
VET.MED./SMALL ANIM.CLIN. PAGE 357-358, APRIL, 1967.
CANINES HAVE A HIGHER INCIDENCE OF NEOPLASMS THAN THE CAT. THESE TWO SPECIES ALSO DIFFER IN THE HISTOLOGICAL TYPES, BIOLOGICAL BEHAVIOR AND ANATOMICAL SITES. THE RESULTS OF A SURVEY OF 155 TUMORS IN CATS IS GIVEN.

01863

ROY, P.S.
THE PRESENCE OF R-FACTORS OF PATHOGENIC ENTEROBACTERIA ISOLATED FROM DOMESTIC ANIMALS, PARTICULARLY THE DOG.
CAN.J.COMP.MED. 36(1):1-8,1972.
STRAINS OF ENTEROBACTERIA (NINE ESCHERICHIA COLI AND TWO SALMONELLA) ISOLATED FROM PRIMARY OR SECONDARY INFECTIONS IN THE DOG, CAT, PIG, CALF AND KANGAROO WERE STUDIED FOR THE PRESENCE OF EXTRACHROMOSOMAL DRUG RESISTANCE FACTORS (R FACTORS). SEVEN STRAINS OF E. COLI AND TWO STRAINS OF SALMONELLA TRANSFERRED RESISTANCE INVOLVING THE FOLLOWING ANTIBIOTICS: STREPTOMYCIN, AMPICILLIN, CHLORAMPHENICOL, NEOMYCIN AND TETRACYCLINE. ALL STRAINS HARBORING R FACTORS TRANSFERRED STREPTOMYCIN RESISTANCE AND THE IDENTIFIED RESISTANCE PATTERNS WERE AS FOLLOWS: SM AM, SM TE, SM NEO, SM AM TE, SM CL NEO AND SM AM CL TE. THE LEVELS OF RESISTANCE OBSERVED WERE COMPARABLE FOR ALL DONOR STRAINS AND THEIR CONVERTED RECIPIENTS. STRAINS OF E. COLI HARBORING R FACTORS WERE ISOLATED FROM THREE DOGS THAT DIED OF EITHER OTITIS (FOLLOWED BY A GENERALIZED INFECTION), ENTERITIS OR BRONCHOPNEUMONIA - SECONDARY TO DISTEMPER. THE BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM CATS WERE RECOVERED AT THE NECROPSY OF ANIMALS THAT HAD DIED OF PURULENT PLEURESY AND FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA. THE OTHER STRAINS (TWO SALMONELLA AND ONE E. COLI) WERE ISOLATED FROM FATAL ENTERIC DISEASES IN THE PIG, CALF AND KANGAROO.

01865

KROGMAN, W.M.
GROWTH OF MAN.
TABULAE BIOLOGICAE. 20,1941.

01866

REYNOLDS, E.L.
SONTAG, L.W.
SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND APPEARANCE OF OSSIFICATION CENTERS.
J.PEDIAT. 24:524-535,1944.

01867

PLACE, M.A.

IN PRACTICE POINTERS.
VET.MED./SMALL ANIM.CLIN. 67(11):1173,1972.
A TECHNIQUE FOR GIVING AN INJECTION TO A CAT WHILE IT IS UNAWARE IS TO SLIDE IT SLOWLY ACROSS THE TABLE WHILE THE INJECTION IS BEING MADE.

01869
BOLTON, G.P.
BROWN, T.T.
MYCOTIC COLITIS IN A CAT.
VET.MED./SMALL ANIM.CLIN. P.978-981,1972.
THE AUTHORS PRESENT A CASE OF MYCOTIC COLITIS IN A CAT POSSIBLY INDUCED BY LONG-TERM USE OF ANTIBIOTICS AS TREATMENT FOR FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA.

01870
HERRINGHAM, W.P.
ANDREWES, F.W.
TWO CASES OF CEREBELLAR DISEASE IN CATS, WITH STAGGERING.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW HOSPITAL REPORTS 24:241-248, 1888.
FIRST DESCRIPTION OF SPONTANEOUS FELINE ATAXIA.

01871
JOHNSON, R.H.
CRUICKSHANK, J.G.
PROBLEMS IN CLASSIFICATION OF FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA VIRUS.
NATURE 212:622,1966.

01872
JOHNSON, R.H.
MARGOLIS, G.
KILHAM, L.
IDENTITY OF FELINE ATAXIA VIRUS WITH FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA VIRUS.
NATURE 214:175,1967.

01873
KILHAM, L.
MARGOLIS, G.
VIRAL ETIOLOG OF SPONTANEOUS ATAXIA OF CATS.
AMER.J.PATH. 48:991,1966.

01875
HARTMANN, C.G.A
TITLE UNKNOWN.
QUART.REV.BIOL. 4:373,1929.
THE DIAMETER OF CAT OVA IS ABOUT 125 MICRONS.

01876
PRZIBRAM, H.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
TABULAE BIOLOGICAE 4:342,1927 (JUNK, BERLIN).
THE GESTATION TIME (DAYS) AND BIRTHWEIGHT (GRAMS), RESPECTIVELY, FOR THE LION AND PUMA ARE: LION, 105 DAYS AND 1300 GRAMS; PUMA, 92 DAYS AND 500 GRAMS. THE GESTATION PERIOD FOR THE CAT IS GIVEN AS 56 DAYS.

01877
FRANCK, L.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
HANDBUCH D.TIERARZTLICHEN GEBURTSHILFE, PAREY, BERLIN, 1913.

ESTIMATES THE DAMS WEIGHT, IN CATS, TO BE 8.9 TIMES THAT OF THE TOTAL MASS OF THE FETAL TISSUE FORMED, AND 37.3 TIMES THAT OF THE WEIGHT OF ONE NEW-BORN. THE WEIGHT OF PLACENTA TO THE WEIGHT OF THE EMBRYO IS 1:4.73 IN CATS.

01878

MILNE-EDWARDS, H.
LECONS SUR LA PHYSIOLOGIE ET L'ATONOMIE COMPAREE DE L'HOMME ET DES ANIMAUX.
MASSON, PARIS, 1863.
THE GESTATION PERIOD OF THE CAT IS GIVEN AS 56 DAYS.

01879

SCHENK, S.L.
VERGL.ENTWICKLUNGSGESCH.D.WIRBELTHIERE.
VIENNA, 1874.
THE PERIOD OF GESTATION FOR THE CAT IS GIVEN AS 56 DAYS.

01880

VIGNES, H.
NORMAL AND PATHOLOGICAL PHYSIOLOGY OF OBSTETRICS.
MASSON, PARIS, 1923.
THE CAT'S GESTATION IS GIVEN AS 50 DAYS.

01881

BRIFFAULT, R.
THE MOTHERS.
ALLEN AND UNWIN, LONDON, 1927.
THE MEAN WEIGHT OF ADULTS IS GIVEN AS 5.430 KILOS. A FACTOR OF 10.7 PER KILO OF ADULT WEIGHT IS GIVEN TO ESTIMATE THE GESTATION PERIOD IN DAYS.

01882

MOULTON, C.R.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
J.BIOL.CHEM. 24:229,1916.
THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF GESTATION FOR THE CAT IS 60 DAYS; MEAN LIFE SPAN IS 11 YEARS. AT BIRTH, CAT BODY COMPOSITION IS 83% WATER, 13% PROTEIN AND 3% ASH.

01883

BUNGE, G.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
ZEITSCHR.F.BIOL. 10:326,1874.
THE NEW-BORN DOUBLES ITS WEIGHT IN 9 DAYS. PERCENTAGES OF VARIOUS CHEMICALS IN THE CAT AT TERM ARE: P2O5, 40.23; CAO, 34.11; MG3, 1.52; CL, 7.12; FE2O3, 0.24; K2O, 10.11; NA2O, 8.28. THE EPITHELIAL CELLS OF THE MAMMARY GLAND SELECT OUT THE MINERAL CONSTITUENTS OF THE PLASMA EXACTLY THOSE INORGANIC SUBSTANCES, AND IN THE RIGHT PROPORTIONS, WHICH ARE NECESSARY FOR THE FURTHER FORMATION OF THE NEWLY-BORN EMBRYO.

01884

ABDERHALDEN, E.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
ZEITSCHR.F.PHYSIOL.CHEM. 27:462,1898.
THE NEW-BORN DOUBLES ITS WEIGHT IN 9 DAYS.

01885

RUBNER, M.
DAS PROBLEM D.LEBENSDAUER UND SEINE BEZIEHUNGEN ZU WACHSTUM UND ERNAHRUNG.
OLDENBURG, MUNICH, 1908.

IF A GRAPH IS CONSTRUCTED HAVING THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF ANIMALS AS ABSCISSAE AND THE RESPECTIVE BIRTH WEIGHTS OF THEIR YOUNG AS ORDINATES, THE RESULTING CURVE IS QUITE SMOOTH AND REGULAR. FOR THE CAT, 4.304 CALS. IS CONSUMED PER KILO IN DOUBLING THE BIRTH WEIGHT. THE "ENERGETISCHE NUTZUNGSQUOTIENT" (THE APPARENT ENERGETIC EFFICIENCY) FOR THE CAT EMBRYO IS 33.0%. DURING GESTATION THE EMBRYO FIXES 7.3 GRAMS OF NITROGEN DAILY BY 100 GRAMS OF NITROGEN.

01886

EDWARDS, F.
(TREATISE ON THE INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL AGENTS ON LIFE.)
PARIS, 1824.
THE TEMPERATURE OF NEWLY BORN PUPPIES, KITTENS AND RABBITS FELL WHEN REMOVED FROM ITS WARM SURROUNDINGS, AND CONTINUED TO FALL UNTIL IT ALMOST REACHED THE TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR. THIS CONDITION IS CHANGED TO AN ADULT REGULATION AT ABOUT 13 DAYS OF AGE FOR THESE SPECIES.

01887

GINGLINGER, A.
KAYSER, C.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
ANN.PHYSIOL.ET PHYS.-CHEM.BIOL. 5:710,1929.
THE NEWBORN CAT HAS CHEMICAL, BUT NOT PHYSICAL, HEAT REGULATION.

01888

VONWITTICH, W.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
IN HERMANN'S HANDBUCH D.PHYSIOLOGIE. 5, LEIPZIG,1881.
THE CAT EMBRYO, AT TERM, HAS NOT LARGE AMOUNTS OF GLYCOGEN IN ITS LIVER, ONLY 0.23% OF WET WEIGHT.

01889

HAMMETT, F.S.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
J.BIOL.CHEM. 22:551,1915.
QUANTITATIVE DATA FOR NITROGEN PARTITION IN THE URINE OF THE CAT ARE (% OF TOTAL NITROGEN EXCRETED): AMMONIA, 4.9; UREA, 58.1; URIC ACID, 0.1.

01890

PORCHER, C.
VORON, J.
TAPERNOUX, A.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
COMPTES REND.SOC.BIOL. 83:420, AND 613, AND 1473,1920.
THE KITTEN, AT TERM, HAS 80 "UNITS" OF LACTASE ACTIVITY IN ITS SMALL INTESTINE.

01891

BOURQUIN, H.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
AMER.J.PHYSIOL. 59:123,1922.
THE MATERNAL BLOOD AMYLASE:FETAL BLOOD AMYLASE FOR THE GUINEA PIG IS 3, FOR THE CAT 18, AND FOR THE RABBIT 1.5.

01892

ARON, M.

STULZ, E.
SIMON, R.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
COMPTES REND.SOC.BIOL. 80:571,1923.
THE PANCREAS OF THE FETAL CAT WILL PROTECT ITS DAM FROM HYPOGLYCEMIA BY PRODUCTION FROM FETAL ISLET CELLS WHEN THE DAM IS PANCREAECTOMIZED, MUCH EARLIER THAN IN THE CASE OF THE DOG.

01893

VERNON, H.M.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
J.PHYSIOL. 33:81,1905.
IN THE FETAL, YOUNG AND ADULT CAT, THE TISSUE-PROTEASE FOR FETAL, ZERO-DAY NEW-BORN, 6-DAY OLD, AND ADULTS ARE (UNITS NOT GIVEN): KIDNEY, 3.1, 2.8, 4.4, 11.6; LIVER, 0.54, 0.73, 2.0, 3.6; HEART MUSCLE, 0.73, 0.37, 0.68, 0.95; SKELETAL MUSCLE, 0.36, 0.31, 0.29, 0.56; BRAIN, 0.52, 0.26, 0.31, 1.03; INTESTINE, 0.0, 3.4, 11.8, 15.6.

01894

ROHDE, E.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
ZEITSCHR.F.PHYSIOL.CHEM. 68:181,1910.
FOR THE CAT, THE HEART MUSCLE USES 24 CCM. OXYGEN PER KILO PER MINUTE.

01895

VERZAR, F.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
J.PHYSIOL. 44:243,1912.
THE CAT'S SKELETAL MUSCLE USES 4.5 CCM. OF OXYGEN PER KILO PER MINUTE.

01896

BREMER, J.L.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
AMER. J. ANAT. 19:179, 1916.
AMONG MAMMALS, THE CAT, THE SHEEP, AND THE OPOSSUM ALL RETAIN A FUNCTIONAL MESONEPHROS UNTIL THE KIDNEY IS READY OR LATER.

01897

WISLOCKI, G.B.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
ANAT.REC. 21:29,1921.
THE PLACENTA OF THE CAT, DOG, RABBIT AND GUINEA PIG ARE COMPLETELY IMPERMEABLE TO CARBON GRANULES.

01898

CUNNINGHAM, R.S.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
AMER.J.PHYSIOL. 60:448,1922.
IN THE CAT, SODIUM FERROCYANIDE GOES THROUGH THE PLACENTAL BARRIER BUT FERRIC AMMONIUM CITRATE DOES NOT.

01899

COHNSTEIN, J.
ZUNTZ, N.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
ARCH.F.D.GES.PHYSIOL.(PFLUGERS). 34:173,1884.
IN CATS AND GUINEA PIGS, ARTIFICIALLY INDUCED HYPOGLYCEMIA PRODUCED A CORRESPONDING RISE IN FETAL BLOOD

SUGAR.

01900

ALBANO, T.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
ARCH.DI OSTET.E GINECOL. 10:550,1903.
IN THE CAT, THE OSMOTIC PRESSURE OF THE MATERNAL BLOOD IS -0.586, AND OF THE FETAL BLOOD IS -0.606, WHILE THE FETAL SIDE IS HIGHER IN OSMOTIC CONCENTRATION. THE AMNIONIC LIQUID OSMOTIC PRESSURE IS -0.569.

01901

PATON, D.N.
WATSON, B.P.
KERR, J.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
TRANS.ROY.SOC.EDIN. 46:71,1907.
FRUCTOSE OCCURS NORMALLY IN MANY FETAL URINES, AND IS ALSO FOUND IN THE AMNIOTIC FLUID AND ALLANTOIC FLUID. THOSE ANIMALS WHICH EXCRETE A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF PROTEIN IN THE URINE HAVE PROTEIN IN THE AMNIOTIC AND ALLANTOIC FLUIDS (COW, ETC.), WHILE THOSE THAT DO NOT HAVE LITTLE OR NONE.

01902

SUGIMOTO, M.
(A CATALOGUE OF PARASITES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS FROM FORMOSA.)
TOKYO, YOKENDO, 1939.
FIRST TO DESCRIBE A FELINE CASE OF TOXASCARIS LEONINA IN FORMOSA.

01903

NODA, C.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
PROC. 10TH ANN.MEETING OF NISHI NIPPON BRANCH, JAPAN. SOC.PARASITOL., P.48-49,1954.
REPORT OF TOXASCARIS LEONINA IN TIGERS AND LIONS RAISED IN A ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN IN OSAKA, JAPAN.

01904

BIGGERS, J.D.
MCFEELY, R.A.
INTERSEXUALITY IN DOMESTIC MAMMALS.
IN: ADVANCES IN REPRODUCTIVE PHYSIOLOGY, A.MCLAREN, EDITOR, LONDON, LOGOS PRESS, 1966.
THE SOMATIC NUMBER OF CHROMOSOMES FOR THE DOMESTIC CAT IS 38.

01905

CHU, E.H.Y.
THULINE, H.C.
NORBY, D.E.
TRIPLOID-DIPLOID CHIMERISM IN A MALE TORTOISESHELL CAT.
CYTOGENETICS 3:1-18,1964.
THE SOMATIC NUMBER OF CHROMOSOMES FOR THE DOMESTIC CAT IS 38.

01906

CRANMORE, D.
ALPEN, E.L.
CHROMOSOMES OF THE DOMESTIC CAT.

NATURE 204:99-100,1964.
THE CAT HAS 38 CHROMOSOMES.

01907
GUTHERZ, S.
DAS HETEROCHROMOSOMENPROBLEM BEI DEN VERTEBRATEN. I.
UNTERSUCHUNG DER FRUHEN OOGENESE BEI DER HAUSKATZE.
ARCH.MIKR.ANAT. 94:338-364,1920.
THE DOMESTIC CAT HAS 38 CHROMOSOMES.

01908
HARE, W.C.D.
WEBER, W.T.
MCFEELY, R.A.
YANG, T.J.
CYTOGENETICS IN THE DOG AND CAT.
J.SMALL ANIM.PRACT. 7:575-592,1966.
THE CAT HAS 38 CHROMOSOMES.

01909
HSU, T.C.
BENIRSCHKE, K.
AN ATLAS OF MAMMALIAN CHROMOSOMES.
VOLS. I AND II, SPRINGER, NEW YORK, 1967 AND 1968.
THE DOMESTIC CAT HAS 38 CHROMOSOMES. SO HAS THE LEOPARD, THE BLACK-FOOTED CAT, AND THE LEOPARD-CAT.

01910
HSU, T.C.
REARDEN, H.
FURTHER KARYOLOGICAL STUDIES ON FELIDAE.
CHROMOSOMA 16:365-371,1965.
THE CAT HAS 38 CHROMOSOMES.

01911
HSU, T.C.
REARDEN, H.
LUQUETTE, G.F.
KARYOLOGICAL STUDIES OF NINE SPECIES OF FELIDAE.
NATURALIST 97:225-234,1963.
THE OCELOT, THE MARUAY CAT, THE JAGUARONDI, THE PUMA, THE LION, THE LEOPARD, THE JAGUAR, AND THE CHEETAH ALL HAVE 38 CHROMOSOMES.

01912
MALOUF, N.
BENIRSCHKE, K.
HOEFNAGEL, D.
XX/XY CHIMERISM IN A TRICOLORED MALE CAT.
CYTOGENETICS 6:228-241,1967.
THE DOMESTIC CAT HAS 38 CHROMOSOMES.

01913
MATANO, Y.
A STUDY OF THE CHROMOSOMES OF THE CAT.
JAP.J.GENETICS 38:147-156,1963.
THE CAT HAS 38 CHROMOSOMES.

01914
MATTHEY, R.
(THE CHROMOSOMAL FORMULA OF THE DOMESTIC CAT.)
C.R.SOC.BIOL.(PARIS) 117:435-435,1934.
THE DOMESTIC CAT HAS 38 CHROMOSOMES.

01915

MINOUCHI, O.
ON THE CHROMOSOMES OF THE CAT.
PROC.IMP.ACAD.JAP. 1:128-130,1928.
THE CAT HAS 38 CHROMOSOMES.

01916
NAFSTAD, P.
(THE CHROMOSOMES OF THE CAT.)
THE 9TH NORDIC VETERINARY CONGRESS, SECTION A, NO. 1,
COPENHAGEN, 6/1962.
THE CAT HAS 38 CHROMOSOMES.

01917
OHNO, S.
STENIUS, C.
WEILER, C.P.
TRUJILLO, J.M.
KAPLAN, W.D.
KINOSITA, R.
EARLY MEIOSIS OF MALE GERM CELLS IN FETAL TESTIS OF
FELIS DOMESTICA.
EXP.CELL RES. 27:401-404,1962.

01918
SASAKI, M.S.
THE IDIOGRAM OF THE DOMESTIC CAT.
MAMMAL.CHROMOSOMES NEWSLETTER, NO.7, P.4,1962.
THE CAT HAS 38 CHROMOSOMES.

01919
TATEISHI, S.
(THE HOUSE CAT AND THE CHINESE LEOPARD CAT.)
"KAGAKU NO TAIWAN" 9:1-7,1941.
THE DOMESTIC CAT AND F.BENGALENSIS EACH HAVE 38
CHROMOSOMES.

01920
WINIWARTER, H.
(THE CHROMOSOMAL FORMULA OF VARIOUS SPECIES OF CATS.)
BULL.ACAD.ROY.BELG. 20:512-518,1934.
THE CAT HAS 38 CHROMOSOMES.

01921
WINIWARTER, H.
(NEW RESEARCH ON THE CHROMOSOMAL FORMULA OF THE CAT
FELIS DOMESTICA.)
ARCH.BIOL.(LIEGE) 49:111-142,1938.
THE CAT HAS 38 CHROMOSOMES.

01922
WURSTER, D.H.
BENIRSCHKE, K.
THE CHROMOSOMES OF THREE SPECIES OF CATS (FELIS
NIGRIPES, F.BENGALENSIS AND F.VIVERRINA.)
MAMMAL.CHROMOSOMES NEWSLETTER, NO.9, P.20,1968.
THE LEOPARD CAT, THE FISHING CAT AND THE
BLACK-FOOTED CAT EACH HAVE 38 CHROMOSOMES.

01923
MANNA, G.K.
TALUKDAR, M.
SOMATIC CHROMOSOME NUMBER IN 20 SPECIES OF MAMMALS
FROM INDIA.
MAMMAL.CHROMOSOMES NEWSLETTER, NO.17, P.77,1965.

THE JUNGLE CAT, FELIS CHAUS, HAS 38 CHROMOSOMES.

01924

JACOBOWITZ, D.
WALLACH, E.E.
HISTOLOCHEMICAL AND CHEMICAL STUDIES OF THE AUTONOMIC INNERVATION OF THE OVARY.
ENDOCRINOLOGY 81:1132-1139,1967.
FLUORESCENT HISTOCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES HAVE SHOWN THE PRESENCE OF A DENSE POPULATION OF ADRENERGIC TERMINAL FIBRES IN THE OVARIAN STROMA OF CAT AND MAN. THE CATECHOLAMINE CONTENT OF THE TISSUES AND THE DENSITY OF FLUORESCENT FIBRES VISUALIZED WERE SHOWN TO BE PROPORTIONAL TO THE AMOUNTS OF MUSCULAR TISSUE PRESENT, IN THE DESCENDING ORDER OF MAN, CAT AND MONKEY. SOME ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE-POSITIVE NERVE FIBRES ARE DESCRIBED IN THE STROMATA OF CAT, MAN AND MONKEY OVARIES.

01925

FUMAGALLI, Z.
MOTTA, P.
CALVIERI, P.
THE PRESENCE OF SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS IN THE OVARY OF SEVERAL MAMMALS AS SEEN UNDER THE ELECTRONMICROSCOPE.
EXPERIENTIA 27:682-683,1971.
ULTRASTRUCTURALLY, AXON PROFILES CLASSED AS "NERVE ENDINGS" HAVE BEEN REPORTED CLOSE TO MUSCLE CELLS IN OVARIES OF CAT, RABBIT AND MOUSE.

01926

ASHERMAN, J.G.
ETIOLOGY OF ECTOPIC PREGNANCY: A NEW CONCEPT.
OBSTET.GYNECOL. 6:619-624,1955.
NON-MYELINATED AXONS CONTAINING BOTH AGRANULAR AND GRANULAR VESICLES ARE SEEN IN CLOSE APPOXIMATION TO PRIMARY FOLLICLES AND IN THE CAT OVARY.

01927

ROCERETO, T.
JACOBOWITZ, D.
WALLACH, E.E.
OBSERVATIONS OF SPONTANEOUS CONTRACTIONS OF THE CAT OVARY IN VITRO.
ENDOCRINOLOGY 84:1336-1341,1969.
THE SMOOTH MUSCLE OF THE CAT'S OVARY EXHIBITS SPONTANEOUS ACTIVITY, AND IS EXCITED BY ALPHA-ADRENERGIC AGONISTS AND DEPRESSED BY BETA-ADRENERGIC AGONISTS.

01928

TOBIAS, G.
CONGENITAL PORPHYRIA IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 145:462-463,1964.
A CASE OF CONGENITAL PORPHYRIA IN A CAT.

01929

LLOYD, D.P.C.
ACTION OF SODIUM ACETYLSALICYLATE UPON BODY TEMPERATURE OF THE CAT.
SCIENCE 163:440,1968.
ASPIRIN IN DOSAGE REDUCED FROM 100 MG/KG TO 30 MG/KG LOWERED RATHER THAN RAISED TEMPERATURE IN OTHERWISE IDENTICAL CIRCUMSTANCES. A SINGLE I.V. INJECTION OF 100

MG/KG CAUSES HYPERTHERMIA RATHER THAN ANTIPYRESIS IN CATS.

01930

CHERNOV, H.I.
WOODS, L.A.
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DISTRIBUTION AND METABOLISM OF C14-MORPHINE DURING MORPHINE-INDUCED FELINE MANIA.
J.PHARMACOL.EXPTL.THERAP. 149:146-155,1965.
THE CAT CONJUGATES MORPHINE LESS READILY THAN DOES THE DOG AND MONKEY, AND EXCRETES A LESSER PERCENTAGE OF MORPHINE IN THE BILE.

01931

MITCHELL, C.L.
A COMPARISON OF DRUG EFFECTS UPON THE JAW JERK RESPONSE TO ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE TOOTH PULP IN DOGS AND CATS.
J.PHARMACOL. AND EXPTL.THERAP. 146:1-6,1964.
BOTH MORPHINE AND CHLORPROMAZINE ELEVATE THRESHOLD VOLTAGE REQUIRED TO ELICIT A RESPONSE TO SINGLE SHOCK STIMULATION OF THE TOOTH PULP IN CATS.

01932

WELCH, R.M.
CONNEY, A.H.
BURNS, J.J.
THE METABOLISM OF ACETOPHENETIDIN AND N-ACETYL-P-AMINOPHENOL IN THE CAT.
BIOCHEM.PHARMACOL. 15:521-531,1966.
ACETOPHENETIDIN, AN ANALGESIC-ANTIPYRETIC DRUG OF THE COAL TAR GROUP WAS STUDIED IN CATS. THE DATA INDICATE THAT THIS DRUG WOULD NOT BE DESIRABLE FOR THERAPY IN CATS BECAUSE OF ITS PROPENSITY TO PRODUCE METHEMOGLOBINEMIA. THE CATS EXCRETED A HIGHER % OF PRIMARY AROMATIC AMINES THAN EITHER DOG OR MAN.

01933

SCHAFER, E.A.
DESCRIPTION OF A MAMMALIAN OVUM IN AN EARLY CONDITION OF DEVELOPMENT.
PROC.OY.SOC., VOL.24,1875-1876.
POSSIBLY THE FIRST ACCOUNT OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE CAT'S BLASTOCYST. DESCRIBED AS POSSESSING A BILAMINAR EMBRYONAL AREA ONE-SIXTIETH OF AN INCH (0.4 MM) IN DIAMETER.

01934

BONNET, R.
THE EMBRYOLOGY OF THE DOG.
ANAT.HEFTE, 1 ABT., HEFT 28-30, BD. 9,1897.
IN THIS TREATISE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOG, THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES AND SHOWS DRAWINGS OF 3 EGGS OF THE CAT, ONE UNFERTILIZED, A SECOND WITH 2 PRONUCLEI, AND A THIRD DIVIDED INTO 9 BLASTOMERES OF UNEQUAL SIZE.

01935

VANDERSTRICHT, R.
(VITELLOGENESIS OF THE OVUM OF THE CAT.)
ARCH.BIOL. VOL.26,1911.
THIS PAPER IS PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH PROVIDING A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE GROWTH OF THE OVARIAN OVUM, INCLUDING THE PROCESS OF VITELLOGENISIS IN THE CAT. IT

ALSO INCLUDES CHAPTERS DEALING WITH MATURATION, FERTILIZATION, AND THE EARLY STAGES OF CLEAVAGE, THOUGH NOT IN DETAIL PAST THE 3-CELLED STAGE. IT ALSO CONTAINS DATA RELATED TO BREEDING HABITS, ESTRUS, AND OVULATION.

01935
ANCEL, P.
BOUIN, P.
SUR LA FONCTION DU CORPS JAUNE.
C.R.SOC.BIOL. VOL.58,1909.
OVULATION IN THE CAT IS NORMALLY INDUCED BY COPULATION.

01937
KUNDT, H.W.
BRUCK, K.
HENSEL, H.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
ARCH.GES.PHYSIOL.PFLUGER'S 264:97,1957.
IN THE UNANESTHETIZED CAT, CHANGES IN BRAIN TEMPERATURE PRECIPITATES PERIPHERAL VASOMOTOR STATES ANALOGOUS TO THOSE TRIGGERED BY WHOLE BODY EXPOSURE TO HEAT OR COLD.

01938
FREEMAN, W.J.
DAVIS, D.D.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
AM.J.PHYSIOL. 197:145,1959.
IN THE CAT, ONLY MODERATE HYPOTHALAMIC THERMAL ALTERATIONS ARE NECESSARY TO LEAD TO READJUSTMENTS IN NET HEAT BALANCE THROUGH MODIFIED PERIPHERAL VASOMOTION.

01939
STROM, G.
VASOMOTOR RESPONSES TO THERMAL STIMULATION OF THE HYPOTHALAMUS OF THE CAT ON CUTANEOUS BLOOD FLOW AND RESPIRATORY RATE.
ACTA PHYSIOL. SCAND. SUPPL. 70:47-76, 1950.
IN THE CAT, ONLY MODERATE HYPOTHALAMIC THERMAL ALTERATIONS ARE NECESSARY TO LEAD TO READJUSTMENTS IN NET HEAT BALANCE THROUGH MODIFIED PERIPHERAL VASOMOTION.

01940
JASPER, H.
AJMONE-MARSAN, C.
A STEREOTAXIC ATLAS OF THE DIENCEPHALON OF THE CAT.
NAT.RES.COUNCIL CAN., OTTAWA,1954.

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FORSTER, R.E.
FERGUSON, T.B.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
AM.J.PHYSIOL. 169:255,1952.
RECTAL TEMPERATURE IN THE CAT RESTING AT ROOM TEMPERATURE IS HIGHER THAN ANTERIOR HYPOTHALAMIC TEMPERATURE.

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HARDY, J.D.
HAMMEL, H.T.
NAKAYAMA, T.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
SCIENCE 136:326,1962.
CELLS WITHIN THE AREA OF THE ANTERIOR HYPOTHALAMUS IN CATS

PREFERENTIALLY RESPOND WITH INCREASED DISCHARGE FREQUENCY TO LOCAL HEATING, BUT NOT TO COOLING. THERE ARE THRESHOLD VALUES GIVEN FOR THERMALLY RESPONDING CELLS WITHIN THE DIENCEPHALON.

01945

ANON.
ETCETERA.
VET.MED./SMALL ANIM.CLIN. 67(12):1364,1972.
THE PET POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES WAS DEFINED BY FIGURES RELEASED RECENTLY BY THE PET FOOD INSTITUTE. ACCORDING TO THE REPORT, THERE ARE 32.6 MILLION FAMILY-OWNED DOGS AND 22 MILLION FAMILY-OWNED CATS. OF ALL U.S. HOUSEHOLDS, 23.8 MILLION (38%) OWN DOGS, 12.9 MILLION (20%) OWN CATS, 9.2 MILLION (14%) OWN OTHER KINDS OF PETS. AMONG THE HOUSEHOLDS THAT OWNED DOGS AND/OR CATS, 57% OWN ONLY DOGS, 22% OWN BOTH CATS AND DOGS, AND 21% OWN ONLY CATS. DOG-OWNING HOUSEHOLDS OWN AND AVERAGE OF 1.4 DOGS CAT-OWNING HOUSEHOLDS, AND AVERAGE OF 1.7 CATS. PUREBRED DOGS COMPRISE 25% TO 30% OF THE PET-DOG POPULATION. ACCORDING TO CATS MAGAZINE, THERE ARE 2,150,000 PUREBRED CATS. SOME 15,000 CATTERIES SELL 375,000 CATS EACH YEAR - MOST OF THEM AS PETS.

01946

ULMER, M.J.
HAUPT, R.E.
HICKS, E.A.
ANATOMY OF THE CAT.
HARPER AND ROW, NEW YORK, 1971.
AN ATLAS AND DISSECTION GUIDE.

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PAPE, L.G.
KATZMAN, R.
RESPONSE OF GLIA IN CAT SENSORIMOTOR CORTEX TO INCREASED EXTRACELLULAR POTASSIUM.
BRAIN RES. 38:71-92,1972.
WITH THE SENSORIMOTOR CORTEX UNDER CONTINUOUS IRRIGATION WITH ARTIFICIAL CSF, 40 ELECTRICALLY SILENT GLIAL CELLS RANGING IN MEMBRANE POTENTIAL FROM - 50 TO - 95 MV WERE STUDIED IN THE OUTER 400 MICRO-M. AFTER PENETRATION OF A CELL THE NORMAL CSF WAS REPLACED BY A CSF CONTAINING 40 MM K+ WHICH FLOWED UNTIL THE MEMBRANE POTENTIAL APPEARED TO REACH A PLATEAU. THE 40 MM K+ CSF WAS THEN REPLACED BY NORMAL CSF AND CELL REPOLARIZATION OBSERVED. THE RESPONSE OF 10 CELLS IN THE OUTER 30 MICRO-M PROVIDED AN ACCURATE INDEX OF GLIAL SENSITIVITY TO 40 MM K+. THOSE CELLS WITH THE HIGHEST MEMBRANE POTENTIAL (92 MV) SHOWED THE GREATEST DEPOLARIZATION (34 MV). CELLS WITH THE LOWEST MEMBRANE POTENTIAL (50 MV) SHOWED THE SMALLEST DEPOLARIZATION (12 MV). THE DEPTH OF 10 OF THE GLIAL CELLS WAS VERIFIED BY FLUORESCEIN ELECTROPHORESIS AND RANGED FROM 10 TO 380 MICRO-M. THE PRESENCE OF THE ARACHNOID MEMBRANE PROLONGED THE TIME REQUIRED TO OBTAIN EQUILIBRATION AT VARIOUS CORTICAL DEPTHS. CORRELATION OF THE ELECTROPHYSIOLOGUE RESPONSE OF THESE 10 CELLS WITH DEPTH REVEALED THE TIME COURSE OF POTASSIUM MOVEMENT THROUGH THE BRAIN. A CELL 10 MICRO-M

DEEP REACHED A PLATEAU IN 13 SEC WHILE A CELL AT 380 MICRO-M TOOK UPWARDS OF 114 SEC TO APPROXIMATE A PLATEAU. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE MAGNITUDE OF THE RESPONSE OF THE GLIAL CELLS TO 40 MM K+ IS LESS THAN WHAT WOULD BE PREDICTED BY THE NERNST EQUATION. THE TIME COURSE OF THE GLIAL RESPONSE CAN BE APPROXIMATED BY A DIFFUSION MODEL, CORRECTED FOR CELL AND CAPILLARY ABSORPTION. IN ADDITION, THE EFFECTS OF A SURFACE BARRIER TO K+ DIFFUSION HAVE BEEN CALCULATED AND DISCUSSED.

01948

KARAHASHI, Y.
GOLDRING, S.
INTRACELLULAR POTENTIALS FROM 'IDLE' CELLS IN CEREBRAL CORTEX OF THE CAT.
ELECTROENCEPH.CLIN.NEUROPHYSIOL. 20:600-607,1966.

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SUGAYA, E.
GOLDRING, S.
O'LEARY, J.L.
INTRACELLULAR POTENTIALS FROM 'IDLE' CELLS IN CEREBRAL CORTEX OF CATS.
ELECTROENCEPH.CLIN.NEUROPHYSIOL. 17:661-669,1964.

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WATANABE, S.
MITARI, G.
TAKENAKA, S.
THE GLIAL CELL IN THE CEREBRAL CORTEX OF THE CAT.
PROC.INT.UNION PHYSIOL.SCI., 24 INT.CONGRESS, 7:459,1968.

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MATSUOKA, I.
DOMINO, E.F.
CHOLINERGIC MODULATIONS OF SINGLE LATERAL GENICULATE NEURONS IN THE CAT.
NEUROPHARMACOLOGY 11:241-251,1972.
THE EFFECTS OF PHYSOSTIGMINE, NICOTINE AND SCOPOLAMINE WERE STUDIED ON THE ACTIVITY OF SINGLE LATERAL GENICULATE NEURONS IN THE ACUTE CAT. MOST OF THE LATERAL GENICULATE NEURONS SELECTED WERE P-CELLS. THE INCREASED THEIR RESPONSES TO IPSILATERAL OPTIC TRACT AND MIDBRAIN RETICULAR FORMATION STIMULATION. NICOTINE AND PHYSOSTIGMINE IN DOSES OF 25 MICRO-G/KG I.V. SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED THE SPONTANOUS FIRING RATE OF SINGLE GENICULATE NEURONS. SCOPOLAMINE IN A DOSE OF 0.5 MG/KG I.V. DEPRESSED THEIR FIRING RATES TO CONTROL LEVELS. PHYSOSTIGMINE ENHANCE THEIR POST-STIMULUS DISCHARGE RATE TO OPTIC NERVE STIMULATION. THIS ENHANCEMENT WAS DEPRESSED BY SCOPOLAMINE. THE EFFECTS OF MIDBRAIN RETICULAR FORMATION STIMULATION WERE FURTHER ENHANCED BY PHYSOSTIGMINE AND REDUCED BY SCOPOLAMINE IN ABOUT 86% OF LATERAL GENICULATE NEURONS STUDIED. GENERALLY, THE EFFECTS OF TRAINS OF PULSES TO THE RETICULAR FORMATION (250 HZ/SEC, 50 MSEC TRAIN DURATION, 0.05-0.1 MSEC PULSES) WERE MORE MARKED THAN SINGLE STIMULI. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT A MAJOR CHOLINERGIC FACILITATORY SYSTEM EXISTS WHICH INFLUENCES LATERAL

GENICULATE NEURONS. IT IS POSTULATED THAT THIS INVOLVES THE RETICULAR FORMATION. EVIDENCE IS PRESENTED FOR A PREDOMINANT MUSCARINIC CHOLINERGIC MECHANISM.

01952

ANGEL, A.
MAGNI, F.
STRATA, P.
EXCITABILITY OF INTRA-GENICULATE OPTIC TRACT FIBRES AFTER RETICULAR STIMULATION IN THE MID-PONTINE PRETRIGEMINAL CAT.
ARCHS ITAL.BIOL. 103:668-693,1965.

01953

BURREN, C.H.
THE BEHAVIOUR OF BRUGIA MALAYI MICROFILARIAE IN EXPERIMENTALLY INFECTED DOMESTIC CATS.
ANN.TROPIC MED.PARASITOL. 66(2):235-242,1972.
THE BEHAVIOUR OF BRUGIA MALAYI MICROFILARIAE IN ENGLISH-BRED DOMESTIC CATS IS DESCRIBED AND SOME OF THE PROBLEMS WHICH AROSE IN WORKING WITH THIS HOST-PARASITE SYSTEM ARE CONSIDERED. THE MICROFILARIAE SHOW A 24-HOUR SUB-PERIODICITY WITH A MAXIMUM AT 20.00 HOURS AND A MINIMUM AT 10.00 HOURS. THEY ARE SENSITIVE TO VARIATION OF THE OXYGEN TENSION IN AIR BREATHED BY THE HOST. SPLENECTOMY OF CATS IN WHICH THE INFECTION WAS ESTABLISHED DID NOT RESULT IN AN INCREASED MICROFILARAEMIA, ALTHOUGH THE SPLEEN APPEARS TO BE AN ORGAN IN WHICH MICROFILARIAE ARE DESTROYED.

01954

EDESON, J.F.B.
WHARTON, R.H.
THE TRANSMISSION OF WUCHERERIA MALAYI FROM MAN TO THE DOMESTIC CAT.
TRANS.ROY.SOC.TROP.MED.HYG. 51:366-370,1957.

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PELLETT, P.L.
PASCOE, E.
SHA'AFI, R.I.
AMINO ACID COMPOSITION OF CAT AND HUMAN ERYTHROCYTE MEMBRANES.
COMP.BIOCHEM.PHYSIOL. 41B:483-486,1972.
AMINO ACID COMPOSITION OF CAT AND HUMAN ERYTHROCYTE MEMBRANES PREPARED SIMULTANEOUSLY WERE INVESTIGATED. NO DIFFERENCES IN AMINO ACID CONCENTRATIONS WERE DETECTED IN THESE TWO SPECIES. CAT MEMBRANES CONTAINED LESS THAN ONE-HALF OF THE GLUCOSAMINE CONCENTRATION FOUND IN HUMAN MEMBRANES.

01956

SHA'AFI, R.I.
HAJJAR, J.J.
SODIUM MOVEMENT IN HIGH SODIUM FELINE RED CELLS.
J.GEN.PHYSIOL. 57:684-696,1971.

01957

SHA'AFI, R.I.
LIEB, W.R.
CATION MOVEMENTS IN THE HIGH SODIUM ERYTHROCYTE OF THE CAT.

J.GEN.PHYSIOL. 50:1751-1764,1967.

01958

SHA'AFI, R.I.
PASCOE, E.
SULFATE FLUX IN HIGH SODIUM CAT RED CELLS.
J.GEN.PHYSIOL. VOL 59,1972.

01959

BRUTSAERT, D.L.
CLAES, V.A.
DONDERS, J.J.H.
EFFECTS OF CONTROLLING THE VELOCITY OF SHORTENING ON FORCE-VELOCITY-LENGTH AND TIME RELATIONS IN CAT PAPILLARY MUSCLE.
CIRC.RES. 30:310-315,1972.
A NEW TECHNIQUE - VELOCITY CLAMPING - WAS USED TO STUDY THE EFFECTS OF A SHORTENING ON THE INTERRELATION BETWEEN FORCE, VELOCITY, LENGTH, AND TIME IN CAT PAPILLARY MUSCLE. WITH DECREASING VALUES OF CLAMPED TOTAL VELOCITY, THE DURATION OF THE CONTRACTION INCREASED BUT NEVER EXCEEDED THE DURATION OF AN ISOMETRIC CONTRACTION. HENCE THESE FINDINGS CONFIRM THAT THE MODE OF CONTRACTION ISOMETRIC OR ISOTONIC - HAS A MARKED EFFECT ON THE DURATION OF THE CONTRACTION. THE ACTIVE STATE CAN BE PROLONGED WHEN LESS SHORTENING OCCURS AND MORE TENSION IS DEVELOPED. THIS PHENOMENON SEEMS MAINLY DUE TO THE AMOUNT OF SHORTENING RATHER THAN TO THE VELOCITY OF SHORTENING OF THE MUSCLE. THE DATA WERE ALSO PLOTTED ON A THREE-DIMENSIONAL GRAPH AND COMPARED WITH VELOCITY-LENGTH TRACINGS OF AFTERLOADED CONTRACTIONS. THE FORCE-LENGTH TRAJECTORIES OF THE MUSCLE DURING VELOCITY CLAMPING DID NOT FALL ON THE SURFACE DESCRIBED BY THE FORCE-VELOCITY-LENGTH RELATIONS AS DERIVED FROM AFTERLOADED ISOTONIC CONTRACTIONS. THIS FINDING COULD BE ASCRIBED TO THE MASKING EFFECT OF THE SERIES ELEASTIC COMPONENT DUE TO THE CONTINUOUS ADJUSTING OF THE LOAD.

01960

BRUTSAERT, D.L.
SONNENBLIOK, E.H.
FORCE-VELOCITY-LENGTH-THE RELATIONS OF THE CONTRACTILE ELEMENTS IN HEART MUSCLE OF THE CAT.
CIRC.RES. 24:137-149,1969.

01961

ECHOLS, S.D.
JEWETT, R.E.
EFFECTS OF MORPHINE ON SLEEP IN THE CAT.
PSYCHOPHARMACOL. 24:435-448,1972.
THE EFFECTS OF MORPHINE SULFATE, 300 MICRO-G/KG S.C., ON THE SLEEP OF CATS WAS STUDIED BY ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES. IN CONTRAST TO PLACEBO EXPERIMENTS THE ANIMALS WERE AWAKE FOR APPROXIMATELY 6 H AFTER ADMINISTARTION OF MORPHINE; THE RETURN OF REGULAR SLEEP PATTERNS OCCURRED AFTER ABOUT 11 H. A REBOUND INCREASE IN RAPID EYE MOVEMENT (REM) SLEEP TIME AND PERCENTAGE WAS NOTED DURING THE 11TH THROUGH THE 17TH HOUR OF THE STUDY. SLEEP FOLLOWING MANUAL SLEEP DEPRIVATION FOR 10 H SHOWED A REBOUND INCREASE IN REM AND NON-RAPID EYE

MOVEMENT (NREM) SLEEP TIME. NREM SLEEP REBOUND AFTER MANUAL SLEEP DEPRIVATION EXCEEDED THAT OCCURRING AFTER MORPHINE. THE ALERTING ACTIONS OF MORPHINE COULD BE BLOCKED BY NALOXONE, 100 MICRO-G/KG S.C., FOR ABOUT 30 MIN. NALOXONE ALONE INCREASED REM SLEEP TIME AND PERCENTAGE. SINGLE (84 MG/KG) OR MULTIPLE (51 MG/KG FOR 4 INJECTIONS) DOSES OF DL-X-METHYLTYROSINE I.P. DID NOT BLOCK THE ALERTING ACTION OR REM SLEEP REBOUND CAUSED BY MORPHINE. 5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN (30 MG/KG) I.P. DID NOT ANTOGONIZE THE ALERTING ACTION OF MORPHINE.

01962

DEMENT, W.C.
THE OCCURRENCE OF LOW VOLTAGE, FAST ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM PATTERNS DURING BEHAVIORAL SLEEP IN THE CAT.
ELECTROENCEPH.CLIN.NEUROPHYSIOL. 10:291-296,1958.

01963

JEWETT, R.E.
EFFECT OF PROMETHAZINE ON SLEEP STAGES IN THE CAT.
EXP.NEUROL. 21:368-382,1968.

01964

KING, C.D.
JEWETT, R.E.
THE EFFECTS OF ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE ON SLEEP AND BRAIN NOREPINEPHRINE IN CATS.
J.PHARMACOL.EXP.THER. 177:188-195,1971.

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KOELLA, W.
FELDSTEIN, A.
CZICMAN, J.S.
THE EFFECT OF PARA-CHLORPHENYLALANINE ON THE SLEEP OF CATS.
ELECROENCEPH.CLIN.NEUROPHYSIOL. 25:481-490,1968.

01966

STERMAN, M.B.
KNAUSS, T.
LEHMANN, D.
CLEMENTE, C.D.
CIRCADIAN SLEEP AND WAKING PATTERNS IN THE LABORATORY CAT.
ELECTROENCEPH.CLIN.NEUROPHYSIOL. 19:509-517,1965.

01967

VIMONT-VICARY, P.
JOUVET-MOUNIER, D.
DELORME, F.
EFFETS EEG ET COMPORTHMENTAUX DES PRIVATIONS DE SOMMEIL PARADOXAL CHEZ LE CHAT.
ELECTROENCEPH.CLIN.NEUROPHYS. 20:439-449,1966.
SELECTIVE DEPRIVATION OF PARADOXICAL SLEEP (PS) WAS CARRIED OUT IN CATS WITH CHRONICALLY IMPLANTED ELECTRODES FOR 1-26 DAYS BY DIFFERENT METHODS (SWIMMING POOL OR ELECTRIC SHOCKS). TOTAL DEPRIVATION OF SLEEP WAS ALSO CARRIED OUT FOR 24-48 HOURS UNDER EEG CONTROL. DURING SELECTIVE PS DEPRIVATION, A NEED FOR PS APPEARED, REQUIRING AN INCREASING NUMBER OF AWAKENINGS ON SUCCESSIVE DAYS IN ORDER TO PREVENT IT. AFTER PS DEPRIVATION LONGER THAN 8 DAYS SOME DISCRETE

BEHAVIORAL DIFFERENCES APPEARED: MOSTLY DROWSINESS, MUSCULAR HYPOTONIA AND HYPERSEXUALITY. THERE WAS ALSO A CONSTANT TACHYCARDIA. BEHAVIOR SUGGESTING HALLUCINATIONS WAS NOT SEEN. IN SLEEP DURING RECOVERY, AFTER SELECTIVE PS DEPRIVATION, A SELECTIVE REBOUND OF PS APPEARED. ITS CHARACTERISTICS WERE EMPHASIZED: IT WAS PERIODICALLY INTERRUPTED BY SLOW SLEEP AND ITS DURATION WAS EQUAL TO HALF THE DURATION OF PS DEPRIVATION. THE RETURN TO A NORMAL HEART RATE CLOSELY FOLLOWED THE RETURN TO A NORMAL AMOUNT OF PS. FINALLY, THERE WAS NEVER COMPLETE RECOVERY OF THE DEBT OF PS ACCUMULATED DURING DEPRIVATION.

01968

OSEN, K.K.
THE COURSE AND DETERMINATION OF THE STRIAE OF MONAKOW PROJECTION OF THE COCHLEAR NUCLEI ON THE INFERIOR COLLICULUS IN THE CAT.
J.COMP.NEUROL. 144(3):355-371,1972.
THE PRESENT STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT IN ORDER TO DEFINE THE TOPOGRAPHICAL ORGANIZATION AND THE CELLS OF ORIGIN OF THE SECOND ORDER AUDITORY FIBERS TERMINATING IN THE INFERIOR COLLICULUS. THE FINDINGS ARE BASED ON ANTEROGRADE FIBER DEGENERATION STUDIES IN NAUTA PREPARATIONS OF ADULT CATS FOLLOWING STEREOTACTICAL LESIONS OF THE COCHLEAR NUCLEI, AND ON RETROGRADE CELL DEGENERATION STUDIES IN NISSL SECTIONS OF KITTENS FOLLOWING TRANSECTION OF THE ASCENDING AUDITORY FIBER TRACTS. BOTH THE DORSAL AND VENTRAL COCHLEAR NUCLEI WERE FOUND TO CONTRIBUTE FIBERS TO THE CENTRAL NUCLEUS OF THE CONTRALATERAL INFERIOR COLLICULUS IN A DEFINITE TOPOGRAPHICAL ORDER. THE FIBERS LEADING TO THE INFERIOR COLLICULUS FROM THE DORSAL COCHLEAR NUCLEUS, UNDOUBTEDLY ORIGINATE IN THE PYRAMIDAL CELLS, WHILE NO DEFINITE CONCLUSIONS COULD BE DRAWN REGARDING THE CELLS OF ORIGIN OF FIBERS DERIVED FROM THE VENTRAL COCHLEAR NUCLEUS.

01969

FERNANDEZ, C.
KARAPAS, F.
THE COURSE AND TERMINATION OF THE STRIAE OF MONAKOW AND HELD IN THE CAT.
J.COMP.NEUR. 131:371-386,1967.

01970

GOLDBERG, J.M.
MOORE, R.Y.
ASCENDING PROJECTIONS OF THE LATERAL LEMNISCUS IN THE CAT AND MONKEY.
J.COMP.NEUR. 129:143-156,1967.

01971

MOREST, D.K.
THE LAMINAR STRUCTURE OF THE INFERIOR COLLICULUS OF THE CAT.
ANAT.REC. 148:314,1964.

01972

OSEN, K.K.
THE INTRINSIC ORGANIZATION OF THE COCHLEAR NUCLEI IN THE CAT.
ACTA OTO-LARYNG. 67:352-359,1969.

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OSEN, K.K.
CYTOARCHITECTURE OF THE COCHLEAR NUCLEI IN THE CAT.
J.COMP.NEUR. 136:453-484,1969.

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OSEN, K.K.
COURSE AND TERMINATION OF THE PRIMARY AFFERENTS IN THE COCHLEAR NUCLEI OF THE CAT: AN EXPERIMENTAL ANATOMICAL STUDY.
ARCH.ITAL.BIOL. 108:21-51,1970.

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ROSE, J.E.
GALAMBOS, R.
HUGHES, J.R.
MICROELECTRODE STUDIES OF THE COCHLEAR NUCLEI OF THE CAT.
BULL.JOHN HOPK.HOSP. 104:211-251,1959.

01976
WARR, W.B.
FIBER DEGENERATION FOLLOWING LESIONS IN THE ANTERIOR VENTRAL COCHLEAR NUCLEUS OF THE CAT.
EXP.NEUROL. 14:453-474,1966.

01977
WARR, W.B.
FIBRE DEGENERATION FOLLOWING LESIONS IN THE POSTEROVENTRAL COCHLEAR NUCLEUS OF THE CAT.
EXP.NEUROL. 23:140-155,1969.

01978
OKAMURA, H.
VIRUTAMASEN, P.
WRIGHT, K.H.
WALLACH, E.E.
OVARIAN SMOOTH MUSCLE IN THE HUMAN BEING, RABBIT, AND CAT.
AM.J.OBSTET.GYNECOL. 112(2):183-191,1972.
THE NATURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS IN THE OVARIES OF THE CAT, RABBIT, AND HUMAN BEING WERE INVESTIGATED BY BOTH HISTOCHEMICAL AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDIES. IN THE HUMAN OVARY, THE TYPICAL SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS ARE ABUNDANT IN BOTH THE THECA EXTERNA OF THE FOLLICLE AND THE CORTICAL STROMA. IN THE RABBIT OVARY, SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS ARE CONCENTRATED IN THE CORTICAL STROMA RATHER THAN IN THE FOLLICLE WALL. IN THE CAT OVARY, THE SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS CANNOT BE CONSIDERED TYPICAL. THE CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE CELLS ARE DISCUSSED, AND THE POSSIBLE ROLE OF OVARIAN SMOOTH MUSCLE IN THE OVULATORY MECHANISM IS SUGGESTED.

01979
CLARK, W.G.
ALDERDICE, M.T.
INHIBITION OF LEUKOCYTIC PYROGEN-INDUCED FEVER BY INTRACEREBROVENTRICULAR ADMINISTRATION OF SALICYLATE AND ACETAMINOPHEN IN THE CAT.
PROC.SOC.EXP.BIOL.MED. 140(2):399-403,1972.
LATERAL CEREBRAL VENTRICULAR ADMINISTRATION OF SODIUM SALICYLATE (0.25-1.00 MG) AND ACETAMINOPHEN (0.50-1.00 MG) SIGNIFICANTLY INHIBITED PRODUCTION OF FEVER BY LP INJECTED

IV IN THE CAT. ACETAMINOPHEN ALSO CAUSED MILD BUT SIGNIFICANT HYPOTHERMIA IN THE ABSENCE OF FEVER. THE ABILITY OF THESE ANTIPYRETICS TO ANTAGONIZE FEVER PRODUCED BY LP, AND BY AGENTS SUCH AS BACTERIAL PYROGENS WHICH RELEASE LP, IS MOST LIKELY DUE PRIMARILY TO A CENTRAL ACTION TO INHIBIT THE EFFECT OF LP RATHER THAN TO A PERIPHERAL ACTION TO ALTER LP RELEASE FROM LEUKOCYTES OR TO INHIBIT ENTRY OF LP INTO THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

01980

CLARK, W.G.
MOYER, S.G.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
J.PHARMACOL.EXP.THER. 181:183,1972.
IN THE CAT, AN INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF SODIUM SALICYLATE WILL INHIBIT THE PYROGENIC ACTIVITY OF LEUKOCYTIC PYROGEN GIVEN INTRAVENOUSLY.

01982

JORDAN, L.M.
WILLIS, W.D., JR.
MATTHEWS, M.A.
EFFECTS OF PARA-METHOXYPHENYLETHYLAMINE ON REFLEXES AND MOTONEURONS IN THE CAT LUMBAR SPINAL CORD.
J. PHARMACOL. EXPTL. THERAP. 181(1):53-64, 1972.
THE WORK OF WALKER, ET AL. WHO SHOWED THAT I.V. INJECTIONS OF PARA-METHOXYPHENYLETHYLAMINE (PMPEA) INTO SPINAL CATS ANESTHETIZED WITH X-CHLORALOSE AND PARALYZED WITH GALLAMINE TRIETHIODE CAUSE INCREASES IN MONOSYNAPTIC REFLEXES OF BOTH FLEXOR AND EXTENSOR MOTONEURONS, HAS BEEN CONFIRMED IN THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION. THE ACTION OF PMPEA ON THE FLEXION REFLEX HAS BEEN STUDIED WITH THE SAME PREPARATION. THE DRUG MAY CAUSE AN INCREASE, A SIMPLE DECREASE OR A DECREASE AFTER A TRANSIENT INCREASE IN THE SIZE OF THE FLEXION REFLEX. THE ACTIONS OF PMPEA ON MONOSYNAPTIC AND FLEXION REFLEXES IN UNANESTHETIZED PREPARATIONS WERE SIMILAR TO THOSE IN CHLORALOSE-ANESTHETIZED ANIMALS. PMPEA CONSISTENTLY DEPOLARIZED THE MEMBRANE POTENTIALS OF MOTONEURONS IN THE LUMBAR ENLARGEMENT. THE MEAN DEPOLARIZATION WAS 8.1 MV, AND THE TIME COURSE OF THE DEPOLARIZATION WAS SIMILAR TO THE TIME COURSES OF THE REFLEX CHANGES CAUSED BY PMPEA. POLYSYNAPTIC EXCITATORY POSTSYNAPTIC POTENTIALS (EPSPS) AND INHIBITORY POSTSYNAPTIC POTENTIALS RECORDED FROM MOTONEURONS WERE REDUCED IN AMPLITUDE DURING THE ACTION OF PMPEA, AND THE TIME COURSE OF THE REDUCTION IN EACH CASE WAS SIMILAR TO THE PERIOD DURING WHICH THE RESTING POTENTIAL WAS DEPOLARIZED AND THE REFLEXES ALTERED BY THE DRUG. AMPLITUDES OF MONOSYNAPTIC EPSPS RECORDED FROM MOTONEURONS WERE NOT CHANGED IN ANY CONSISTENT MANNER BY PMPEA. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE DEPOLARIZATION OF MOTONEURONS, COUPLED WITH THE LACK OF CHANGE IN AMPLITUDE OF THE MONOSYNAPTIC EPSP, ACCOUNTS FOR THE INCREASE IN THE MONOSYNAPTIC REFLEX BY PMPEA, WHEREAS THE REDUCTION IN POLYSYNAPTIC EPSPS, IN COMBINATION WITH THE DEPOLARIZATION OF MOTONEURONS, ACCOUNTS FOR THE VARIABLE CHANGES IN THE FLEXION REFLEX PRODUCED BY THIS DRUG.

01983

ANDERSON, E.G.
HOLGERSON, L.O.
THE DISTRIBUTION OF 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE AND NOREPINEPHRINE IN CAT SPINAL CORD.
J.NEUROCHEM. 13:479-485,1966.

01984

EASTON, T.A.
PATTERNED INHIBITION FROM SINGLE EYE MUSCLE STRETCH IN THE CAT.
EXP.NEUROL. 34:497-510,1972.
THE PRESENT STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN TO DETERMINE IN MORE DETAIL THE NATURE OF THE APPARENT POSTURAL REFLEXES RELATING EYE MUSCLE STRETCH TO THE REST OF THE SKELETAL MUSCULATURE. IT WAS FOUND, USING THE METHOD OF RESPONSE TALLYING THAT, WITH THE CAT LEVEL, 40-G STRETCH OF THE INFERIOR RECTUS ELICITED A PATTERN OF INHIBITION WHICH MIGHT TEND TO FAVOR FORELIMB FLEXION, OF THE SUPERIOR RECTUS FORELIMB EXTENSION, AND OF THE HORIZONTAL RECTI A TURN OF THE HEAD AND NECK AWAY FROM THE DIRECTION OF GAZE AND A DECREASE IN THE TONE OF THE FORELIMB OPPOSITE THE DIRECTION OF GAZE. WITH THE HEAD UP, THE SAME PATTERN OF RESPONSE APPEARED TO HOLD, THOUGH STRETCH OF THE SUPERIOR RECTUS HAD NO DISTINCTLY PATTERNED EFFECT, AND THE MOST INHIBITED LIMB MUSCLE CHANGED FROM THE LEFT NECK, WITH THE CAT LEVEL, TO THE LEFT BICEPS. WITH THE HEAD DOWN, STRETCH OF THE INFERIOR RECTUS SEEMED TO FAVOR FORELIMB FLEXION, BUT STRETCHES OF THE SUPERIOR AND HORIZONTAL RECTI HAD LITTLE DISTINCT EFFECT. THE RECEPTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INHIBITION WERE LOCALIZED BY CONTROL EXPERIMENTS WITHIN THE EXTRAOCULAR MUSCLES. THESE RESPONSES ARE OF THE SAME SORT AS THOSE EVOKED BY VESTIBULAR STIMULATION BY WHOLE-BODY TILT AND SUGGEST THAT OCULOVESTIBULAR EFFECTS ARE BIDIRECTIONAL.

01985

VANHASSELT, P.
THE EFFECTS OF ABLATION OF VISUAL CORTICAL AREAS ON THE CFF OF THE ELECTRORETINOGRAM OF THE CAT.
OPHTHAL.RES. 3:160-165,1972.
THE EFFECT OF ABLATION OF VISUAL CORTICAL AREAS ON THE ELECTRORETINOGRAPHIC CRITICAL FLICKER FUSION FREQUENCY (CFF) WAS STUDIED IN UNANAESTHETIZED, PARALYZED CATS. BILATERAL ABLATION OF THE VISUAL AREA OF THE SUPRASYLVIAN SULCUS SEVERELY DEPRESSED THE PHOTOPIC PART OF THE CFF CURVE, WHILE LEAVING THE SCOTOPIC PART UNALTERED. BILATERAL ABLATION OF THE STRIATE, PARASTRIATE AND PERISTRIATE AREAS DID NOT HAVE ANY INFLUENCE ON THE CFF CURVE. THE VISUAL AREA IN THE SUPRASYLVIAN SULCUS IS CONSIDERED TO PLAY A CRUCIAL ROLE IN THE SYSTEM OF CENTRIFUGAL CONTROL OF RETINAL FUNCTION. THE POSSIBILITY OF A HOMOLOGOUS AREA IN THE MONKEY AND HUMAN BRAIN IS DISCUSSED.

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IN ORDER TO ELUCIDATE THE INVOLVEMENT OF VISUAL CORTICAL AREAS IN THE CENTRIFUGAL INFLUENCES UPON THE RETINA, THE EFFECT OF BILATERAL ABLATION OF THESE BRAIN AREAS UPON THE DOUBLE-FLASH ELECTRORETINOGRAM (ERG) WAS INVESTIGATED IN UNANAESTHIZED, PARALYSED CATS. THE INTERVALS BETWEEN CONDITIONING FLASH AND TEST FLASH WERE 0.10, 0.22, 0.47, 1.00, 2.20, 4.70 AND 10 SEC. BILATERAL ABLATION OF THE VISUAL AREA OF THE SUPRASYLVIAN SULCUS APPEARED TO DEPRESS SIGNIFICANTLY A CERTAIN INTERVAL OF THE RECOVERY CYCLE OF THE B-WAVE. THIS INTERVAL INCLUDED 0.22 AND 0.47 SEC. THE MAXIMUM EFFECT WAS AT 0.22 SEC. AT 0.10 AND AT 1.00 SEC AND ABOVE THE ABLATION HAD NO EFFECT. THE RECOVERY CYCLE OF THE A-WAVE WAS AFFECRED AT NONE OF THE INTERVALS. ADDITIONAL SECTION OF THE OPTIC NERVES REVEALED NO FURTHER EFFECT. BILATERAL ABLATION OF THE STRIATE, PARASTRIATE AND PERISTRIATE AREAS HAD NO EFFECT UPON THE RECOVERY CYCLE OF THE A- AND B-WAVES OF THE ERG. THE AMPLITUDE OF THE ERG OF THE CONDITIONING FLASH WAS AFFECTED BY NEITHER THE ABLATIONS NOR OPTIC NERVE SECTIONS. THESE RESULTS INDICATE THAT IN INTACT CATS AFTER A CONDITIONING FLASH THERE IS A SHORT-ACTING CENTRIFUGAL INFLUENCE UPON THE RETINAL SENSITIVITY, AS APPEARS FROM THE INCREASE OF PART OF THE RECOVERY CYCLE OF THE B-WAVE OF THE ERG. THE CORTICAL ORIGIN OF THIS EFFECT APPEARED TO BE THE VISUAL AREA OF THE SUPRASYLVIAN SULCUS. THIS EFFECT IS INTERPRETED IN TERMS OF SELECTIVE ATTENTION. THE POSSIBLE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CENTRIFUGAL INFLUENCES UPON THE RETINA IS DISCUSSED.

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INTESTINE. TYPE A IS THE SMALLEST OF ALL 5 INTESTINAL TOXOPLASMA TYPES. IT OCCURS AS COLLECTIONS OF 2-3 ORGANISMS IN THE JEJUNUM 12-18 HR AFTER INFECTION. TYPE B ORGANISMS ARE CHARACTERIZED BY A CENTRALLY LOCATED NUCLEUS, A PROMINENT NUCLEOLUS AND DARK BLUE CYTOPLASM GIVING RISE TO THE APPEARANCE OF BIPOLAR STAINING WITH GIEMSA. TYPE B OCCURS 12-54 HR AFTER INFECTION AND APPEARS TO DIVIDE BY SIMPLE ENDODYOGENY AND BY MULTIPLE ENDODYOGENY (ENDOPOLYGENY). TYPE C ORGANISMS ARE ELONGATE WITH SUBTERMINAL NUCLEI AND STRONGLY PAS-POSITIVE CYTOPLASM. THEY OCCUR AT 24-54 HR AND DIVIDE BY SCHIZOGONY. TYPE D ORGANISMS ARE SMALLER THAN TYPE C AND CONTAIN ONLY A FEW PAS-POSITIVE GRANULES. THEY OCCUR FROM 32 HR TO 15 DAYS AFTER INOCULATION AND ACCOUNT FOR OVER 91% OF ALL PARASITES IN THE SMALL INTESTINE DURING THIS TIME. THREE SUBTYPES DIVIDE BY ENDODYOGENY, SCHIZOGONY AND BY SPLITTING OF THEIR MEROZOITES FROM THE MAIN NUCLEATED MASS WITHOUT LEAVING A RESIDUAL BODY. TYPE E ORGANISMS RESEMBLE ONE OF THE SUBTYPE D WHICH DIVIDE BY SCHIZOGONY, BUT THEY LEAVE A RESIDUAL BODY. THEY OCCUR FROM 3-15 DAYS AFTER INOCULATION. GAMETOCYTES OCCUR THRUOUT THE SMALL INTESTINE BUT MORE COMMONLY IN THE ILEUM 3-15 DAYS AFTER INFECTION. MALE GAMETOCYTES CONTAIN ON AN AVERAGE OF 12 MICROGAMETES AND COMPRISE 2-4% OF THE GAMETOCYTE POPULATION. THE PREPATENT PERIOD AFTER CYST-INDUCED INFECTION IS 3-5 DAYS WITH THE PEAK OOCYST PRODUCTION BETWEEN 5-8 DAYS AND A PATENT PERIOD VARYING FROM 7-20 DAYS. VARIABLE NUMBERS OF TROPHOZOITES ARE PRESENT IN THE LAMINA PROPRIA OF THE SMALL INTESTINE AND IN THE EXTRA-INTESTINAL TISSUES WITHIN A FEW HR AFTER INOCULATION. AFTER 9-10 DAYS CYSTS WERE SEEN IN THE HEART AND LATER IN THE BRAIN. THE LESIONS OF TOXOPLASMOSIS ARE COMPARED IN NEWBORN AND WEANLING KITTENS AND IN ADULT CATS AFTER ORAL AND SUBCUTANEOUS INOCULATION WITH CYSTS. AFTER THE INGESTION OF CYSTS, NEWBORN KITTENS DEVELOPED ENTERITIS, HEPATITIS, MYOCARDITIS, MYOSITIS, PNEUMONITIS AND ENCEPHALITIS AND WERE MORIBUND BY THE 9TH DAY. KITTENS AGED 2 WEEKS AND OLDER DEVELOPED ENTERITIS, MYOCARDITIS, ENCEPHALITIS, AND MYOSITIS, BUT OFTEN SURVIVED. ADULT CATS USUALLY REMAINED ASYMPTOMATIC. AFTER SUBCUTANEOUS INOCULATION OF CYSTS, NEWBORN AND WEANLING KITTENS DIED OF ACUTE TOXOPLASMOSIS WITH SEVERE PNEUMONIA, MYOCARDITIS, ENCEPHALITIS AND HEPATITIS.

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THE ANESTHETIZED CAT SHOWED THAT RESERPINE CAUSED AN INCREASE OF ABOUT 50% IN THE RATE OF APPEARANCE WHEREAS PROBENECID DID NOT AFFECT THE RATE OF APPEARANCE UNDER CONDITIONS WHERE REMOVAL OF 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID FROM THE PERFUSATE WAS INHIBITED. THE PERFUSION METHOD IS SUITABLE FOR STUDYING CHANGES IN TURNOVER IN THE SAME ANIMAL UNDER VARIOUS EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS.

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RESPONSE. STIMULATION OF THE ILN ON THE LEFT SIDE ELICITED CHANGES IN HEART RATE AND ARTERIAL PRESSURE WHICH WERE SIGNIFICANTLY SMALLER THAN THOSE OBTAINED BY STIMULATION ON THE RIGHT. MAXIMUM CARDIOACCELERATION WAS OBTAINED AT A STIMULUS FREQUENCY OF 25 HZ, MAXIMUM ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION AT A STIMULUS FREQUENCY OF 20 HZ. THE GREATEST CHANGE IN THE CARDIOACCELERATORY RESPONSE FOR A CHANGE IN STIMULUS FREQUENCY OCCURRED IN THE RANGE 0-5 HZ; THE GREATEST INCREASE IN MEAN ARTERIAL PRESSURE FOR A CHANGE IN FREQUENCY OCCURRED BETWEEN 0 AND 20 HZ. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE RESPONSES OBSERVED WERE DUE TO DIRECT ACTIVATION OF SYMPATHETIC PREGANGLIONIC NEURONS IN THE SPINAL CORD AND THAT CARDIOACCELERATORY NEURONS IN THE ILN ARE LOCATED BETWEEN SEGMENTS T1 AND MID-T8.

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VET.MED. 63:948-951,1968.

02077

DYTE, C.E.
ROBINSON, R.
TURNER, P.
EYE AND COAT COLOR INHERITANCE IN WHITE CATS.
CARNIVORE GENET.NEWSLETTER, NO. 7:141-148,1969.
IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT MANY BLUE-EYED WHITE CATS ARE DEAF. IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT A BLUE-EYED WHITE STRAIN WITH GOOD HEARING COULD BE OBTAINED BY PRODUCING WHITE CATS HOMOZYGOUS FOR THE SIAMESE (C SUPERSCRIPT S) GENE. SEVERAL BREEDERS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND HAVE USED THIS APPROACH WITH SUCCESS, AND SOME OF THEIR BREEDING DATA TOGETHER WITH OTHER RESULTS ARE PRESENTED.

02078

DYTE, C.E.
TURNER, P.
PRELIMINARY NOTE ON THE INHERITANCE OF FOLDED EARS IN THE DOMESTIC CAT.
CARNIVORE GENET.NEWSLETTER, NO. 6:125,1969.

02079

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(HEMATOLOGY OF THE NORMAL CAT.)
BULL.ACAD.VET. 42(8):811-814,1969.

02080

HOLLANDER, W.F.
BLUE EYES AND DEAFNESS IN WHITE CATS.
CARNIVORE GENET.NEWSLETTER, NO. 6:128,1969.

02082

JONES, T.C.
TODD, N.B.
THE INHERITANCE OF BLUE EYES AND DEAFNESS IN DOMESTIC CATS. II.
CARNIVORE GENET.NEWSLETTER NO. 8:179-181,1969.

02084

KURUHARA, Y.
MOCHIZUKI, H.
KOBAYASHI, Y.
(FELINE CASES OF CEREBRAL LIPIDOSIS RESEMBLING TAY-SACHS DISEASE.)
ADVANCES NEUROL. SCI. 13:260-269, 1969.

02085

MULVANEY, D.A.
USENIK, J.A.
BLOOD GROUP STUDY IN THE DOMESTIC CAT.
CARNIVORE GENET.NEWSLETTER, NO. 7:150-153,1969.
BLOOD FOR BLOOD-GROUP TESTING WAS TAKEN FROM 16 CATS OF KNOWN RELATIONSHIP AND GENOTYPE. BLOOD TYPE IS INDEPENDENT OF THOSE COAT COLOR GENES INDICATED. EVIDENCE IS GIVEN FOR THE POSSIBILITY THAT MORE THAN 3 BLOOD TYPES EXIST IN THE CAT.

02086

ROBINSON, R.
GERMAN REX, A COAT MUTANT IN THE CAT.
CARNIVORE GENET.NEWSLETTER, NO. 7:154-155,1969.
BREEDING RESULTS OF NORMAL AND REX CATS ARE GIVEN.

02087

SILSON, M.
ROBINSON, R.
HEREDITARY HYDROCEPHALUS IN THE DOMESTIC CAT.
CARNIVORE GENET.NEWSLETTER, NO.6:129,1969.

02088

SILSON, M.
ROBINSON, R.
HEREDITARY HYDROCEPHALUS IN THE CAT.
VET.REC. 84:477,1969.
THE AUTHORS DESCRIBE A SERIES OF BREEDINGS IN ENGLISH SIAMESE CATS WHICH PRODUCED A GENETIC HYDROCEPHALUS. THE SYMBOL HY IS PROPOSED.

02089

TODD, N.B.
CAT GENE FREQUENCIES IN CHICAGO AND OTHER POPULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.
J.HERED. 60:273-277,1969.

02090

LAMOREUX, L.
CAT GENE FREQUENCIES IN RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA.
CARNIVORE GENETICS NEWSLETTER, NO.9:210-212,1970.

02091

METCALFE, J.A.
TURNER, J.R.G.
FREQUENCY OF GENES IN THE DOMESTIC CAT IN YORK, ENGLAND.
CARNIVORE GENET.NEWSLETTER, NO.9:213-215,1970.

02092

ROBINSON, R.
INHERITANCE OF BROWN GENE IN CATS.
CARNIVORE GENET.NEWSLETTER, NO.9:224-225,1970.

02093

TODD, N.B.
DOMINANT WHITE AND POLYDACTYLY IN THE DOMESTIC CAT.
CARNIVORE GENET.NEWSLETTER, NO.9:228,1973.

02094

HURVITZ, A.I.
RIFFS, C.S.
MYELOPROLIFERATIVE DISORDER IN TWO CATS: CYTOGENETICS STUDIES.
AM. J. VET. RES. 32:93-97, 1971.

02095

PYLE, R.L.
PATTERSON, D.F.
HARE, W.C.D.
XXY SEX CHROMOSOME CONSTITUTION IN A HIMALAYAN CAT WITH TORTOISE-SHELL POINTS.
J.HERED. 62:220-222,1971.

02096

HERRICK, J.B.
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VET.MED./SMALL ANIM.CLIN. 67(8):828,1972.
TO MINIMIZE THE OFFENSIVE ODOR OF THE URINE OF INTACT MALE CATS IN A HOSPITAL, INJECT 5 MG OF REPOSITOL STILBESTEROL INTRAMUSCULARLY UPON ADMISSION.

02097

KEYWOOD, E.M.
EXPERIENCES IN THE USE OF CORTICOSTEROIDS IN SMALL ANIMAL PRACTICE.
SYMPOSIUM OF THE APPLICATION OF CORTICOSTEROIDS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE, MAY,1971, LONDON, GLAXO LABS.
CORTICOSTEROID PREPARATIONS AND THEIR USES ARE EXAMINED IN THE CONTEXT OF SMALL ANIMAL PRACTICE. THE VARIOUS TYPES OF PREPARATIONS ARE DISCUSSED UNDER 2 MAIN HEADINGS: TOPICAL AND PARENTERAL ADMINISTRATION. INDICATIONS FOR INJECTIONS, TABLETS, OINTMENTS, LOTIONS AND DROPS ARE ENUMERATED.

02098

HERMAN, L.H.
SUBLINGUAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA IN A CAT.
AM.J.VET.RES. 28:1627-1629,1967.
OF 33 CARCINOMAS OF THE MOUTH IN CATS, HALF WERE IN THE TONGUE.

02099

M'FADYEAN, J.
THE OCCURRENCE OF TUMORS IN DOMESTICATED ANIMALS.
J.COMP.PATH. AND THER. 3:41-42,1890.
REPORT OF SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE TONGUE IN CATS.

02100

EDWARDS, F.B.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
VET.REC. 72:479,1960.
SUGGESTS THAT A BLOOD-SUCKING ARTHROPOD MIGHT BE THE VECTOR OF FELINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA, AND IN ENGLAND, FLEAS, TICKS OR SUCKING LICE MAY BE THESE VECTORS.

02101

FLINT, J.C.
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PROC. 92ND ANN.MEET.,A.V.M.A., P.240,1956.
REPORTS OF FELINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA IN U.S. CATS.

02102

GRAHAM, J.A.B.
MCKELVIE, C.H.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
CAN.VET.J. 2:282,1961.
REPORT OF FELINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA IN CANADA.

02103

HARBUTT, P.R.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
AUSTRALIAN VET.J. 39:401,1963.
REPORT OF FELINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. THE ORGANISM WAS FOUND IN STILL-BORN KITTENS AND IN KITTENS 3 HOURS AFTER BIRTH.

02104

ROGERS, T.E.
WALLACE, W.R.
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AMER.J.VET.RES. 27:1127,1966.

A DESCRIPTION OF A RAPID STAINING TECHNIQUE FOR ANAPLASMA, WHICH CAN BE USED FOR IDENTIFYING FELINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA IN CATS' BLOOD.

02105

THERY, A.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
RECL.VET.MED. 142:1163,1966.
REPORT OF FELINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA IN FRENCH CATS.

02106

SCOTT, P.P.
OSTEODYSTROPHIES.
VET.REC. 84:333-335,1969.
A GOOD REVIEW OF THE CLINICAL ASPECT OF THE CAT'S DISEASES CAUSED BY METABOLIC AND NUTRITIONAL ALTERATIONS.

02107

POVEY, R.C.
VIRAL RESPIRATORY DISEASE.
VET.REC. 84:335-338,1969
A DISCUSSION OF VIRAL RHINOTRACHEITIS, PICORNOVIRUS INFECTION AND "CAT FLU" SYNDROME OF CATS.

02108

BARTHOLOMEW, P.T.
GILLESPIE, J.H.
FELINE VIRUSES. 1. CHARACTERISATION OF FOUR ISOLATES AND THEIR EFFECT ON YOUNG KITTENS.
CORNELL VET. 58:248,1968.

02109

BURKI, F.
LINDT, S.
FREUDIGER, U.
ENZOOTISCHER, VIRUS-BEDINGTER KATZENSHNUPFEN IN EINEM TIERHEIM. 2-MITTEILUNG: VIROLOGISCHER UND EXPERIMENTELLER TEIL I.
ZBL.VET.MED. 11:110,1964.

02110

CRANDELL, R.A.
A DESCRIPTION OF EIGHT FELINE PICORNAVIRUSES AND AN ATTEMPT TO CLASSIFY THEM.
PROC.SOC.EXP.BIOL.MED. 126:240,1968.

02111

JOHNSON, R.H.
THOMAS, R.G.
FELINE VIRAL RHINOTRACHEITIS IN BRITAIN.
VET.REC. 79:188,1968.

02112

LINDT, S.
MUHLETHALER, E.
BURKI, F.
ENZOOTISCHER, VIRUS-BEDINGTER KATZENSCHNUPFEN IN EINEM TIERHEIM. 1. MITTEILUNG: KLINIK, PATHO-HISTOLOGIE ATIOLOGIE UND EPIZOOTOLOGIE.
SCHWEIZER ARCH.TIERHEILK. 107:91,1965.

02113

PIERCY, S.E.
PRYDIE, J.
FELINE INFLUENZA.

VET.REC. 75:86,1963.

02114

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JOHNSON, R.H.
FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON FELINE VIRAL RHINOTRACHEITIS.
VET.REC. 81:686,1963.

02115

PRYDIE, J.
VIRAL DISEASES OF CATS.
VET.REC. 79:729,1966.

02116

JOHNSON, R.H.
FELINE PANLEUCOPENIA.
VET.REC. 84:338-340,1969.
A REVIEW OF PANLEUCOPENIA.

02117

DOUGLAS, S.W.
WALKER, R.G.
LITTLEWORT, M.C.G.
PERSISTENT RIGHT AORTIC ARCH IN THE CAT.
VET.REC. 72:91-92,1960.

02118

ELIOT, T.S., JR.
ELIOT, F.P.
LUSHBAUGH, C.C.
SLAGER, U.T.
FIRST REPORT OF NEONATAL ENDOCARDIAL FIBROELASTOSIS
IN CATS AND DOGS.
J.A.V.M.A. 133:271-274,1958.

02119

JESSOP, L.
PERSISTENT RIGHT AORTIC ARCH IN THE CAT CAUSING
ESOPHAGEAL STENOSIS.
VET.REC. 72:46,1960.

02120

KELL, J.F.
HENNINGER, G.R.
HOFF, E.C.
EXPERIMENTAL MEDIAN HYPERTROPHY AND HYPERPLASIA OF
CAT'S PULMONARY ARTERIES.
ARCH.PATH. 61:239-244,1956.

02121

ENGLISH, P.B.
SEAWRIGHT, A.A.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
AUSTRAL.VET.J. 40:376,1964.
PHENYLBUTAZONE DOSAGE FOR THE CAT IS 12-16 MG/KG BODY
WEIGHT ORALLY TWICE DAILY.

02122

WILSON, G.S.
MILES, A.A.
TOPLEY AND WILSON'S "PRINCIPLES OF BACTERIOLOGY AND
IMMUNITY".
E. ARNOLD, LONDON, 5TH EDITION, 1964.
THE CAT IS PECULIARLY INSUSCEPTIBLE TO ANAPHYLACTIC
SENSITIZATION.

ARTICLES

02123

KLAUS, G.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
VET.REC. 77:1235,1965.
DESCRIBED THE OCCURRENCE OF IDIOPATHIC PULMONARY EDEMA IN A SIAMESE CAT AND REVIEWED COMPARABLE CASES RECORDED BY OTHERS. SUSPECTS THAT THE CAT IS INSUSCEPTIBLE TO ANAPHYLACTIC SENSITIZATION.

02124

MCCUSKER, H.B.
AITKEN, I.D.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
J.PATH.BACT. 91:282,1966.
REPORT OF 2 CASES OF ANAPHYLAXIS IN CATS DURING IMMUNOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS.

02125

AITKEN, I.D.
OLAFSDOTTIR, E.
MCKUSKER, H.B.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
RES.VET.SCI. 8:234,1967.
ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK IN CATS.

02126

MCCUSKER, H.B.
AITKEN, I.D.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
RES.VET.SCI. 8:265,1967.
FELINE ANAPHYLAXIS.

02127

BRODIE, T.G.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
J.PHYSIOL(LONDON) 26:48,1900-01.
CATS ARE VERY SUSCEPTIBLE TO TOXIC REACTIONS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING PRIMARY INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF HOMOLOGOUS OR HETEROLOGOUS SERUM. AMOUNTS OF SERUM RANGING FROM 0.1 TO 10.0 ML INDUCES CARDIAC SLOWING AND FALL IN BLOOD PRESSURE, AND DEATH IN MANY INSTANCES. THE AUTHOR CONSIDERED THESE EFFECTS LARGELY DUE TO VAGAL REFLEX.

02128

PONDER, E.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
Q.J.EXP.PHYSIOL. 18:133,1928.
FIFTY PER CENT OF SERA INVESTIGATED WAS TOXIC FOR CATS.

02129

GILDING, H.P.
NUTT, M.E.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
J.PHYSIOL.(LONDON) 102:446,1943.
A DETAILED STUDY WHICH ESTABLISHED THAT THE TOXIC REACTION TO SERUM IN CATS WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A PERIPHERAL LEUKOPENIA, FOLLOWED SOME HOURS LATER BY A LEUCOCYTOSIS. SERUM HAD TO BE STORED FOR 3 TO 4 WEEKS BEFORE IT ACQUIRED TOXICITY, AND SALT FRACTIONATION STUDIES INDICATED THAT TOXICITY WAS ASSOCIATED WITH A NON-DIALYSABLE COMPONENT IN AN "ALBUMIN" FRACTION, HAVING LESS THAN 10% OF THE ORIGINAL PROTEIN OF SERUM. TOXIC EFFECTS COULD BE

LARGELY ABOLISHED BY VAGOTOMY OR ATROPINE.

02130

GOTSCHLICH, E.
STETSON, C.A.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
J.EXP.MED. 111:(441,1960.
CERTAIN SERA HAVE THE CAPABILITY TO SUPPORT PASSIVE CUTANEOUS ANAPHYLAXIS IN THE CAT.

02131

WALTON, G.S.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
VET.REC. 81:709,1967.
ACCOUNTS OF NATURALLY-OCCURRING FELINE FOOD ALLERGIES ACCOMPANIED BY SKIN CHANGES AND ALIMENTARY DISTURBANCES ARE REPORTED.

02132

MCILVAIN, S.M.
BRIGHT, R.D.
JOHNSON, R.R.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
J.AMER.CHEM.SOC. 63:1558,1941.
THE CAT EXHIBITS AN OLFACTORY RESPONSE TO THE METHYL-CYCLOPENTANE MONOTERPENOID CIS,TRANS-NEPETALACTONE.

02133

LUGINBUHL, *.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
AMER.J.VET.RES. 22:1030,1961.
EIGHT OF 155 CASES OF NEOPLASIA IN CATS WERE MENINGIOMAS.

02134

RICH, L.J.
KIRK, R.W.
THE RELATIONSHIP OF STRUVITE CRYSTALS TO URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION IN CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 154(2):153-157,1969.
STRUVITE CRYSTALS WERE OBSERVED IN NORMAL FELINE URINE SAMPLES WITH A PH AS LOW AS 6.0. THERE SEEMED TO BE NO DIFFERENCE IN THE CONCENTRATION OF STRUVITE CRYSTALS FROM CATS WITH OR WITHOUT URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION. MANY URINE SAMPLES FROM CATS WITH OBSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED FEW CRYSTALS. NEITHER STRUVITE CRYSTALS NOR BACTERIAL INFECTIONS WERE FOUND TO BE IMPORTANT CAUSES OF URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION IN CATS. HEMATOLOGIC VALUES IN CATS WITH URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION VARIED LITTLE FROM NORMAL VALUES. THE PROTEINURIA AND GLUCOSURIA WHICH APPEARED IN THE URINE OF SOME CATS WITH URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION WAS A RESULT OF HEMORRHAGE INTO THE URINARY SYSTEM.

02135

BATTERSHELL, D.
GARCIA, J.P.
POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 154(6):665-666,1969.
A REPORT OF A 3-YEAR OLD MALE CAT WITH A POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY WHICH CONTAINED 570 ML OF FLUID. THE KIDNEY WAS EXCISED.

02136

LUCKE, V.M.
RENAL DISEASE IN THE DOMESTIC CAT.
J.CLIN.BACT. 95:67-97,1968.

02137

AGUIRRE, G.D.
BISTNER, S.I.
MICROPHAKIA WITH LENTICULAR LUXATION AND SUBLUXATION IN CATS.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLINICIAN 68(5):498-500, 1973.
THIS PAPER PRESENTS TWO CASES OF LUXATION AND SUBLUXATION IN CATS WITH MICROPHAKIA IN WHICH THE ZONULAR ATTACHMENTS WERE INTACT. TWO POSSIBLE MODES OF THERAPY ARE ALSO DISCUSSED.

02138

ANONYMOUS.
AEROPET TRAVELING KENNEL.
AEROPET, INC., 2220 IRVING BLVD., DALLAS, TEX. 75247.
AEROPET TRAVELING KENNEL OFFERS SAFE AND HUMANE SHIPMENT FOR DOGS AND CATS. THE DESIGN, WHICH CONFORMS TO ALL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, HAS THE UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT OF THE SPCA AND MEETS OR EXCEEDS AIRLINE SHIPPING SPECIFICATIONS.

02139

MCKINNEY, H.R.
A STUDY OF TOXOPLASMOSIS AS DETECTED BY THE INDIRECT FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY METHOD.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLINICIAN 68(5):493-495, 1973.
SEVERAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS ARE AVAILABLE FOR DETECTING TOXOPLASMOSIS. THESE INCLUDE THE COMPLEMENT FIXATION TEST (C-F), INDIRECT HEMAGGLUTINATION TEST (IHA), SABIN-FELDMAN DYE TEST (S-F) AND THE INDIRECT FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY TEST (IFA). OF THE 200 CATS SCREENED IN THIS LABORATORY FOR TOXOPLASMA, 43% HAD TITERS: 20% HAD TITERS OF 1:256; 12% BEGAN WITH TITERS OF 1:256 THAT EVENTUALLY ROSE TO 1:1024 IN AN AVERAGE OF 12 DAYS; 11% BEGAN WITH TITERS OF 1:1024. OF THE 23% THAT EITHER ROSE TO OR BEGAN AT A TITER OF 1:1024, ALL EXCEPT 2.5% SHOWED SOME CLINICAL SIGNS. THE 2.5% THAT SHOWED NO CLINICAL SIGNS RECOVERED UNEVENTFULLY. MOST OF THE CATS THAT SHOWED CLINICAL SIGNS DIED. THE MOST ACCURATE SEROLOGICAL TEST, AT PRESENT, IS THE INDIRECT FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY TEST. THE PERCENTAGE OF POSITIVE ANIMALS FOUND BY THIS MEANS INDICATES THAT TOXOPLASMOSIS IS A RELATIVELY PREVALENT DISEASE AMOUNG CATS, MOST LIKELY CAUSED BY INGESTION OF INFECTED MICE. THUS, IT IS GOOD HYGIENIC PRACTICE FOR CAT-OWNERS AND PUBLIC HEALTH VETERINARIANS TO SCREEN CATS ROUTINELY FOR T. GONDII. SCREENING IS AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY IN FAMILIES WHERE THERE ARE SMALL CHILDREN OR A PREGNANT WOMAN.

02140

YATES, W.D.
CLINICAL USES OF XYLAZINE: A NEW DRUG FOR OLD PROBLEMS.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 68(5):483-486, 1973.
REPORT OF RESULTS OF CLINICAL USE OF ROMPUN IN 223 DOGS AND 71 CATS.

02141

NICHOLS, T.R.

HOUK, J.C.
REFLEX COMPENSATION FOR VARIATIONS IN THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF A MUSCLE.
SCIENCE 181:182-184, 1973.
SOLEUS MUSCLES OF ANESTHETIZED CATS WERE STRETCHED AND RELEASED BY DIFFERENT AMOUNTS WHILE THEIR MOTOR AXONS WERE STIMULATED. MUSCLE FORCE INCREASED, THEN GAVE WAY IN IN RESPONSE TO LARGE STRETCH. IN THE PRESENCE OF ACTIVE STRETCH REFLEXES IN DECEREBRATE CATS, THE GIVE IN FORCE WAS ABSENT. WE DEMONSTRATE THAT AUTOGENETIC REFLEXES CAN COMPENSATE FOR VARIATIONS IN MUSCULAR STIFFNESS REVEALED WHEN RESPONSES TO STRETCH AND RELEASE ARE COMPARED.

02142

WALLACE, G.D.
SARCOCYSTIS IN MICE INOCULATED WITH TOXOPLASMA-LIKE OOCYSTS FROM CAT FECES.
SCIENCE 180:1375-1377, 1973.
SARCOCYSTS MORPHOLOGICALLY SIMILAR TO SARCOCYSTIS MURIS WERE OBSERVED IN MICE AFTER INOCULATION WITH TOXOPLASMA LIKE OOCYSTS FOUND IN FECES OF A STRAY CAT. CATS THAT WERE FED MICE INFECTED WITH THE OOCYSTS SHED SIMILAR OOCYSTS IN THEIR FECES. SARCOCYSTS WERE FOUND HISTOLOGICALLY IN ABOUT 50 PERCENT OF MICE INOCULATED WITH 40,000 OR MORE OOCYSTS AND EXAMINED 42 DAYS OR LONGER AFTER EXPOSURE. MOST INOCULATED MICE DEVELOPED LOW TOXOPLASMA DYE-TEST ANTIBODY TITERS 3 TO 4 WEEKS AFTER EXPOSURE, BUT TOXOPLASMA ANTIBODY WAS USUALLY NOT DETECTABLE IN INFECTED CATS.

02143

FABRICANT, C.G.
KROOK, L.
GILLESPIE, J.H.
VIRUS-INDUCED CHOLESTEROL CRYSTALS.
SCIENCE 181:566-567, 1973.
ONE OF THE CRYSTAL TYPES INDUCED IN CELL CULTURES BY A NEW FELINE HERPESVIRUS WAS IDENTIFIED AS CHOLESTEROL BY CRYSTAL STRUCTURE, POLARIZED LIGHT MICROSCOPY, AND MASS SPECTROSCOPY.

02144

PETTIGREW, J.
OLSON, C.
BARLOW, H.B.
KITTEN VISUAL CORTEX: SHORT-TERM, STIMULUS-INDUCED CHANGES IN CONNECTIVITY.
SCIENCE 180:1202-1203, 1973.
SINGLE NEURONS IN THE KITTEN VISUAL CORTEX CAN BE INDUCED TO INCREASE THEIR RESPONSIVENESS TO A REPEATED STIMULUS APPLIED WHILE THE NEURONS ARE UNDER OBSERVATION. THESE SHORT-TERM CHANGES ARE IN THE SAME DIRECTION AS THE PERMANENT MODIFICATIONS PRODUCED IN WHOLE POPULATIONS OF NEURONS FOLLOWING ENVIRONMENTAL MANIPULATIONS DURING THE "CRITICAL PERIOD" OF CORTICAL DEVELOPMENT, BUT ARE LESS PRONOUNCED AND PROBABLY TRANSIENT.

02145

MULLER, A.
WEIBEL, K.
FURUKAWA, R.

ROMPUN AS SEDATIVE ON CATS.
BERL. MUNCH. TIERARZTL. WOCHENSCHRIFT 82(20):396-397, 1969.
ROMPUN (BAY VA 1470, BAYER) WAS TESTED CLINICALLY AND EXPERIMENTALLY AS SEDITIVE ON 200 CATS. THE ADVANTAGES, NAMELY ITS RELIABLE AND FAST ACTION, GOOD TOLERANCE AND SIMPLE MODE OF APPLICATION (HYPODERMIC) FAR OUTWEIGHT ITS DISADVANTAGES CONSISTING IN VOMITING BEFORE THE ONSET OF ACTION, AND MODERATE DEPRESSION OF BLOOD PRESSURE OF ABOUT 36MM HG LATER ON.

02146

APOKIASAMY, M.
TOXICITY OF SARCOLOBUS GLOBOSUS AS OBSERVED IN A CAT.
MALAYSIAN VET. J. 4(3):196-199, 1968.
THE TOXIC SYMPTOMS OF SARCOLOBUS GLOBOSUS OBSERVED IN A CAT IS RECORDED. THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE IS BELIEVED TO BE A RESIN. THE NERVOUS SYSTEM IS AFFECTED FOLLOWED BY THE ONSET OF PARALYSIS AND THE ANIMAL EVINCES GREAT PAIN AND AGONY BEFORE DEATH. THIS IS BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST RECORDED CASE OF SARCOLOBUS GLOBOSUS POISONING IN PET ANIMALS LIKE THE CAT.

02147

BEAN, H.F.
THE USE OF KANAMYCIN IN SMALL ANIMAL PRACTICE: PRELIMINARY REPORT.
VET. MED/SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 65(1), ?.
FOURTEEN CATS WERE TREATED WITH KANAMYCIN. RESPONSE WAS COMPLETE IN 10 OF THESE ANIMALS, AND THE REMAINDER WERE SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED.

02148

TAUSSIG, R.
CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF THE FELINE UROLOGIC SYNDROME.
PRESENTED AT THE ANN. MEET.A.V.M.A., LAS VAGAS, NEV., 1970.
A SURVEY OF 300 CLINICAL CASES OF THE FELINE URINARY DISEASE KNOWN AS CYSTITIS, UROLITHIASIS, OR URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION IS PRESENTED WITH A DISCUSSION OF ETIOLOGY AND THERAPY. SOME CONCLUSIONS OF THE SURVEY REVEAL A HIGH INCIDENCE OF THE DISEASE IN CATS FED A CERTAIN TYPE OF CAT FOOD; A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE CATS WITH THE DISEASE THAN HERETOFORE REPORTED; A LOW INCIDENCE OF BACTERIAL INFECTION; A LOWER URINARY PH THAN WAS ANTICIPATED, WITH A CORRESPONDING LACK OF USEFULNESS OF THE URINARY ACIDIFYING DRUGS. AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON NORMAL CATS WAS CONDUCTED, DEMONSTRATING A COMPARISON OF THE EFFICACY OF CERTAIN URINARY ACIDIFYING DRUGS AND ANTISPASMODIC DRUGS. THE RESPONSE OF NORMAL CATS TO URINARY ACIDIFYING DRUGS IS ALSO RECORDED. A METHOD OF HANDLING THE URINARY CRISIS OF URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION IS DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH A METHOD OF TREATMENT TO PREVENT RELAPSE.

02149

MULLER, G.H.
FLEA COLLAR DERMATITIS IN ANIMALS.
PRESENTED AT THE ANN. MEET.A.V.M.A., LAS VAGAS, NEV., 1970.
FLEA COLLAR DERMATITIS OF DOGS AND CATS IS A CONTACT DERMATITIS CAUSED BY WEARING AN ORGANOPHOSPHATE-IMPREGNATED PLASTIC COLLAR. THE OCCURANCE AND DEGREE OF SEVERITY DEPENDS ON INDIVIDUAL SUSCEPTIBILITY. WHEREAS SOME ANIMALS

HAVE WORN THESE COLLARS FOR YEARS WITHOUT APPARENT HARM. OTHERS SHOW IRRITATION SOON AFTER THE COLLAR IS STRAPPED ON THE NECK. THE SKIN LESIONS BEGIN WITH ERYTHEMA AND MILD ITCHING IN THE AREA UNDER THE FLEA COLLAR. THE EXTREME DORSAL AND VENTRAL POINTS ARE THE FIRST AFFECTED AND OFTEN THE MOST SEVERLY DAMAGED AREAS IN ADVANCING CASES. IF THE COLLAR IS NOT REMOVED, THE IRRITATION INCREASES UNTIL ERYTHEMATOUS, EXCORIATED PRURITIC PATCHES DEVELOP NOT ONLY UNDER THE COLLAR BUT ALSO, IN SOME CASES, ALONG THE ENTIRE BACK AND HEAD. COMPLICATING SECONDARY BACTERIAL INFECTION AND SEVERE GENERALIZED TOXICITY HAS BEEN OBSERVED. EVEN AFTER REMOVAL OF THE COLLAR, HYPERPIGMENTATION, FLAKING, AND SCALING REMAIN FOR SEVERAL MONTHS. FLEA COLLAR DERMATITIS OCCURS WITH INCREASING FREQUENCY AND MOST SMALL ANIMAL PRACTITIONERS ARE NOW TREATING THE DISEASE REGULARLY. IT IS NOT YET CLEAR IF AND HOW THE CONDITION CAN BE PREVENTED, BUT NUMEROUS METHODS HAVE ALREADY BEEN ADVOCATED. TREATMENT INCLUDES THE USE OF SYSTEMIC AND TOPICAL CORTICOSTEROIDS AND ANTIBIOTICS.

02150

SCHALM, O.W.
THEILEN, G.H.
MYELOPROLIFERATIVE DISEASES IN THE CAT ASSOCIATED WITH C-TYPE LEUKOVIRUS PARTICLES IN BONE MARROW.
PRESENTED AT THE ANN. MEET.A.V.M.A., LAS VAGAS, NEV., 1970.
THE PLURIPOTENTIAL STEM CELL OF THE BONE MARROW GIVES RISE TO SEVERAL CELL LINES. MYELOPROLIFERATIVE DISEASE RESULTS WHEN ONE OR MORE CELL LINES UNDERGOES A MATURATION DEFECT LEADING TO FAILURE TO PRODUCE FUNCTIONAL DEFINATIVE CELLS. ERYTHREMIC MYELOSIS RESULTS WHEN ABNORMAL MATURATION IS LIMITED TO THE ERYTHROCYTIC SERIES. GRANULOCYTIC LEUKEMIA IS THE END RESULT WHEN THE GRANULOCYTIC SERIES IS INVOLVED. IN SOME INSTANCES, BOTH ERYTHROCYTIC AND GRANULOCYTIC CELL LINES UNDERGO ABNORMAL MATURATION PRODUCING ERYTHROLEUKEMIA. RETICULOENDOTHELIOSIS IS AN APPROPRIATE DESIGNATION WHEN THE PROLIFERATING CELL IS TOO IMMATURE TO BE IDENTIFIED WITH A RECOGNIZABLE CELL LINE. MYELOPROLIFERATIVE DISEASES IN THE CAT ARE CHARACTERIZED BY RAPID WASTING AND PROFOUND IRREVERSIBLE ANEMIA. HEPATOMEGALY, SPLENOMEGALY, AND LYMPHADENOPATHY ARE ALSO FREQUENT FINDINGS. TERMINALLY, MYELOFIBROSIS MAY DEVELOP AND BE ASSOCIATED WITH EXTRAMEDULLARY HEMATOPOIESIS IN THE LIVER, SPLEEN, AND LYMPH NODES. THE MYELOPROLIFERATIVE DISEASES CAN USUALLY BE DIFFERENTIATED FROM THE MORE COMMONLY OCCURRING LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA. C-TYPE LEUKOVIRUS HAS BEEN FOUND BY ELECTRON MICROSCOPY WITH CONSIDERABLE REGULARITY IN BONE MARROW CELLS OF CATS WITH MYELOPROLIFERATIVE DISEASES. THIS FINDING STRONGLY IMPLICATES THE C-TYPE LEUKOVIRUS AS THE CAUSAL AGENT. THE POSSIBLE VIRAL ETIOLOGY, SIMILAR TO THE FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS, ABNORMAL PROLIFERATION OF HEMATOPOIETIC CELLS, INFILTRATIONS IN VISCERAL ORGANS, AND TERMINAL NATURE SUGGEST PLACING THE MYELOPROLIFERATIVE DISEASES OF CATS WITHIN THE FELINE LEUKEMIA-SARCOMA COMPLEX.

02151

SHORT, C.F.

ADVANCES IN SMALL ANIMAL ANESTHESIOLOGY.
PRESENTED AT THE ANN. MEET.A.V.M.A., LAS VAGAS, NEV., 1970.
MOST OF THE RECENT ADVANCES IN SMALL ANIMAL ANESTHESIOLOGY HAVE BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF HALOTHANE AND METHOXYFLURANE ANESTHESIA AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THESE AGENTS. ALTHOUGH THESE TWO AGENTS ARE NOT NEW, THE APPLICATION AND UNDERSTANDING OF THEM BY THE VETERINARIAN IS IMPROVING. GUIDELINES HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR ANESTHESIA AND ADJUNCT THERAPY FOR SURGERY OF THE EYE SINCE DEEP ANESTHESIA IS REQUIRED AND OFTEN THE PATIENT IS AGED AND SUFFERING FROM VARIOUS CARDIOPULMONARY COMPLICATIONS. SURGICAL PROCEDURES OF THE CHEST REQUIRE POSITIVE PRESSURE BREATHING, AND THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF MONITORING AND MAINTAINING NEAR NORMAL PHYSIOLOGIC FUNCTION ARE CRITICAL FOR SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE SURGICAL PROCEDURE. THE DOG OR CAT WITH PATHOLOGIC COMPLICATIONS MUST BE GIVEN SPECIAL CONSIDERATION FOR SUCCESSFUL ANESTHETIC MANAGEMENT. GUIDELINES FOR THESE COMPLICATIONS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED. THE PROBLEM OF ANESTHETIC MANAGEMENT OF THE SMALL PUP OR KITTEN WITH SMALL TIDAL VOLUMES CAN BE SOLVED THROUGH THE USE OF INHALATION ANESTHESIA WITH APPROPRIATE EQUIPMENT AND ATTENTION TO THE PRINCIPALS OF ANESTHETIC MANAGEMENT.

D2152

SOJKA, N.J.
COLLECTION AND UTILIZATION OF CAT SEMEN FOR ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION.
PRESENTED AT THE ANN. MEET. A.V.M.A., LAS VAGAS, NEV.,1970.
SEMEN IS COLLECTED FROM TOMS WITH AN ARTIFICIAL VAGINA USING AN ESTRUS QUEEN AS A TEASER. APPROXIMATELY 3 OUT OF 5 ARE TRAINABLE AND GENERALLY RESPOND PREDICTABLY IN 7 TO 10 DAYS. THE AVERAGE EJACULATE VOLUME IS 0.04 ML CONTAINING 57 TIMES TEN TO THE 6TH POWER SPERM. TOMS CAN BE EJACULATED 2 OR 3 TIMES PER WEEK WITHOUT SIGNIFICANTLY LOWERING THEIR SPERM COUNT. DAILY COLLECTION GIVES SEMEN VOLUME AND SPERM COUNT REFLECTING UNIFORM DAILY SPERMATOGENIC POTENTIAL AFTER THE 4TH DAY. SEMEN IS DILUTED WITH SALINE, CITRATE BUFFER AND EGG YOLK, AND PHOSPHATE BUFFER AND EGG YOLK. THE LATTER TWO ARE COMBINED AT 1:1 RATIO WITH EGG YOLK. ESTRUS QUEENS DETECTED BY PHYSICAL BEHAVIOR AND CYTOLOGY ARE INSEMINATED WITH 0.1 ML DILUTED SEMEN DEPOSITED INTO THE ANTERIOR VAGINA OR POSTERIOR CERVIX. PREGNANCY WILL RESULT FROM DEPOSITION OF 1.25 TIMES TEN TO THE 6TH POWER SPERM, BUT NOT LESS THAN 5 TIMES TEN TO THE 6TH POWER SPERM ARE RECOMMENDED FOR ROUTINE INSEMINATION. THE QUEEN IS INDUCED TO OVULATE WITH 50 I.U. OF CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN INJECTED INTRAMUSCULARLY. CITRATE AND PHOSPHATE BUFFERED SEMEN, OR BOTH, WILL MAINTAIN EXCELLENT VIABILITY FOR AS LONG AS 7 DAYS WHEN STORED AT 4 C. ONE INSEMINATION WILL CAUSE CONCEPTION IN 50% OF THE QUEENS. IF INSEMINATED A 2ND TIME IN 24 HOURS AND GIVEN AN ADDITIONAL 10 I.U. OF HUMAN CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN BETTER CONCEPTION RATES (75%) ARE OBTAINED.

D2153

CSIZA, C.K.
SCOTT, F.W.

DELAHUNTA, A.
GILLESPIE, J.H.
IMMUNE CARRIER STATE OF PANLEUKOPENIA VIRUS-INFECTED CATS.
PRESENTED AT THE ANN. MEET. A.V.M.A., LAS VAGAS, NEV., 1970.
SERUM NEUTRALIZATION AND VIRUS ISOLATION BY THE CONVENTIONAL METHOD (INOCULATION OF INFECTED TISSUE SUSPENSION INTO A SUITABLE INDICATOR SYSTEM) WERE CARRIED OUT IN FIRST-TRANSFER FELINE KIDNEY CELL CULTURES. EFFICACY OF CONVENTIONAL VIRUS ISOLATION METHOD WAS COMPARED WITH DIRECT CULTURING OF ORGANS. THIS TECHNIQUE INVOLVED TRYPSINIZATION OF KIDNEYS, LUNGS, AND INTESTINE (SELECTED CASES), AND CELLS GROWN OUT IN MONOLAYER CULTURES. NEUTRALIZING ANTIBODY TITERS OF 6 ATAXIC CATS IN HORSFALL ISOLATION UNITS AND 4 CATS (2 ATAXIC AND 2 NORMAL) IN A CLOSED COLONY DID NOT FLUCTUATE FOR UP TO 47 WEEKS AND 2 YEARS, RESPECTIVELY. BY CONVENTIONAL METHOD, PANLEUKOPENIA PLP VIRUS WAS RECOVERED ONLY FROM THE KIDNEYS OF NEWBORN KITTENS INOCULATED AT BIRTH AND KILLED 22 DAYS POSTINOCULATION (DPI). BY DIRECT TISSUE CELL CULTURE TECHNIQUE, PLP VIRUS WAS RECOVERED FROM KIDNEYS OF 4 OF 4 INOCULATED NEWBORN KITTENS KILLED 22 TO 43 DPI, 5-MONTH-OLD CATS CHALLENGED AND KILLED 20 AND 70 DPI, AND 5 OF 8 ATAXIC CATS 4 WEEKS TO 1 YEAR OLD. LUNGS WERE POSITIVE IN 3 OF 10 CATS (1 FOUR-WEEKS-OLD AND 1 ONE-YEAR OLD ATAXIC CAT AND A 5-MONTH-OLD CAT 70 DPI) AND IN THE INTESTINE FROM 1 OF 5 ATAXIC CATS (4 WEEKS OLD).

02154

SCOTT, F.W.
CSIZA, C.K.
GILLESPIE, J.H.
MULNIX, J.A.
ANTIGENICITY OF FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA VACCINES.
PRESENTED AT THE ANN. MEET. A.V.M.A., LAS VAGAS, NEV., 1970.
THE ANTIGENICITY OF 4 TYPES OF FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA (FPL) VACCINES WERE COMPARED, NAMELY: 1. FPL INACTIVATED VACCINE, FELINE TISSUE ORIGIN, 2. MINK ENTERITIS INACTIVATED VACCINE, MINK TISSUE ORIGIN, 3. FPL INACTIVATED VACCINE, CELL CULTURE ORIGIN, AND 4. FPL MODIFIED LIVE-VIRUS VACCINE, CELL CULTURE ORIGIN. THE LEVEL OF CIRCULATING SERUM NEUTRALIZING ANTIBODIES IN CATS FOLLOWING VACCINATION WITH THESE VACCINES WAS EVALUATED AND COMPARED TO THAT OF NATURAL INFECTION WITH VIRULENT VIRUS. THE INTERFERENCE OF MATERNALLY DERIVED IMMUNITY WITH THESE VACCINES WAS ALSO EVALUATED. FROM THE RESULTS OF THIS AND OTHER STUDIES, RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMUNIZATION OF CATS AGAINST FPL ARE DISCUSSED.

02155

THEILEN, G.H.
LEUKEMIA-SARCOMA COMPLEX IN ANIMALS AND MAN.
PRESENTED AT THE ANN. MEET. A.V.M.A., LAS VAGAS, NEV., 1970.
THE LEUKEMIAS AND SARCOMAS OF POULTRY AND MICE ARE CAUSED BY A FAMILY OF RNA VIRUSES REFERRED TO AS LEUKO OR C-TYPE VIRUSES. LEUKEMIA VIRUSES INFECT A VARIETY OF CELLS, ARE SLOW TO PRODUCE CELL TRANSFORMATION, AND HAVE A NARROW RANGE OF HOST INFECTIVITY. SARCOMA VIRUSES, ON THE OTHER HAND, ARE DEFECTIVE, PROBABLY MUTANTS OF LEUKEMIA VIRUSES,

READILY TRANSFORM CELLS, OFTEN HAVE A WIDE HOST RANGE AND USUALLY NEED THE LEUKEMIA VIRUS AS A "HELPER" IN ORDER TO REPLICATE. WE ISOLATED A CAT LEUKEMIA VIRUS THAT POSSESSED PROPERTIES SIMILAR TO AVIAN AND MURINE LEUKEMIA VIRUSES. MORE RECENTLY WE ISOLATED A CAT SARCOMA VIRUS THAT IS SIMILAR TO THE SARCOMA VIRUSES OF POULTRY AND MICE. IT HAS A WIDE HOST RANGE AND WILL INDUCE SARCOMAS IN CATS, DOGS, RABBITS, AND 4 SPECIES OF NONHUMAN PRIMATES. THUS, A LEUKEMIA-SARCOMA COMPLEX OF POULTRY, MICE, AND CATS HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED. THE LEUKEMIA-SARCOMA COMPLEX IS SIMILAR IN THE 3 SPECIES IN WHICH THE CAUSE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED, WHICH MAY MEAN A LEUKEMIA-SARCOMA COMPLEX EXISTS IN OTHER ANIMALS AND INDEED IN MAN.

02156

ESSEX, M.
KAWAKAMI, T.G.
RECENT IMMUNOLOGIC PROGRESS IN FELINE LEUKOVIRUS RESEARCH.
PRESENTED AT THE ANN. MEET. A.V.M.A., LAS VAGAS, NEV.,1970.
IMMUNOLOGIC TECHNIQUES, INCLUDING COMPLEMENT FIXATION, IMMUNODIFFUSION, IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE, AND CYTOTOXICITY TESTS HAVE BEEN USED TO DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG AVIAN AND MURINE LEUKOVIRUSES. THESE SEROLOGIC TESTS, ESPECIALLY COMPLEMENT FIXATION AND IMMUNODIFFUSION, ARE NOW BEING USED IN SEVERAL LABORATORIES, INCLUDING OURS, FOR IMMUNOASSAY AND IMMUNOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION OF THE FELINE LEUKEMIA AND SARCOMA VIRUSES. PRELIMINARY RESULTS SUGGEST AN ANTIGENIC RELATION BETWEEN THE CALIFORNIA ISOLATES OF THE FELINE LEUKEMIA AND FELINE FIBROSARCOMA VIRUSES, BOTH OF WHICH WERE ISOLATED IN OUR LABORATORY. FURTHER STUDIES ARE UNDERWAY TO CHARACTERIZE THIS RELATIONSHIP. SPECIAL EMPHASIS IS BEING PLACED ON THE STUDY OF FELINE LEUKOVIRUSES REPLICATING FROM HETEROSPECIES CELL CULTURES.

02157

ARNSTEIN, P.
GARDNER, M.B.
HUEBNER, R.J.
STUDIES ON A FELINE VIRAL FIBROSARCOMA FROM THE LOS ANGELES AREA.
PRESENTED AT THE ANN. MEET. A.V.M.A., LAS VAGAS, NEV.,1970.
FIBROSARCOMAS FROM A SIAMESE CAT WERE FIRST STUDIED IN 1968. TUMORS WERE SAMPLED, FOUND POSITIVE FOR C-TYPE VIRUS BY ELECTRON MICROSCOPY, HARVESTED, AND SERIALLY PASSAGED IN CATS AND DOGS. UNDER OPTIMAL CONDITIONS, SARCOMA "TAKE" WAS ESSENTIALLY 100% IN 4 PASSAGES OF TUMOR HOMOGENATES AND PARALLEL 4 PASSAGES OF CELL-FREE VIRUS CONCENTRATES IN FELINE FETUSES AND YOUNG KITTENS. OLDER CATS DEVELOPED FIBROSARCOMAS IN 3 INSTANCES. ALL CATS WITH TUMORS WHICH WERE EXAMINED BY ELECTRON MICROSCOPY WERE POSITIVE FOR C-TYPE VIRUS IN TUMOR, BONE MARROW, SALIVARY GLAND, AND LYMPH NODE SAMPLES WHENEVER THESE TISSUES WERE CHECKED. PUPS WERE SUSCEPTIBLE TO TUMOR INDUCTION, EITHER BY INOCULATION OF FELINE TUMOR HOMOGENATES OR BY INOCULATION OF CELL-FREE FELINE SARCOMA VIRUS. IF INOCULATED IN UTERO, THE PUPS DEVELOPED RAPIDLY PROGRESSIVE C-TYPE VIRUS-POSITIVE TUMORS. PUPS INOCULATED WHEN OLDER THAN 2 DAYS, DEVELOPED FIBROSARCOMAS WHICH OFTEN REGRESSED AND WERE C-TYPE VIRUS

NEGATIVE BY ELECTRON MICROSCOPY. MATURE DOGS DEVELOPED NONPROGRESSIVE TUMORS IRREGULARLY. ALL INDUCED TUMORS IN BOTH FELINE AND CANINE PASSAGES, INVOLVING OVER 100 ANIMALS WITH TUMORS, WERE HISTOLOGICALLY SIMILAR FIBROSARCOMAS. SERUMS OF CATS WITH TUMORS WERE NEGATIVE IN COMPLEMENT FIXATION (CF) TESTS AGAINST TUMOR EXTRACT AND CONCENTRATED VIRAL ANTIGENS. DOGS (WITH TUMORS) IN WHICH SARCOMAS WERE INDUCED POSTNATALLY USUALLY DEVELOPED CF ANTIBODY AGAINST HOMOLOGOUS TUMOR AND VIRUS ANTIGENS, AS WELL AS AGAINST FELINE LYMPHOMA ANTIGENS. SEROLOGIC FINDINGS SUGGEST A FELINE LYMPHOMA-SARCOMA COMPLEX FITTING THE PATTERN OF TUMORGENIC C-TYPE VIRUS COMPLEXES IN THE CHICKEN AND THE MOUSE.

02158

SNYDER, S.P.

PATHOGENESIS OF THE ST-FELINE SARCOMA.

PRESENTED AT THE ANN. MEET. A.V.M.A., LAS VAGAS, NEV.,1970.

FIBROSARCOMAS WERE TRANSMITTED TO A LARGE NUMBER OF KITTENS AND TO DOGS, RABBITS, AND NONHUMAN PRIMATES USING CELL-FREE MILLIPORE FILTRATES AND DIFFERENTIAL CENTRIFUGATES. ASSOCIATED WITH THE TUMORS OF THE ORIGINAL SOURCE CAT AND TRANSMITTED TUMORS IN KITTENS WERE LARGE NUMBERS OF C-TYPE VIRUS PARTICLES. SIMILAR PARTICLES WERE NOTICED IN THE TUMORS OF SOME PUPS. THE TUMORS INDUCED WERE INVARIABLY FIBROSARCOMAS. METASTATIC TUMORS IN KITTENS WERE OF EITHER A SOLID OR CYSTIC TYPE AND METASTASES WERE MOST COMMONLY FOUND IN SKELETAL MUSCULATURE, LIVER, AND BRAIN. VIRUS PARTICLES WERE FOUND BUDDING FROM NEOPLASTIC CELLS IN ALL METASTATIC TUMORS EXAMINED. ADDITIONAL PATHOGENESIS STUDIES ON DOSE AND AGE EFFECTS WERE DONE. THESE STUDIES HELP TO CONFIRM THE VIRAL CAUSE OF THIS CAT SARCOMA.

02159

O'CONNOR, T.E.

INFECTION OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL CELLS WITH A FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS-ENVELOPED SARCOMA VIRUS.

PRESENTED AT THE ANN. MEET. A.V.M.A., LAS VAGAS, NEV.,1970.

INFECTION OF MOUSE CELLS WITH A MURINE SARCOMA VIRUS IS DEFECTIVE IN THAT COINFECTION OF A MOUSE CELL WITH BOTH MOUSE SARCOMA VIRUS AND MOUSE LEUKEMIA VIRUS IS REQUIRED FOR CELL TRANSFORMATION AND PROGENY VIRUS PRODUCTION. THE INFECTIVE CAPACITY OF THE SARCOMA VIRUS IS INCREASED BY AGGREGATING THE VIRUS WITH MOUSE LEUKEMIA VIRUS. AN INTERVIRAL AGGREGATE OF MOUSE SARCOMA AND CAT LEUKEMIA VIRUS IS PREPARED BY PELLETING THE VIRUS MIXTURE IN A HIGH SPEED ULTRACENTRIFUGE. THIS INTERVIRAL AGGREGATE CAN INFECT AND TRANSFORM CAT CELLS AND YIELD PROGENY VIRUS CONSISTING OF A MIXTURE OF FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS AND MOUSE SARCOMA VIRUS CONTAINED WITHIN FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS ENVELOPE. THIS VIRAL MIXTURE CAN INFECT AND TRANSFORM DOG, PIG, AND HUMAN CELLS AND CAN BE UTILIZED AS A DETECTOR FOR GROWTH OF FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS IN THESE CELL SPECIES.

02160

SCHNEIDER, R.

NATURAL HISTORY OF FELINE MALIGNANT LYMPHOMA AND SARCOMAS AND THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH CANCER IN MAN AND DOG.

PRESENTED AT THE ANN. MEET. A.V.M.A., LAS VAGAS, NEV.,1970.

FROM A LARGER RETROSPECTIVE CASE-CONTROL STUDY DESIGNED TO TEST FOR AN ASSOCIATION OF ANY FELINE AND HUMAN CANCER IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD, DATA WILL BE PRESENTED ON APPROXIMATELY 400 FELINE MALIGNANT LYMPHOMA AND VARIOUS SARCOMA CASE HOUSEHOLDS. FINDINGS OF HUMAN CANCER WITH THESE FELINE CANCERS WERE COMPARED TO HUMAN CANCER OCCURRENCE IN MATCHED HOUSEHOLDS WITH THE SAME HUMAN CANCER RISK, BUT CONTAINING CATS WITHOUT NEOPLASIA. THE ASSOCIATION OF THESE MALIGNANCIES IN MORE THAN ONE CAT IN A HOUSEHOLD, AND THE ASSOCIATION OF FELINE AND CANINE CANCER TOGETHER, ALSO WERE STUDIED. USING THE VERIFIED MALIGNANCIES OF CAT, MAN OR DOG IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD, THE POTENTIAL OF NATURAL INTRA- AND INTERSPECIES TRANSMISSION OF FELINE ONCOGENIC AGENTS WAS EVALUATED. THE SOURCE OF CASE AND CONTROL HOUSEHOLDS WAS THE ANIMAL NEOPLASM REGISTRY IN ALAMEDA AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA.

02161

LEVINSON, B.M.
PETS, CHILD DEVELOPMENT, AND MENTAL ILLNESS.
PRESENTED AT THE ANN. MEET. A.V.M.A., LAS VAGAS, NEV.,1970.
PETS DECREASE ALIENATION BY PROVIDING COMMUNICATION WITH NATURE, CONTACT COMFORT, AND COMPANIONSHIP. PETS MAY PLAY A CRUCIAL ROLE IN A CHILD'S EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT PARTICULARLY IN HOMES DEVOID OF AFFECTION AND EMOTIONAL SECURITY WHERE THEY MAY ABORT MENTAL ILLNESS. THE PET MAY THEN BECOME THE TOUCHSTONE WITH WHICH THE CHILD APPROACHES HIMSELF AND REALITY. LOVE FOR THE PET CREATES A RELATIONSHIP OF MUTUAL TRUST AND CONFIDENCE WHILE BUILDING A BRIDGE TO THE FUTURE AND TO GREATER SELF-AWARENESS. IN THE COURSE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, EMOTIONAL CRISES MAY OCCUR. THE USE OF ANIMALS IN THERAPY OR AS SUPPORTIVE AIDES AT HOME MAY BE INDICATED. A GROUP DYNAMIC ENCOUNTER IS ESTABLISHED WHEN THE PET IS PART OF THE THERAPEUTIC CONSTELLATION. THE LOCUS OF THERAPY CAN BE TRANSFERRED OUTDOORS. A PET AIDE, PARTICULARLY A DOG, MAY SATISFY THE CHILD'S NEED FOR PHYSICAL CONTACT WITHOUT THE FEAR OF UNDESIRABLE EMOTIONAL ENTANGLEMENTS THAT ACCOMPANIES CONTACT WITH PERSONS. IT IS EASIER FOR A CHILD TO PROJECT SOME OF HIS UNACCEPTABLE FEELINGS ON A PET. THE ANIMAL MAY ALSO ASSUME DIFFERENT ROLES TO A CHILD. AT ONE TIME THE PET IS PROTECTIVE AND AT OTHERS AGGRESSIVE, AND IT MAY BE BENIGN AND BENEVOLENT IN TURN.

02162

DUBEY, J.P.
MILLER, N.L.
FRENKEL, J.K.
TOXOPLASMA GONDII: A NEW LIFE CYCLE.
PRESENTED AT THE ANN. MEET. A.V.M.A., LAS VAGAS, NEV.,1970.
TOXOPLASMA CAUSES PNEUMONIA, HEPATITIS, MYOCARDITIS, AND LYMPHADENITIS IN ANIMALS AND MAN. ITS LIFE CYCLE WAS NOT UNDERSTOOD. WE FOUND THAT OOCYSTS RESEMBLING THOSE OF ISOSPORA BIGEMINA WERE EXCRETED IN FECES OF CATS FED TOXOPLASMA-INFECTED MICE. THESE ISOSPORAN OOCYSTS WERE IDENTIFIED AS A STAGE OF TOXOPLASMA BY DETAILED COMPARISONS OF OOCYSTS AND TOXOPLASMA INFECTIVITY NUMERICALLY AND BY PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL, AND ANTIGENIC PROPERTIES. TYPICAL

COCCIDIAN STAGES: SCHIZONTS, MALE, AND FEMALE GAMETOCYTES WERE ALSO FOUND IN THE INTESTINE OF KITTENS FED INFECTED MOUSE TISSUES. THE TOXOPLASMA OOCYSTS WERE RESISTANT TO ACIDS, ALKALIES, COMMON LABORATORY DISINFECTANTS, AND SURVIVED FOR SEVERAL MONTHS UNDER MOIST CONDITIONS. OOCYSTS WERE HIGHLY INFECTIOUS TO LABORATORY ANIMALS, AND CONTACT WITH FECES OF CATS WITH TOXOPLASMOSIS PRESENTS A SPECIAL HAZARD.

02163
SIVADAS, C.G.
RAJAN, A.
NAIR, M.N.
RAMACHANDRAN, K.M.
NEOPLASMS OF CAPTIVE WILD ANIMALS.
MALAYSIAN VET. J. 4(3):173-195, 1963.
THE NEOPLASMS ENCOUNTERED IN CAPTIVE WILD ANIMALS OF TRICHUR ZOO, KERALA, INDIA, BETWEEN 1958-1968 ARE RECORDED AND DESCRIBED. NEOPLASMS WERE OBSERVED IN FOUR LIONS, TWO LEOPARDS, ONE BENGAL TIGER, ONE INDIAN CIVET AND TWO PORCUPINES. IN ONE OF THE LIONS THE DIAGNOSIS WAS MADE BY EXAMINATION OF BIOPSY SPECIMEN. THE AVAILABLE LITERATURE ON NEOPLASMS OF CAPTIVE WILD ANIMALS HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND THE NEOPLASMS REPORTED THEREIN HAVE BEEN LISTED.

02164
LOVE, J.A.
USE OF FENTANYL AND DROPERIDOL IN GUINEA PIGS, LEMMINGS, GROUND SQUIRRELS, AND CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 157(5):675-677, 1970.
A PREPARATION OF DROPERIDOL AND FENTANYL IN COMBINATION WAS USED IN GUINEA PIGS (CAVIA COBAYA), LEMMINGS (DICROSTONYX GROENLANDICUS), GROUND SQUIRRELS (CITELLUS RICHARDSONII), AND CATS (FELIS CATUS). ITS CHIEF USE WAS FOUND TO BE AS A NEUROLEPTIC. ANALGESIC EFFECTS WERE UNSATISFACTORY. PREANESTHETIC MEDICATION WITH THIS PREPARATION FACILITATED THE INDUCTION OF ANESTHESIA AND INCREASED THE MARGIN OF SAFTEY.

02165
BREDBERG, G.
LINDEMAN, H.H.
ADES, H.W.
WEST, R.
SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY OF THE ORGAN OF CORTI.
SCIENCE 170(3960):861-863, 1970.
WITH THE SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPE WE HAVE EXAMINED NORMAL COCHLEAR SENSORY EPITHELIUM OF THE GUINEA PIG AND CAT AND THAT DAMAGED BY NOISE. THE STUDIES DEMONSTRATE HOW THE REGULAR SURFACE ARCHITECTURE OF THE ORGAN OF CORTI IS ALTERED AFTER EXPOSURE TO NOISE. THE CHANGES INCLUDE LOSS OF SENSORY HAIRS, FORMATION OF GIANT HAIRS, AND COMPLETE DEGENERATION OF CIRCUMSCRIBED AREAS OF THE ORGAN OF CORTI. OUR METHOD GREATLY REDUCES THE ARTIFACTS.

02166
ZITRIN, A.
BEACH, F.A.
BARCHAS, J.D.
DEMENT, W.C.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF MALE CATS AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF PARACHLOROPHENYLALANINE.
SCIENCE 170(3960):868-870, 1970.
THE BEHAVIOR OF 12 MALE CATS WAS OBSERVED BEFORE AND AFTER SIX OR EIGHT DAILY INJECTIONS OF PARACHLOROPHENYLALANINE. SEXUAL PERFORMANCE WAS EITHER UNCHANGED OR DIMINISHED; AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR WAS NOT SEEN. SEROTONIN CONCENTRATIONS IN THE BRAINS WERE UNIFORMLY LOWERED.

02167
BAKER, H.J.
LINDSEY, J.R.
MCKHANN, G.M.
FARRELL, D.F.
NEURONAL GM1 GANGLIOSIDOSIS IN A SIAMESE CAT WITH BETA-GALACTOSIDASE DEFICIENCY.
SCIENCE 174:838-839, 1971.
A JUVENILE SIAMESE CAT WITH SEVERE, PROGRESSIVE MOTOR DISABILITY WAS SHOWN TO HAVE EXTENSIVE NEURONAL DEGENERATION CAUSED BY ACCUMULATION OF GM1 GANGLIOSIDE. TISSUES FROM BRAIN AND KIDNEY WERE MARKEDLY DEFICIENT IN BETA-GALACTOSIDASE ACTIVITY. THE DISEASE IN THIS CAT IS THOUGHT TO BE INHERITED AS AN AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE TRAIT, AND IS STRIKINGLY SIMILAR TO JUVENILE GM1 GANGLIOSIDOSIS OF CHILDREN.

02169
UNKNOWN.
TITLE UNKNOWN.
DRUG TRADE NEWS, JUNE 14, 1971; P. 32.
RECENT STUDIES BY A TEAM OF INVESTIGATORS IN INDIA HAVE SHOWN THAT CATS CAN BE INFECTED WITH THE A2 HONG KONG INFLUENZA VIRUS THREE WAYS: BY INTRANASAL INOCULATION, BY CONTACT WITH INFECTED CATS HOUSED ONE FOOT AWAY AND BY CONTACT WITH A VIRUS-DISCHARGING HUMAN BEING. TWO 6 WEEK OLD KITTENS, UNDER LIGHT ANESTHESIA, WERE EXPOSED FOR TWO MINUTES TO THE COUGHS AND SNEEZES OF A HUMAN PATIENT (WITH PROVEN INFLUENZA) ON THE FIRST DAY OF ILLNESS. ONE KITTEN SHED THE VIRUS DURING EIGHT DAYS AND DEVELOPED AN HI ANTIBODY TITER OF 80. A SURVEY OF SERA FROM 28 CATS SHOWED THAT ALTHOUGH THE ANIMALS SUFFERED NO CLINICAL ILLNESS, THEY SHED VIRUS FOR ONE WEEK. THE VIRAL STRAINS, FROM THROAT WASHINGS OF HUMAN PATIENTS, WERE SHOWN TO BE ANTIGENICALLY IDENTICAL TO A2/HONG KONG/68 TYPE. THE TEAM EMPHASIZED THAT DIRECT INTERSPECIES TRANSFER MAY BE OF EPIDEMIOLOGIC SIGNIFICANCE. ALTHOUGH THIS TYPE OF TRANSFER HAS NOT BEEN CONVINCINGLY SHOWN TO OCCUR IN NATURE, EXPERIMENTAL PRODUCTION OF RECOMBINANTS BETWEEN HUMAN AND ANIMAL INFLUENZA VIRUSES SUGGESTS THAT SIMILAR HYBRIDS DO OCCUR IN NATURE.

02170
ENDRES, W.A.
REPAIR OF BILATERAL SUPRACONDYLAR FEMORAL FRACTURES IN A CAT.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN.66:990-992, 1971.

02171
NORTHWAY, R.B.
CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH NEARLY BLOODLESS SURGERY.

VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 66:1029-1030, 1971.
THE AUTHOR HAS USED HYPOTHERMIA, ALONE AND IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE MODIFIED ESMARCH'S TOURNIQUET, TO PROVIDE BETTER VISUALIZATION IN THE SURGICAL FIELD IN MORE THAN 60 CLINICAL CASES INVOLVING DOGS AND CATS. SURGERY WAS PERFORMED ON STIFLE, TARSAL, CARPAL, ELBOW, AND COXFEMORAL JOINTS, AND ON SPINAL VERTEBRAE, THE SPINAL CORD, THE SKULL, BLOOD VESSELS, AND THE HEART. HYPOTHERMIA WAS ACHIEVED BY PACKING THE EXTREMITY IN ICE OR BY PUTTING THE ANESTHETIZED PATIENT INTO A FREEZER. IN THE AUTHOR'S OPINION, THE USE OF HYPOTHERMIA AND A ESMARCH'S TOURNIQUET DURING SURGERY CAN BE ESPECIALLY VALUABLE IN JOINT SURGERY, NEUROSURGERY, AND VASCULAR SURGERY. THE CLINICAL IMPRESSION IS THAT, IN ADDITION TO PROVIDING AN ALMOST BLOODLESS SURGICAL FIELD, HYPOTHERMIA TENDS TO REDUCE THE SENSITIVITY OF NEURAL TISSUE TO TRAUMA. DESPITE ENCOURAGING RESULTS ACHIEVED IN CLINICAL STUDIES, MORE EXTENSIVE AND CONTROLLED INVESTIGATION OF THE TECHNICS ARE NEEDED BEFORE THEY CAN BE ADAPTED TO GENERAL CLINICAL USE.

02172

ANDERSON, N.V.
STRAFUSS, A.C.
PANCREATIC DISEASE IN DOGS AND CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 159(5):885-891, 1971.
PANCREATIC DISEASE WAS FOUND IN 32 DOGS AND 3 CATS FROM 45,000 ACCESSIONS DURING THE 8-YEAR PERIOD FROM 1961-1969. THREE-FORTHS OF THE SUBJECTS HAD ACUTE OR CHRONIC PANCREATITIS; THE REMAINDER WERE DIABETIC OR HAD A PANCREATIC NEOPLASM. THERE WERE 8 MALES, 26 FEMALES, AND 1 CAT OF UNKNOWN SEX IN THE SERIES. THE MEAN AGE OF 11 DOGS WITH ACUTE PANCREATITIS (6.2 YEARS) WAS 4 YEARS LESS THAN THAT OF 14 DOGS WITH CHRONIC PANCREATITIS. FASTING HYPERLIPEMIA WAS DETECTED IN 5 OF THE DOGS WITH ACUTE PANCREATITIS BUT IN NONE WITH CHRONIC PANCREATITIS. SEVEN OF 14 SUBJECTS WITH CHRONIC PANCREATITIS WERE DIABETIC; THE PRESENTING COMPLAINT DIRECTED ATTENTION TO DIABETES MELLITUS RATHER THAN TO CHRONIC PANCREATITIS.

02174

SONG, S.H.
GROOM, A.C.
STORAGE OF BLOOD CELLS IN SPLEEN OF THE CAT.
AM. J. OF PHYSIOL. 220(3):779-784, 1971.
RED CELL WASHOUT WAS STUDIED BY PERFUSING ISOLATED SPLEENS WITH OXYGENATED RINGER SOLUTION. THE CELL CONCENTRATIONS IN THE VENOUS OUTFLOW WERE MEASURED WITH A CELLOSCOPE COUNTER. THE KINETICS OF THE WASHOUT WERE EQUIVALENT TO THOSE FROM A SIMPLE THREE-COMPARTMENT MODEL. THE "COMPARTMENTS," REPRESENTING 11, 56, AND 33% OF THE TOTAL RED CELL CONTENT OF THE SPLEEN (1.55 TIMES TEN TO THE 11TH POWER CELLS), GAVE DESATURATION HALF-TIMES OF 54 MIN, 8 MIN, AND 30 SEC, RESPECTIVELY, EQUIVALENT TO PERFUSION BY 0.2, 9.8, AND 90% OF THE TOTAL SPLENIC BLOOD FLOW. THE FAST COMPARTMENT INDICATES THE PRESENCE OF A RAPID, DIRECT PATHWAY THROUGH THE SPLEEN. THE INTERMEDIATE COMPARTMENT, WHICH CONTAINS APPROXIMATELY 10% OF THE TOTAL RED CELL MASS OF THE ANIMAL, COULD BE THE RESERVOIR FROM WHICH CELLS ARE

DISCHARGED IN AN EMERGENCY. THE SLOW COMPARTMENT IMPLIES LONG PERIODS OF STASIS FOR INCOMING CELLS AND COULD BE WHERE AGED OR ABNORMAL CELLS ARE TRAPPED AND EVENTUALLY LYSED.

02175

KOLATA, R.J.

FELINE STEATITIS: A CASE REPORT.

VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 66:1028, 1971.

A CASE REPORT OF SELF-INDUCED STEATITIS IN A CAT. THE CAT, THOUGH 12.5 POUNDS IN WEIGHT, HAD BEEN CONSISTENTLY EATING ONLY LIVER. DIAGNOSIS WAS MADE BY LYMPH NODE AND FAT BIOPSY.

02176

JARRETT, W.F.H.
ANDERSON, L.J.
JARRETT, O.
LAIRD, H.M.
STEWART, M.F.

MYELOID LEUKAEMIA IN A CAT PRODUCED EXPERIMENTALLY BY FELINE LEUKAEMIA VIRUS.

RES. VET. SCI. 12:385-387, 1971.

A CASE OF MYELOID LEUKAEMIA IN A CAT IS DESCRIBED. IT WAS PRODUCED EXPERIMENTALLY BY INFECTION WITH FELINE LEUKAEMIA VIRUS WHICH WAS ISOLATED FROM A PURELY LYMPHOID TUMOUR. REPLICATING C-TYPE PARTICLES WERE NUMEROUS IN THE LEUKAEMIC CELLS. MEMBRANOUS GLOMERULONEPHRITIS WAS ALSO PRESENT.

02177

PIKE, J.E.

PROSTAGLANDINS.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN 225(5)84-94, 1971.

THESE RECENTLY ISOLATED HORMONE-LIKE SUBSTANCES SHOW MUCH CLINICAL PROMISE. THEY AFFECT A WIDE RANGE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL PROCESSES, FROM THE CONTRACTION OF THE UTERUS TO SECRETION FROM THE STOMACH WALL.

02178

CALDERWOOD, H.W.
KLIDE, A.M.
COHN, B.B.
SOMA, L.R.

CARDIORESPIRATORY EFFECTS OF TILETAMINE IN CATS.

AM. J. VET. RES. 32(10):1511-1515, 1971.

A NEW PHENCYCLIDINE DERIVATIVE, TILETAMINE, WAS GIVEN INTRAMUSCULARLY (11 MG/KG) TO 9 CATS. BLOOD PRESSURE, HEART RATE, ACID-BASE STATUS, AND OXYGEN TENSIONS WERE DETERMINED FOR 6 HOURS. THE CATS HAD CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF A "DISSOCIATIVE ANESTHETIC STATE." THE DRUG CAUSED SIGNIFICANT RESPIRATORY DEPRESSION, LEADING TO RESPIRATORY ACIDOSIS AND REDUCTION IN OXYGEN TENSION. THERE WERE NO STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT CARDIOVASCULAR CHANGES.

02179

MCCARLEY, R.W.
HOBSON, J.A.

SINGLE NEURON ACTIVITY IN CAT GIGANTOCELLULAR TEGMENTAL FIELD: SELECTIVITY OF DISCHARGE IN DESYNCHRONIZED SLEEP.

SCIENCE 174:1250-1252, 1971.
RATIOS OF DISCHARGE RATES IN DESYNCHRONIZED SLEEP TO THOSE IN WAKING AND SYNCHRONIZED SLEEP OF GIGANTOCELLULAR NEURONS ARE FIVE TO TEN TIMES HIGHER THAN ARE THOSE OF NEURONS IN ADJACENT TEGMENTAL FIELDS AND 25 TO 30 TIMES HIGHER THAN IN OTHER BRAIN SITES. THIS MARKED CONCENTRATION OF ACTIVITY IN DESYNCHRONIZED SLEEP IS COMPATIBLE WITH AN ACTIVE ROLE OF GIGANTOCELLULAR NEURONS IN THE GENERATION OF THIS SLEEP PHASE.

02180

HENNESSEY, P.W.
KOHN, F.S.
BICKFORD, S.M.
LOY, J.I.
IN VITRO ACTIVITY OF GENTAMICIN AGAINST BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM DOMESTIC ANIMALS.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 66(11):1118-1122, 1971.
THE IN VITRO ACTIVITY OF GENTAMICIN AGAINST BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM DOGS, CATS, MARES, AND DAIRY COWS WAS DETERMINED IN CLINICAL STUDIES. MORE THAN 2400 ISOLATES WERE TESTED AGAINST A 10-MCG DISC OF THE ANTIBIOTIC. AT THIS CONCENTRATION, GENTAMICIN WAS ACTIVE AGAINST 98% OF THE TOTAL GRAM-NEGATIVE AND GRAM-POSITIVE BACTERIA. OF THE 653 STAPHYLOCOCCI ISOLATED, 640 (98%) WERE SUSCEPTIBLE. STREPTOCOCCI NUMBERED 565, OF WHICH 95% WERE SENSITIVE TO GENTAMICIN. ALL MICROCOCCI AND BACILLUS ORGANISMS WERE SENSITIVE TO GENTAMICIN, AND 99% OF THE E. COLI, PSEUDOMONAS SP., AND PROTEUS SP. WERE SUSCEPTIBLE. IN COMPARATIVE TESTS OF ANTIBIOTICS PERFORMED ON 622 BOVINE MILK ISOLATES, 95% OF THE ORGANISMS WERE FOUND TO BE SENSITIVE TO GENTAMICIN; 51% WERE SENSITIVE TO PENICILLIN AND 37% TO DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN.

02181

MILLER, G.K.
OBSERVATIONS OF THE BLAKE PERINEAL URETHROSTOMY.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 66(11):1170-1174, 1971.
A PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED PERINEAL URETHROSTOMY HAS BEEN MODIFIED SLIGHTLY AND USED WITH CONSISTENTLY GOOD RESULTS. THE TECHNIC IS SIMPLE, REQUIRES NO SPECIAL EQUIPTMENT AND NO UNUSUAL SURGICAL SKILLS. THE ENTIRE PROCEDURE CAN BE PERFORMED BY THE AVERAGE SURGEON IN APPROXIMATELY 30 MINUTES. OF THE 12 PERINEAL URETHROSTOMIES PERFORMED BY THE AUTHOR SINCE JAN OF 1969, SOME PROBLEMS WITH STRICTURES WERE ENCOUNTERED IN 6 AFTER SURGERY, AND CYSTITIS OCCURRED POSTOPERATIVELY IN 4. IN EACH CASE, THESE PROBLEMS WERE EASILY CORRECTED. STRICTURES HAVE BEEN MANAGED BY PERIODICALLY DILATING THE URETHRAL OPENING WITH A PAIR OF MOSQUITO FORCEPS, OR BY USING A SHORT INDWELLING NO. 8 CATHETER. THE CYSTITIS HAS RESPONDED TO APPROPRIATE MEDICAL TREATMENT (ANTIBIOTICS, SULFONAMIDES, URINE ACIDIFIERS). IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT THE DESCRIBED SURGICAL PROCEDURE ONLY PROVIDES A LARGER URETHRAL OPENING. FORMATION OF CALCULI AND EVIDENCE OF CYSTITIS MAY BE A PERSISTENT PROBLEM UNLESS SOME PREVENTATIVE AND MAINTENANCE THERAPY IS EMPLOYED.

02182

ARTICLES

COLLINS, D.R.
EXOTIC AMERICAN CATS.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 66(12):1163-1168, 1971.
A DESCRIPTION OF A GROWING GROUP OF CATS AS PETS, THE BOBCAT, OCELOT, MARGAY, JAGUARUNDI, AND PUMA. INCLUDES GOOD DRAWINGS OF ADULT BODY, HEAD, AND PELT, AND KITTEN.

02183
HOEFT, D.J.
FRYE, F.L.
WHAT IS YOUR DIAGNOSIS?
J.A.V.M.A. 159(10):1275-1276, 1971.
A MALE SIAMESE CAT, 4.5 MONTHS OLD, WAS EXAMINED BECAUSE OF ANOREXIA, LETHARGY, COUGHING, AND DYSPNEA. RECTAL TEMPERATURE WAS 105.6F. (40.9 C). COLOR OF THE ORAL MUCOUS MEMBRANES, AND HEART AND LUNG SOUNDS WERE NORMAL. RADIOGRAPHS OF THE THORAX WERE TAKEN. EXPLORATORY THORACOTOMY REVEALED AN ABSCESS WHICH ENCIRCLED THE ESOPHAGUS IN THE POSTERIOR MEDIASTINUM. ALTHOUGH LESIONS WERE NOT FOUND IN THE WALL OF THE ESOPHAGUS, A PENETRATING WOUND WAS THOUGHT TO BE INVOLVED.

02184
CRAMER, D.V.
LEWIS, R.M.
RETICULOCYTE RESPONSE IN THE CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 160(1)61-67, 1972.
IN A STUDY OF 8 NORMAL ADULT DOMESTIC CATS, 2 MORPHOLOGIC FORMS OF FELINE RETICULOCYTES WERE IDENTIFIABLE: ERYTHROCYTES THAT CONTAINED DENSE AGGREGATES OF RETICULUM AND THOSE THAT CONTAINED VARIABLE AMOUNTS OF RETICULUM VISIBLE AS PUNCTATE FOCI. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT EACH OF THESE FORMS IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE TOTAL FELINE RETICULOCYTE COUNT. IN 28 SAMPLES OF BLOOD FROM 4 NORMAL CATS, THE RETICULOCYTE COUNT (EXPRESSED AS % OF ERYTHROCYTES) RANGED FROM 1.4% TO 10.8%; THE MEAN WAS 4.6%. MOST OF THE RETICULOCYTES IN THE CIRCULATING BLOOD OF NORMAL CATS WERE OF THE PUNCTATE FORM, WITH ONLY 0 TO 0.4% OF THE CIRCULATING RETICULOCYTES BEING ERYTHROCYTES CONTAINING AGGREGATED RETICULUM. RETICULOCYTE RESPONSE TO BLOOD LOSS FOLLOWING REMOVAL OF EITHER 12 OR 30 ML. OF BLOOD/KG BODY WEIGHT OF NORMAL CATS WAS STUDIED. REMOVAL OF 12 ML. OF BLOOD/KG BODY WEIGHT IN 7 CATS DID NOT RESULT IN A CONSISTENT OR PREDICTABLE RETICULOCYTOSIS. THIS AMOUNT OF BLOOD LOSS, HOWEVER, WAS ASSOCIATED WITH TRANSIENT CHANGES IN THE MYELOID-ERYTHROID (M/E) RATIO IN FEMORAL BONE MARROW. REMOVAL OF 30 ML. OF BLOOD/KG BODY WEIGHT WAS ASSOCIATED WITH A CONSISTENT, CHARACTERISTIC RETICULOCYTE RESPONSE IN 5 OF 6 CATS. THE RESPONSE CONSISTED OF A RAPID, SUSTAINED INCREASE IN THE RETICULOCYTE COUNT TO 50% OF ERYTHROCYTES DURING THE FIRST 11 DAYS, THE FORMATION OF A PLATEAU AT THIS LEVEL FOR AN ADDITIONAL 9 DAYS, AND THEN A GRADUAL REDUCTION TO NORMAL DURING THE ENSUING 5 TO 9 DAYS. THESE FINDINGS WERE INTERPRETED TO REPRESENT A PROLONGED MATURATION TIME FOR CIRCULATING RETICULOCYTES IN THE CAT. IN THE 6TH CAT, A MILD UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION PREVENTED ACTIVE ERYTHROPOIESIS FOR THE DURATION OF THE CLINICAL DISEASE.

ARTICLES

02185

BONNEBERGER, H.
NARCOSIS PREMEDICATION WITH COMINAL IN CATS AND DOGS.
BERL. MUNCH. TIERARZTL. WSCHR. 76:250-252, 1963.

02186

GERBER, H.VON
FREUDIGER, U.
MERITS OF VARIOUS METHOD OF GENERAL ANESTHESIA OF DOGS AND CATS.
SCHWEIZ. ARCH. TIERHEILK. 105:371-399, 1963.

02187

LAWLER, D.C.
A CASE OF LACTATIONAL TETANY IN THE CAT AND A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE.
VET. REC. 75:811-812, 1963.

02188

SUGIMURA, M.
HISTOLOGICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE POSTNATAL LYMPH NODES OF THE CAT: ABOUT STRUCTURAL VARIATIONS WITH RELATION TO DIFFERENTIATION, LOCATION, AND AGE.
JAP. J. VET. RES. 10:155-202, 1962.

02189

CARBONE, M.G.
PERINEAL URETHROSTOMY TO RELIEVE URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION IN THE MALE CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 143:34-39, 1963.

02190

FRITSCH, R.
ZEDLER, W.
THE SUPRACONDYLAR FEMUR FRACTURE IN DOGS AND CATS.
BERL. MUNCH. TIERARZTL. WSCHR. 76:41-45, 1963.

02191

HAPKE, H.-J.
EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECTS OF INTRALINGUAL INJECTION ON DOGS AND CATS.
BERL. MUNCH. TIERARZTL. WSCHR. 76:290-298, 1963.

02192

LEROUX, P.H.
A GRAPH EXPRESSING BODY WEIGHT IN RELATION TO THE SIZE OF AN ENDOTRACHEAL CATHETER FOR DOGS AND CATS.
J.S.AFR.VET.MED.ASS. 34:230-231, 1963.

02193

REX, M.A.E.
SPREULL'S EXCISION ARTHROPLASTY OF THE HIP JOINT IN THE DOG AND CAT.
AUST. VET. J. 39:275-278, 1963.

02194

SHAFF, S.I.
A PLASTIC ADHESIVE FOR NONSUTURE REPAIR OF TRACHEAL WOUNDS IN DOGS AND CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 143:158-159, 1963.

02195

STARTUP, C.M.
TREPHINING THE FRONTAL SINUS IN THE CAT.
VET. REC. 75:752-754, 1963.

02196

BROWNLIE, J.F.
SKIN DISEASE IN THE AGING DOG AND CAT.
J.S.AFR.VET.MED.ASS. 34:167-174, 1963.

02197
HEARN, E.M.
SURGICAL ASPECTS OF THE DOG AND CAT IN OLD AGE.
J.S.AFR.V.M.A.34:191-194, 1963.

02198
SEDLMEIR, H.
WEISS, E.
JUDGEMENT OF SKIN TUMOURS IN DOGS AND CATS.
BERL. MUNCH. TIERARZTL. WSCHR. 76:181-185, 1963.

02200
ALENDER, C.B.
A COMPARATIVE CHEMICAL AND ZOOTOXICOLOGICAL STUDY OF THREE STRONGYLOCENTROTIC SEA URCHINS.
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE, AD-750 765, 1972.
THE PEDICELLARIAE (P) AND SPINES (S) OF THREE STRONGYLOCENTROTIC SEA URCHINS WERE FOUND TO POSSESS HIGH MOL. WT. TOXIC PROTEINS WHICH WERE ACTIVE IN THE CRAB AND CERTAIN CRAB PREPARATIONS. THE SITE OF ACTION APPEARS EITHER AT THE AXON OR MUSCLE MEMBRANE, AND THEY MAY PRODUCE THEIR EFFECT BY ALTERING MEMBRANE PERMEABILITY TO K+ AND NA+. THESE PROTEINS ARE INACTIVE IN THE CAT AND MOUSE. NO LOW MOL. WT. TOXIC COMPONENTS WERE DETECTED. MOREOVER, IN A TOXOPNEUSTID SPECIES, BOTH TOXIC PROTEINS AND A LOW MOL.WT. COMPONENT WERE ISOLATED FROM THEIR P AND S. THE PROTEIN(S) WAS LETHAL TO THE CRAB BUT INACTIVE IN THE MOUSE. THIS PROTEIN(S) APPEARS TO ACT ON THE AXON TERMINAL MEMBRANE CAUSING A NEURO-MUSCULAR BLOCK. THE LOW MOL. WT. COMPONENT IS CHOLINOMIMETIC IN ACTION; IS ACTIVE IN THE CAT AND MOUSE; INACTIVE IN THE CRAB; AND HAS BEEN ISOLATED, PURIFIED, AND TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED. FINALLY, EM MORPHOLOGY OF GLAND SACS FOUND IN THE P OF ONE OF THE STRONGYLOCENTROTID SPECIES WAS SHOWN TO CONTAIN MUCOID CELLS POSSESSING VACUOLES WHICH ARE POSTULATED TO MANUFACTURE AND STORE THE TOXIN.

02201
BORDER, W.K.
A STUDY OF THE ESTRUS CYCLE IN THE CAT AS RELATED TO RESTRAINT HYPOTHERMIA.
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE, AD-749 336, 1972.
NO CORRELATION COULD BE SHOWN BETWEEN RESTRAINT HYPOTHERMIA AND ESTRUS. FURTHER STUDY IS NECESSARY TO DETERMINE IF THE STAGE OF ESTRUS IS SOMEHOW RELATED TO RESTRAINT HYPOTHERMIA IN CATS.

02202
CAMPBELL, J.B.
DEVELOPMENT OF METHODS FOR NEURORRHAPHY AND THE TREATMENTS OF SPINAL CORD AND CAUDA EQUINA INJURIES IN BATTLE CASUALTIES.
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE, AD-746 388, 1972.
A 400 GM-CM FORCE EXERTED ON THE EXPOSED FELINE SPINAL CORD LEADS TO ITS DESTRUCTION BY HEMORRHAGE AND EDEMA APPROXIMATELY FOUR HOURS AFTER IMPACT. ONE HOUR AFTER TRAUMA, SIMULTANEOUS INTRAVENOUS ADMINISTRATION OF EPSILON

AMINOCAPROIC ACID AND METHYL PREDNISOLONE SODIUM SUCCINATE APPRECIABLY PROTECTS THE TISSUE OF THE SPINAL CORD BY MINIMIZING HEMORRHAGE AND EDEMA. AT 24 HOURS, A SPINAL CORD SO TREATED COMPARES FAVORABLY WITH AN UNTREATED CONTROL SPECIMEN REMOVED 2 MINUTES AFTER IMPACT. IT APPEARS THAT THERAPY MAY POSSIBLY HAVE GAINED THREE MORE HOURS OF TIME AFTER SPINAL CORD CONTUSION BEFORE INSTITUTING DEFINITIVE SURGICAL METHODS.

02203

ARNDT, J.O.
BRAMBRING, P.
HINDORF, K.
ROEHNELT, M.
THE AFFERENT IMPULSE TRAFFIC FROM ATRIAL A-TYPE RECEPTORS IN CATS. (DOES THE A-TYPE RECEPTOR SIGNAL HEART RATE.)
PFLUEGERS ARCH. 326:300-315, 1971.
THE AFFERENT NERVE IMPLUSE TRAFFIC FROM 16 ATRIAL A-TYPE FIBERS (SINGLE UNITS OF THE CERVICAL VAGUS NERVE) WAS STUDIED IN CHLORALOSED SPONTANEOUSLY BREATHING CATS. ANALYSIS IS BASED ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF IMPULSES PER BURST, THE AVERAGE AS WELL AS THE INSTANTANEOUS FRENGUENCY ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE PRESSURE LEVEL AT THE ON-SET OF ATRIAL CONTRACTION, THE AMPLITUDE, AND THE SLOPE OF THE ATRIAL PRESSURE CURVE DURING ATRIAL CONTRACTION ON THE OTHER. THE NUMBER OF IMPULSES, THE AVERAGE, AND THE INSTANTANEOUS IMPULSE FREQUENCY WERE FOUND TO BE REMARKABLY CONSTANT IN SPITE OF LARGE CHANGES IN ATRIAL MECHANICS. THEREFORE THE AVERAGE DISCHARGE RATE FROM THESE RECEPTORS (IMPULSE PER UNIT TIME) IS ONLY DETERMINED BY THE FREQUENCY OF THE EVENT WHICH STIMULATES THE RECEPTORS, I.E., THE HEART BEAT. THE QUESTION IS DISCUSSED WHETHER THE A-TYPE ATRIAL RECEPTOR SIGNALS HEART RATE.

02204

WALSH, B.T.
MILLER, J.P.
GACEK, R.R.
KIANG, N.Y.S.
SPONTANEOUS ACTIVITY IN THE EIGHTH CRANIAL NERVE OF THE CAT.
J. OF NEUROSCIENCE 3:221-236, 1972.
SPONTANEOUS DISCHARGES OF SINGLE UNITS IN THE EIGHTH CRANIAL NERVE OF ANESTHETIZED CATS WERE RECORDED WITH MICROPIPETS AND STUDIED BY MEANS OF INTERSPIKE-INTERVAL HISTOGRAMS. THE HISTOGRAMS FOR UNITS IN THE AUDITORY BRANCH GENERALLY HAVE MODES LESS THAN 10MSEC, HIGH SKEW AND HIGH COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION (CV). THE HISTOGRAMS FOR UNITS IN THE SUPERIOR DIVISION OF THE VESTIBULAR BRANCH GENERALLY HAVE MODES LONGER THAN 10 MSEC BUT HAVE EITHER LOW SKEW AND LOW CV, LOW SKEW AND HIGH CV, OR HIGH SKEW AND LOW CV. UNITS WITH HIGH AND LOW SKEWS ARE FOUND IN ALMOST EQUAL NUMBERS IN THE ANTERIOR PORTION OF THE SUPERIOR DIVISION, WHEREAS AN OVERWHELMING PROPORTION OF THE UNITS IN THE POSTERIOR PORTION HAVE LOW SKEW.

02205

PRICE, G.R.
FUNCTIONAL CHANGES IN THE EAR PRODUCED BY HIGH-INTENSITY

SOUNC. II. 500-HZ STIMULATION.
J. ACOUSTICAL SOC. AMER. 51(2):552-558, 1972.
EXPERIMENTS WERE PERFORMEC IN WHICH ONE EAR OF EACH OF 36 CATS WAS EXPOSEC TO A 500-HZ PURE TONE FOR PERIOCS TOTALING 80 MIN AT ONE OF FOUR INTENSITIES WHILE COCHLEAR MICROPHONIC (CM) MEASUREMENTS WERE MACE. EXPOSURE INTENSITIES WERE THOSE NECESSARY TO PRODUCE A MAXIMUM IN CM AT 500-HZ, OR 10 CB, 20 CB, OR 30 CB HIGHER THAN THAT. CM SENSITIVITY BEFORE ANC AFTER EXPOSURE WAS MEASUREC FOR FREQUENCIES FROM 100 HZ TO 20 KHZ. LOSSES WERE WICESPREAC ANC, AT THE HIGHEST INTENSITY, WERE MAXIMAL AT 500 HZ. LOSSES GREW GRACUALLY WITH INCREASING INTENSITY UNTIL SOMEWHERE BETWEEN THE TWO HIGHEST INTENSITIES THE RATE OF LOSS BECAME VERY RAPIC. THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE CATA WITH RESPECT TO CAMAGE-RISK CRITERIA ARE CISCUSSEC.

02205

STERMAN, M.B.
FAIRCHILC, M.C.
MCRAE, G.L.
EFFECTS OF HYCRAZINE ON ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY, BEHAVIOR ANC RUNWAY PERFORMANCE IN THE CAT.
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE, AC-746 014, 1972.
THE EFFECTS OF INTRAPERITONEALLY ACMINISTEREC HYCRAZINE ON ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY, GENERAL BEHAVIOR ANC INTEGRATEC PERFORMANCE IN CATS WAS EVALUATEC IN A NUMBER OF INCEPENCENT STUCIES. COSES OF 15 TO 20 MG/KG HYCRAZINE RESULTEC IN CEATH 2 TO 24 HOURS AFTER ACMINISTRATION, PRECEDEC BY OVERT EMESIS, SALIVATION, PANTING ANC HYPERACTIVITY. COSES OF 5 TO 10 MG/KG PRODUCEC EMESIS, HYPERACTIVITY ANC LOSS OF APPETITE RESULTING IN EXTENSIVE WEIGHT LOSS. EXPOSURE TO 2 TO 4 MG/KG PRODUCEC LETHARGY ANC MILC WEIGHT LOSS ONLY. IN RUNWAY PERFORMANCE TESTS, 1.5 MG/KG PRODUCEC NO SIGNIFICANT ALTERATIONS ON THE CAY OF ACMINISTRATION, BUT COMPLETELY CISRUPTEC PERFORMANCE WITHIN 48 HOURS. A COSE OF 0.975 MG/KG HYCRAZINE HAC NO EFFECTS ON THE CAY OF ACMINISTRATION, BUT CISRUPTEC OR ALTEREC PERFORMANCE WERE OBSERVEC FOLLOWING A COSE OF 0.375 MG/KG HYCRAZINE. VERY LOW COSE EXPOSURE TO HYCRAZINE CAN SIGNIFICANTLY ALTER PERFORMANCE CAPABILITY WITHOUT PRODUCING OVERT BEHAVIORAL OR PHYSIOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS.

02207

DURFEE, P.T.
CHIEN, J.
TRANSMISSION OF 'TOXOPLASMA GONCII' TO CATS VIA INGESTION OF INFECTEC PORK.
J.A.V.M.A. 159(12):1783-1788, 1971.
MICE INFECTEC WITH THE BEVERLY STRAIN OF TOXOPLASMA GONCII WERE FEC TO A SUSCEPTIBLE ACULT COMESTIC PIG FOR APPROXIMATELY 2.5 WEEKS. THE PIG CEVELOPEC NONCLINICAL TOXOPLASMOSIS AS EVICENCEC BY A POSITIVE SKIN TEST 30 CAYS AFTER THE FIRST MOUSE MEAL ANC AN INCIRECT HEMAGGLUTINATION (IHA) TITER OF 1:64 TWO WEEKS AFTER THE FIRST MOUSE MEAL. FECES FROM THE PIG WERE COLLECTEC ANC EXAMINEC CAILY FOR 60 DAYS AFTER THE FIRST MOUSE MEAL. OOCYSTS OF T. GONCII WERE NEVER FOUNC IN THE FECES, NOR WERE THE FECES INFECTIVE WHEN FEC TO SUSCEPTIBLE MICE. FRESH, REFRIGERATEC MUSCLE MEAT

FORM THIS PIG WAS FED TO 3 SUSCEPTIBLE CATS. TWO OF THE THREE CATS DEVELOPED NONCLINICAL TOXOPLASMOSIS AS EVIDENCED BY A PEAK IHA TITER OF 1:16 AT DAY 15 IN ONE CAT AND AT DAY 22 IN THE OTHER, AND BY PASSAGE OF TOXOPLASMA OOCYSTS IN THEIR FECES, WHICH WERE INFECTIVE TO MICE. THE DEGREE OF INFECTION AND THE NUMBER OF OOCYSTS PASSED SEEMED TO BE RELATED TO THE QUANITY OF PIG DIAPHRAGM MUSCLE CONSUMED BY EACH CAT.

02208

VANLIEW, H.C.

DIFFUSION CONSTANT FOR CO2 THROUGH URINARY BLADDERS OF CATS.

RESPIRATION PHYSIOL. 13:372-377, 1971.

DIFFUSION OF CO2 THROUGH TISSUE WAS STUDIED BY A SIMPLE TECHNIQUE WHICH AVOIDED ERROR DUE TO UNSTIRRED LAYERS IN A BATHING MEDIUM AND WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR CO2 PRODUCTION IN THE TISSUE. THE PRACTICE OF DIVIDING PERMEATION DATA BY SOLUBILITY TO YIELD THE CUSTOMARY FICK DIFFUSION COEFFICIENT (UNITS OF SQ CM MIN/1) IS VALID ONLY IN A HOMOGENEOUS, ISOTROPIC SUBSTANCE, WHICH TISSUE PROBABLY IS NOT. THEREFORE THE RESULTS ARE PRESENTED HERE IN TERMS OF THE PERMEATION COEFFICIENT, OR KROGH'S DIFFUSION CONSTANT (UNITS OF SQ CM. MIN/1 ATM/1.0001 SQ CM MIN/ 1 ATM/1), AND THERE WAS NO APPRECIABLE CHANGE WHEN METABOLISM WAS DEPRESSED AFTER THE TISSUE HAD BEEN KEPT FOR FOUR DAYS IN DEEP FREEZE AND THEN THAWED.

02209

DEUNWALD, J.C.

OTT, R.L.

FELINE AND FERRET ANIMAL DISEASE MODELS FOR THE STUDY OF INTERFERON AND OTHER ANTIVIRAL AGENTS.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE, PB-208 250, 1972.

A PLAQUE REDUCTION ASSAY FOR THE INTERFERON USING VESICULAR STOMITITIS VIRUS WAS DEVELOPED FOR BOTH THE CAT AND THE FERRET. INTERFERON INDUCERS WERE TESTED IN BOTH SPECIES FOR THEIR INDUCING CAPACITY. NEWCASTLE'S DISEASE VIRUS, POLY I:C AND DEAE COMPLEXED POLY I:C WERE EXAMINED FOR INTERFERON INDUCING ABILITY AT VARIOUS DOSES AND TIMES OF ADMINISTRATION. THE FERRET WAS SHOWN TO BE AN ERRATIC AND POOR INTERFERON PRODUCER, WITH DEAE COMPLEXED POLY I:C BEING THE BEST INDUCER. THE CAT IS A GOOD INTERFERON PRODUCER AND PRODUCES HIGH LEVELS OF INTERFERON IN RESPONSE TO ALL THE INDUCERS TESTED. CHLORITE OXIDIZED OXYAMYLOSE WAS SHOWN TO ENHANCE THE INTERFERON RESPONSE OF THE CAT. ISOPRINOSINE WAS EVALUATED IN THE ANIMAL DISEASE MODELS AND WAS FOUND TO HAVE NO EFFECT ON THE DISEASES WITH A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT REGIMES.

02213

DILL, G.S.

ELYEA, U.M.

STOOKEY, J.L.

TRANSITIONAL CELL CARCINOMA OF THE URINARY BLADDER IN A CAT.

J.A.V.M.A. 160(5):743-745, 1972.

A 6.5 YEAR OLD DOMESTIC LONG-HAIRED CAT DEVELOPED SIGNS OF DYSURIA INCLUDING FREQUENT MICTURITION, HEMATURIA, AND TENESMUS. NEOPLASIA OF THE BLADDER WAS DIAGNOSED CLINICALLY AND CONFIRMED AT LAPAROTOMY. AFTER THE CAT WAS

EUTHANATIZED, HISTOLOGIC EXAMINATION REVEALED THE NEOPLASM TO BE A TRANSITIONAL CELL CARCINOMA.

02217

CARREGAL, E.J.A.

AN INVESTIGATION OF ACUTE EFFECTS OF RADIATION ON SYNAPTIC MECHANISMS. FINAL REPORT.

NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, USC-113-P-18-X-1, 1970.

THE ACUTE EFFECTS OF IONIZING RADIATION ON SPINAL MONOSYNAPTIC PATHWAYS WERE STUDIED IN CATS. RADIATION DOSES AS LOW AS 65 R HAVE A DETECTABLE EFFECT ON THE THRESHOLDS OF THE PRESYNAPTIC TERMINALS AND THE POSTSYNAPTIC ELEMENTS IN THE SPINAL CORD: THRESHOLDS FOR ELECTRICAL STIMULATION INCREASE, WHILE THE THRESHOLD FOR TRANSYNAPTIC ACTIVATION OF MOTONEURONS DECREASES. HOWEVER, CHANGES WHICH COULD BE INTERPRETED AS HAVING A MEANINGFUL INFLUENCE ON THE INTEGRATIVE FUNCTION OF MONOSYNAPTIC REFLEXES ARE NOT OBTAINED UNTIL DOSES OF 25,000 TO 35,000 R ARE REACHED. BETWEEN 45,000 AND 55,000 R MONOSYNAPTIC RESPONSES ARE ABOLISHED. AT THE ULTRASTRUCTURAL LEVEL NO EFFECTS ARE DETECTED UNTIL DOSES OF 10,000 TO 16,000 R ARE REACHED. AT THESE DOSES ALTERATIONS IN THE SIZE OF SYNAPTIC VESICLES ARE NOTED. BEYOND 35,000 R, IONIZING RADIATION SEEMS TO HAVE A PARTICULARLY DAMAGING EFFECT UPON MEMBRANES OF LARGE STRUCTURES, MITOCHONDRIA, ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM, AND SYNAPTIC VESICLES.

02218

DAWSON, W.W.

PEREZ, J.M.

CHANGES IN THE RETINA AND VISUAL PATHWAY FOLLOWING DOSES OF X-RAYS AT THERAPEUTIC LEVELS.

NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, ORO-3599-6, 1971.

ELECTRICAL MEASURES OF VISUAL FUNCTION WERE MADE AT SEVERAL POINTS IN THE VISUAL PATHWAY OF CATS BEFORE AND UP TO 64 HOURS AFTER THE DELIVERY OF 4,080 ROENTGENS TO ONE ORBIT. THE CONTRALATERAL EYE WAS CONTROL. RESULTS INDICATE THAT THE ERG B-WAVE IS THE MOST HIGHLY SENSITIVE SIGNAL TO IONIZING RADIATION. RESPONSES RELATING TO PHOTOPIC FUNCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION FROM THE EYE TO THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM WAS EFFECTED MUCH LESS RAPIDLY. SMALL CHANGES OF INTRAOCULAR TEMPERATURE INDICATE INCREASED BLOOD FLOW IN THE TISSUE OF THE EXPERIMENTAL EYE. THE MAJOR CHANGE IN BLOOD FLOW OCCURRED 8 HOURS AFTER EXPOSURE AND THEN RETURNED TOWARD NORMAL. THERE WAS NO DEMONSTRABLE CHANGE IN THE VASCULAR PATTERN OF THE IRRADIATED FUNDUS. HISTOLOGY OF THE EXPERIMENTAL EYES SHOWED EARLY DAMAGE TO THE RECEPTOR LAYER WITH EDEMA IN SEVERAL RETINAL LAYERS; HOWEVER, THESE FINDINGS WERE LOCAL WITH ISLANDS OF APPARENTLY NORMAL RETINA REMAINING AT 64 HOURS AFTER EXPOSURE.

02219

GARNER, F.M.

LINGEMAN, C.H.

MAST-CELL NEOPLASMS OF THE DOMESTIC CAT.

PATHOLOGIA VETERINARIA 7:517-530, 1970.

MAST-CELL NEOPLASMS MAY ORIGINATE IN SKIN OR INTERNAL VISCERA OF CATS. MAST-CELL OR BASOPHILIC MYELOCYTIC

LEUKEMIA MAY ACCOMPANY DISSEMINATED MASTOCYTOSIS. AGES OF AFFECTED CATS RANGE FROM 4 TO 16 YEARS WITH A MEDIAN AGE OF 10 YEARS. THERE IS NO DEFINITE PREDILECTION AS TO SEX OR BREED. NEOPLASTIC MAST CELLS VARY IN DEGREE OF DIFFERENTIATION.

02221

SQUIRES, R.D.
JACOBSON, F.H.
BERGEY, G.E.
HYPOTHERMIA IN CATS DURING PHYSICAL RESTRAINT.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-735 883, 1971.
THE HYPOTHERMIA WHICH SOMETIMES OCCURRED IN CATS DURING PHYSICAL RESTRAINT WAS ON THE AVERAGE ACCOMPANIED BY DECREASED HEAT PRODUCTION AND BY INCREASED HEAT LOSS. THESE CHANGES WERE FACULTATIVE RATHER THAN OBLIGATORY CORRELATES OF PHYSICAL RESTRAINT AND/OR THE UNFAMILIAR SURROUNDINGS IN WHICH THE RESTRAINT TOOK PLACE. THE DECREASED HEAT PRODUCTION WAS DUE TO A TEMPORARY ATTENUATION OR LOSS OF THE INCREASE IN OXYGEN CONSUMPTION RATE WHICH FOLLOWS A DECREASE IN MEDIAL PREOPTIC AND ANTERIOR HYPOTHALAMIC TEMPERATIRE, AND THE INCREASED HEAT LOSS APPEARED TO BE LARGELY DUE TO TEMPORARY HYPERVENTILATION. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT AN EMOTIONAL RESPONSE TO THE STRESS OF PHYSICAL RESTRAINT INDUCED A REVERSIBLE CHANGE(S) WITHIN THE MEDIAL PREOPTIC REGION AND THE ANTERIOR HYPOTHALAMUS WHICH SOMEHOW TEMPORARILY MODIFIED THE NORMAL MEDIAL PREOPTIC AND ANTERIOR HYPOTHALAMIC THERMOREGULATORY RESPONSE TO A DECLINE IN CORE TEMPERATURE.

02222

LAMOTTE, R.H.
BROWN, J.L.
DARK ADAPTATION AND SPECTRAL SENSITIVITY IN THE CAT.
VISION RES. 10:703-716, 1970.
PHOTOPIC AND SCOTOPIC SPECTRAL SENSITIVITY FUNCTIONS WERE OBTAINED FROM DARK-ADAPTATION CURVES USING A BEHAVIORAL TRACKING PROCEDURE. THE DARK ADAPTATION PROCESS IS MUCH MORE RAPID FOLLOWING LIGHT ADAPTATION WITH THE NATURAL PUPILS THAN IS THE CASE WHEN THE PUPILS ARE ARTIFICIALLY DILATED. DARK-ADAPTATION CURVES FOR TEST STIMULI OF VARIOUS WAVELENGTHS SHOWED A TIME COURSE FOR CONE AND ROD PROCESSES NOT UNLIKE THOSE FOUND FOR HUMANS BUT DIFFERENT FROM CURVES REPORTED IN A ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY OF SINGLE RETINAL GANGLION CELLS. PHOTOPIC AND SCOTOPIC SPECTRAL SENSITIVITY CURVES ARE COMPARED WITH THOSE OF ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES AS WELL AS WITH OTHER BEHAVIORAL STUDIES OF THE CAT'S SPECTRAL SENSITIVITY.

02223

DUENWALD, J.C.
OTT, R.L.
CAT AND FERRET ANIMAL DISEASE MODELS FOR THE STUDY OF INTERFERON AND OTHER ANTIVIRAL AGENTS.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, PB-204 293, 1971.
AN INTERFERON ASSAY SYSTEM WAS DEVELOPED FOR BOTH THE CAT AND FERRET. IT WAS SHOWN THAT BOTH OF THESE SPECIES PRODUCE INTERFERON IN RESPONSE TO POLY I:C AND NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS. NO INTERFERON RESPONSE WAS OBTAINED WITH TILORONE

HCL. BASIC CRITERIA ON THE CLINICAL COURSE OF FELINE PANLEUCOPENIA, FELINE VIRAL RHINOTRACHEITIS AND FERRET DISTEMPER WERE DETERMINED AND INITIAL STUDIES ON THE PATHOGENESIS OF EACH DISEASE WERE PERFORMED. THE EFFECT OF POLY I:C AND TILORONE HCL ON THE DISEASE COURSE OF THE THREE MODEL DISEASES WAS EXAMINED. THE RESULTS OF THESE TRIALS DID NOT GIVE EVIDENCE OF ANY SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE DISEASE COURSE; HOWEVER, THESE PRELIMINARY STUDIES DID NOT EXPLORE A WIDE RANGE OF DOSAGE, ROUTES, OR TIME OF ADMINISTRATION. POLY I:C PRODUCED MARKED TEMPERATURE ELEVATION IN BOTH SPECIES AND SEVERE DIARRHEA IN THE CAT. THE SINGLE LETHAL DOSE FOR POLY I:C WAS GREATER THAN 100 MG/KG IN THE FERRET AND 20 MG/KG IN THE CAT.

02225

RUST, J.H.
MILLER, B.E.
BAHMANYAR, M.
MARSHALL, J.C.
PURNAVEJA, S.

THE ROLE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF PLAGUE. II. ANTIBODY TO 'YERSINIA PESTIS' IN SERA OF DOGS AND CATS.

J. INFECTIOUS DISEASES 124(5):527-531, 1971.

THE SERA OF 1,556 DOGS WERE COLLECTED IN PAST AND PRESENT FOCI OF BUBONIC PLAGUE, IN NATURAL FOCI OF PLAGUE WHERE THERE WERE EPIZOOTIC, AND IN PLAGUE-FREE AREAS. THE SERA WERE TESTED FOR ANTIBODY TO THE SPECIFIC FRACTION I ANTIGEN OF YERSINIA PESTIS (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PASTEURELLA PESTIS). SEROLOGIC EVIDENCE OF PLAGUE INFECTION WAS NOTED IN 21.6% OF THE SERA COLLECTED FROM DOGS IN BACTERIOLOGICALLY PROVEN FOCI OF PLAGUE. OVER 99.9% OF THE CANINE SERA COLLECTED IN AREAS CONSIDERED TO BE FREE OF PLAGUE WERE NEGATIVE FOR ANTIBODY TO Y. PESTIS. THE RESULTS INDICATE THAT THE TESTING OF CANINE SERA FOR ANTIBODY TO Y. PESTIS IS ONE OF THE MOST EXPEDITIOUS METHODS AVAILABLE FOR THE DETECTION OF FOCI OF PLAGUE. THE RELATION OF THE DOG TO MAN AND THE DOG'S RAPID SEROLOGIC RESPONSE TO THE PLAGUE BACILLUS SUGGEST THAT THESE ANIMALS COULD SERVE AS USEFUL AMPLIFIERS AND/OR SENTINEL ANIMALS FOR THE DETECTION OF PLAGUE IN AREAS FREQUENTED BY MAN.

02226

RUST, J.H.
CAVANAUGH, D.C.
O'SHITA, R.
MARSHALL, J.C.

THE ROLE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF PLAGUE. I. EXPERIMENTAL INFECTION OF DOGS AND CATS.

J. INFECTIOUS DISEASES 124(5):522-526, 1971.

DOGS AND CATS ARE SUSCEPTIBLE TO EXPERIMENTAL PLAGUE. BOTH SPECIES DEMONSTRATE BACTEREMIA DUE TO YERSINIA PESTIS, FORMERLY KNOWN AS PASTURELLA PESTIS, AS A RESULT OF THE INFECTION AND THUS MAY SERVE AS THE SOURCE OF AN INFECTIOUS BLOOD MEAL FOR FLEAS. THE SUPPURATING LESIONS DEVELOPED BY THE CAT INDICATE THAT THERE MAY BE SOME RISK OF MECHANICAL PLAGUE INFECTION FRO THOSE HANDLING SUCH ANIMALS. DESPITE THIS, THE RISK OF INFECTION OF HUMAN BEINGS DUE TO CONTACT WITH CATS AND DOGS INFECTED WITH PLAGUE IS CONSIDERED

MINIMAL. FOR THE FIRST TIME IT HAS BEEN EXPERIMENTALLY ESTABLISHEC THAT, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE MOCE OF INFECTION, CATS ANC COGS CEVELOPE ANTIBOCIES OF HIGH TITER TO THE SPECIFIC FRACTION I ANTIGEN OF Y. PESTIS. SUCH ANTIBOCIES PERSIST FOR AT LEAST 300 CAYS IN THE SERA OF CATS ANC COGS. THE FREQUENCY WITH WHICH SUCH SPECIFIC ANTIBOCIES TO Y. PESTIS CAN BE CETECTEC ON THE SERA OF COGS THAT LIVE IN EPICEMIC ANC NATURAL PLAGUE FOCI INCICATES THAT SEROLOGIC TESTS OF CANINE SERA FOR ANTIBOCY TO PLAGUE BACTERIUM SHOULC BE AN INTEGRAL PART OF EVERY SURVEY ANC SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM.

02227

CARLOS, E.R.
KUNCIN, W.C.
TSAI, C.C.
IRVING, G.S.
WATTEN, R.H.
LEPTOSPIROSIS IN THE PHILIPPINES.
ACTA MECICA PHILIPPINA 6(2)(4):149-159, 1970.

LEPTOSPIRAL ISOLATES WERE OBTAINEC FROM 127 OF 655 RAT KICNEYS. ISOLATES WERE ALSO OBTAINEC FROM SELECTEC MATERIAL FROM MAN, PIG, COG, CARABAO, CAT, STEER ANC HOUSE SHREWS. THIS REPRESENTS THE FIRST ISOLATION IN THE PHILIPPINES FROM THE LATTER FOUR SPECIES, ANC THE FIRST ISOLATION ANYWHERE FROM THE SHREW SUNCUS LUZONICUS. EIGHT SEROGROUPS HAVE TO DATE BEEN FOUNC AMOUNG THE ISOLATES, FOUR OF THEM FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE PHILIPPINES.

02231

KIANG, N.Y.S.
MOXON, E.C.
LEVINE, R.A.
AUCITORY-NERVE ACTIVITY IN CATS WITH NORMAL ANC ABNORMAL COCHLEAS.
CIBA FOUNCATION SYMP. SENSORINEURAL HEARING LOSS, P. 241-273, 1970.

RECENT ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL STUCIES ON THE ACTIVITY OF SINGLE AUCITORY-NERVE FIBERS IN NORMAL ANIMALS PROVICE A BASIS FOR PARALLEL STUCIES IN ANIMALS WITH PATHOLOGICAL CONCITIONS IN THE COCHLEA. IN ORCER TO CREATE COCHLEAR LESIONS, CATS WERE TREATEC WITH KANAMYCIN INJECTEC SUBCUTANEOUSLY. ONE TO FIVE MONTHS AFTERWARCS THE ANIMALS WERE ANAESTHETIZEC ANC RECORCINGS MACE FROM THE AUCITORY NERVE. ELECTRIC SHOCKS TO THE COCHLEA WERE USEC IN SEARCHING FOR UNITS. IN NORMAL ANIMALS EVERY UNIT THAT RESPONCS TO ACOUSTIC STIMULI RESPONCS TO SHOCKS. IN ANIMALS WITH KANAMYCIN LESIONS, SOME UNITS RESPONCEC ONLY TO SHOCK, WHILE OTHERS RESPONCEC TO BOTH SHOCKS ANC SOUNCS. IN ALL CASES, HAIR-CELL CAMAGE EXTENCEC FROM THE BASAL ENC OF THE COCHLEA TOWARCS THE APEX. THE EXTENT OF CAMAGE CEPENCEC ON THE COSAGE OF KANAMYCIN. UNITS WITH ABNORMAL RESPONSE CHARACTERISTICS APPEAR TO BE ASSOCIATEC WITH REGIONS WHERE THERE ARE PARTIAL LOSSES OF HAIR CELLS. THESE CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE ANATOMICAL ANC PHYSIOLOGICAL FINCINGS SUGGEST THAT SUCH PARALLEL STUCIES CAN CONTRIBUTE TO A BETTER UNCERSTANCING OF SENSORINEURAL CEAFNESS.

02237

LEVINE, H.B.
COBB, J.M.
FRIEDMAN, B.H.
GRISEOFULVIN IN DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE: PENETRATION INTO GUINEA PIG SKIN AND CLINICAL FINDINGS IN FELINE RINGWORM.
SABOURAUDIA, 9:43-49, 1971.
TOPICAL APPLICATION OF GRISEOFULVIN IN DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE TO THE UNBROKEN SKIN OF GUINEA PIGS PRODUCED INHIBITORY CONCENTRATIONS OF THE ANTIBIOTIC IN SUBKERTINOUS TISSUE. CATS SHOWING A RINGWORM SYNDROME CAUSED BY MICROSPORUM CANIS WERE TREATED TOPICALLY WITH THE ANTIBIOTIC IN A DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE CARRIER. ALL ANIMALS BECAME ASYMPTOMATIC AND FREE OF M. CANIS IN 10 DAYS OR FEWER.

02243
JENKINS, J.H.
FENDLEY, T.T.
EVALUATION OF THE FACTORS INVOLVED IN BIOACCUMULATION OF GAMMA-EMITTING RADIONUCLIDES IN WHITE-TAILED DEER (ODOCOILEUS VIRGINIANUS). SECOND TECHNICAL PROGRESS REPORT.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, ORO-3905, 1971.
SAMPLES OF MUSCLE TISSUE OBTAINED SYSTEMATICALLY FROM 258 DEER FROM A VARIETY OF ECOLOGICAL SITUATIONS THROUGHOUT THE SOUTHEAST DURING 1969. THESE WERE ANALYZED FOR ALL GAMMA-EMITTING RADIONUCLIDES BY GAMMA SPECTROMETRIC METHODS. ONLY CS(137) AND K(40) WERE DETECTED IN MUSCLE TISSUE. DEER MUSCLE AVERAGED 45,000 PCI/KG OF CS (137) WITH SOME SPECIMENS RANGING UP TO 75,000 PCI/KG, IN THE LOWER COSTAL PLAIN DURING THE WINTER. PIEDMONT ANIMALS AVERAGED AROUND 3,000 PCI/KG WHILE SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN DEER WERE ABOUT 6,000 PCI/KG. THE AVERAGES WERE ABOUT THE SAME AS THAT DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS, ALTHOUGH THE HIGHEST SPECIMENS (150,000 PCI/KG CS(137)) WERE TAKEN IN EARLY 1968. IT IS POSTULATED, WITH CONSIDERABLE SUPPORTING DATA, THAT THE STERILE, MOIST, SANDY SOILS OF THE LOWER COSTAL PLAIN IN COMBINATION WITH HIGH WATER TABLES AND SPECIFIC RADIONUCLIDE CONCENTRATING PLANTS PRODUCE THE CONDITIONS WHICH RESULT IN HIGH BIOMAGNIFICATION OF CS(137) IN DEER MUSCLE TISSUE. THERE DID NOT APPEAR TO BE A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN POTASSIUM CONCENTRATION IN DEER MUSCLE FROM SAMPLES FROM THE DIFFERENT PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS; HOWEVER, SOIL AND VEGETATION SAMPLES FROM THE LOWER COSTAL PLAIN WERE MOST DEFICIENT IN POTASSIUM. BIOACCUMULATION STUDIES OF CS(137) IN THE BOBCAT (LYNX RUFUS) PRODUCED DATA THAT AID IN UNDERSTANDING THE FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR BIOMAGNIFICATION IN DEER AND OTHER WILDLIFE. COTTON RATS, A MAJOR FOOD ITEM OF BOBCATS, WERE FOUND WITH CS(137) CONCENTRATIONS UP TO 133,051 PCI/KG. BECAUSE OF THE TINY HOME RANGE OF THE COTTON RAT, IT WAS POSSIBLE TO STUDY LIMITED AREAS, AND DOCUMENT THE PATHWAYS OF CS(137) TRANSFER FROM FALLOUT TO SOIL-VEGETATION TO HERBIVORE. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE AMOUNT OF CS(137) IN THE SOIL MAY BE UNRELATED TO THE AMOUNT OF UPTAKE IN PLANTS; HIGH UPTAKE IN PLANTS IS USUALLY, BUT NOT ALWAYS, RELATED TO HIGH BIOACCUMULATION OF CS(137) (AND PROBABLY SR(90)) IN MAMMALS; AND THAT BIOACCUMULATION IS MORE DRAMATIC UNDER CONDITIONS OF SEVERE POTASSIUM DEFICIENCY.

ARTICLES

02245

CRANCELL, R.A.
VIROLOGIC ANC IMMUNOLOGIC ASPECTS OF FELINE VIRAL RHINOTRACHEITIS (FVR) VIRUS.
J.A.V.M.A. 158(6):922-926, 1971.
FELINE VIRAL RHINOTRACHEITIS (FVR) POSSESSES THE PROPERTIES OF THE HERPESVIRUS GROUP ANC IS RECOGNIZEC AS THE FELINE MEMBER OF THE GROUP. THE VIRUS HAS BEEN ISOLATEC FROM CLINICALLY ILL CATS IN BOTH THE EASTERN ANC WESTERN HEMISPHERES. VIRUS STRAINS FROM CIFFERENT COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN SHOWN TO BE ICENTICAL BY SERUM-NEUTRALIZATION TESTS. THE ANTIBOCY RESPONSE MEASUREC BY SERUM-NEUTRALIZATION TEST IS OF LOW TITER AFTER INTRANASAL INFECTION. IMMUNITY RESULTING FROM INTRANASAL EXPOSURE IS OF QUESTIONABLE DURATION. FURTHER EVALUATION OF THE IMMUNOLOGIC RESPONSE IS NECESSARY PARTICULARY BY ROUTES OF ACMINISTRATION OTHER THAN INTRANASAL. ACCITIONAL RESEARCH IS NEECEC FOR STUCING THE COMPLEMENT-FIXATION ANC HEMAGGLUTINATION INHIBITION TESTS FOR THEIR POSSIBLE APPLICATION FOR CIAGNOSIS, EPIZOOTIOLOGIC INVESTIGATION ANC VACCINE EVALUATION.

02251

JORGENSEN, R.R.,SR.
A MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF CERTAIN BIOCHEMICAL COMPONENTS OF EQUINE ANC FELINE SERUM SAMPLES AS REPORTEC BY AN AUTO-ANALYZER SYSTEM.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AC-722 582, 1971.
THE THESIS CONTAINS A MULTIVARIATE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF AN AUTOMATEC ANALYSIS OF SERUM SAMPLES FROM THE HORSE ANC CAT. IN THE HORSE, 12 BIOCHEMICAL COMPONENTS PLUS BOCY WEIGHT ANC AGE ARE RECORCEC; THUS, OBSERVATIONS ARE MACE ON 14 RANCOM VARIABLES. NINETY-ONE PAIR-WISE CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS ARE COMPUTEC FROM THE EQUINE CATA ANC 78 PAIR-WISE CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS ARE COMPUTEC FROM THE FELINE CATA. EXTENSIVE HYPOTHESIS TESTING CONCERNING THESE CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS IS CONCUCTEC ANC THE RESULTS ARE PRESENTEC. A CISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS FOR 2 GROUPS, MALE ANC FEMALE, IS CONCUCTEC FOR EACH SPECIES. IN THIS ANALYSIS THE VECTOR OF SAMPLE MEANS OF THE BIOCHEMICAL COMPONENTS PLUS BOCY WEIGHT ANC AGE FOR MALES IS CONTRASTEC WITH THE CORRESPONCING VECTOR FROM FEMALES. TOLERANCE LIMITS FOR EACH BIOCHEMICAL COMPONENT MEASUREC ARE PRESENTEC FOR BOTH SPECIES.

02257

CARNEY, W.P.
SCHILLING, P.W.
MCKEE, A.E.
HOLCERMAN, P.S.
STUNKARC, J.A.
EURYTREMA PROCYONIS, A PANCREATIC FLUKE OF NORTH AMERICAN CARNIVORES.
J. WILCLIFE CISEASES PROCEECINGS OF ANNUAL CONFERENCE, 6:422-429, 1970.
EURYTREMA PROCYONIS IS REPORTEC FROM THE PANCREATIC CUCTS OF DOMESTIC CATS FROM NORTH CAROLINA ANC VIRGINIA. THERE WERE EXTENSIVE HISTOPATHOLOGICAL ALTERATIONS TO THE PANCREAS, ESPECIALLY THE PANCREATIC CUCTS. HOWEVER, THERE WAS NO

CLINICAL EVIDENCE OF INFECTIONS. THE INCORPORATION OF A SYNANTHROPIC HOST IN THE LIFE HISTORY OF E. PROCYONIS ALLOWS FOR RAPID DISTRIBUTION OF THIS FLUKE OVER ITS POTENTIAL GEOGRAPHIC RANGE.

02259

MIYAZAKI, I.
IBANEZ, N.
MIRANDA, H.
ON A NEW LUNG FLUKE FOUND IN PERU, PARAGONIMUS PERUVIANUS SP. N. (TREMATODA: TROGLOTREMATIDAE).
JAP. J. PARASIT. 18(1):123-130, 1969.
PARAGONIMUS PERUVIANUS SP. N. WAS DESCRIBED FROM TWO CATS CAPTURED IN LA ASUNCION AND EL GUAYO, CAJAMARCA, PERU. THE NEW SPECIES IS ALLIED TO P. MEXICANUS MIYAZAKI ETISHII, 1968, IN MORPHOLOGY, BUT THEY ARE SEPARATED BY THE BRANCHING OF THE OVARY AND TESTES AS WELL AS BY THE CHARACTER OF EGGS. IT IS MOST LIKELY THAT HUMAN PARAGONIMIASIS OCCURRING IN CAJAMARCA AREA IS CAUSED BY THE NEW SPECIES. THE METACERCARIA BELONGING PROBABLY TO P.PERUVIANUS WAS FOUND IN A FRESH-WATER CRAB, PSEUDOTHELPHUSA CHILENSIS COLLECTED IN EL GUAYO, WHICH IS NOT INFREQUENTLY EATEN UNCOOKED BY INHABITANTS IN THAT AREA. ULTIMATELY, P. PERUVIANUS SEEMS TO BE VERY IMPORTANT IN THE MEDICAL FIELD.

02260

HAMAJIMA, F.
NEW FINAL HOSTS OF THE LUNG FLUKE, PARAGONIMUS SADOENSIS MIYAZAKI, KAWASHIMA, HAMAJIMA ET OTSURU, 1968.
JAP. J. PARASIT. 19(1):25-30, 1970.
AN ADULT FLUKE WAS OBTAINED FROM THE LUNGS OF A SEMI-DOMESTICATED CAT, FELIS CATUS LINNAEUS, CAPTURED AT OKURA, A HEAVILY INFESTED AREA WITH P. SADOENSIS. THE LIVING FLUKE WAS FLATTENED IN 70% ALCOHOL AND STAINED WITH CARMINE. THE FLUKE WAS PROVIDED WITH CUTICULAR SPINES ARRANGED IN GROUPS AND A MODERATELY BRANCHED OVARY. THE EGGS WERE OVAL IN SHAPE AND THE EGG-SHELL WAS UNIFORM IN THICKNESS. FROM THE FACTS MENTIONED ABOVE, THIS FLUKE WAS FINALLY IDENTIFIED AS P. SADOENSIS, WHICH WERE COLLECTED FROM CRABS, POTAMON DEHAANI, CAPTURED IN OKURA. IT WAS PROVEN THAT THIS LUNG FLUKE WAS ABLE TO MATURE IN THESE ANIMALS. THUS, ON THE BASIS OF THE FIELD AND EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATIONS, THE CAT (F. CATUS) AND FIVE SPECIES OF RODENTS (MUS MOLOSSINUS, RATTUS RATTUS, R. N. NORVEGICUS, MICROTUS M. MONTEBELLI AND APODEMUS S. SPECIOSUS) WERE ADDED AS THE NEW FINAL HOSTS OF P. SADOENSIS.

02261

ADEY, W.R.
EEG CONCOMITANTS OF EXPOSURE TO OSCILLATING ENVIRONMENTAL ELECTRIC FIELDS.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-717 100, 1970.
A SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS HAS BEEN DONE TO ASSESS EFFECTS OF LOW-LEVEL (2.8 V.P-P. ACROSS 40 CM), LOW FREQUENCY (7 AND 10 HZ) ELECTRIC FIELDS ON BEHAVIOR AND ELECTRICAL BRAIN ACTIVITY OF MONKEYS. MONKEYS WERE IMPLANTED WITH CORTICAL AND SUBCORTICAL EEG ELECTRODES AND THEN TRAINED TO PERFORM A PRECISE BEHAVIORAL TASK (A FIVE SEC, FIXED INTERVAL, LIMITED HOLD SCHEDULING OF REWARDS FOR LEVER

PRESSING). AFTER THE ANIMALS WERE WELL TRAINED, THEY WERE TESTED IN A SET OF 4-HOUR EXPERIMENTS WITH FIELDS ON AND FIELDS OFF. BEHAVIORAL INTER-RESPONSE TIME DISTRIBUTIONS SHIFTED IN THE DIRECTION OF SIGNIFICANTLY FASTER RESPONSES UNDER THE 7 HZ FIELDS. PEAKS IN POWER OF EEG AUTOSPECTRA WERE OBSERVED AT THE FREQUENCY OF THE FIELD IN CERTAIN BRAIN STRUCTURES, ESPECIALLY THE HIPPOCAMPUS. OTHER EXPERIMENTS EVALUATED LENGTH OF EXPOSURE TO FIELDS, EEG CHANGES WITH FAST AND SLOW RESPONSES, EFFECTS ON SLEEP PATTERNS AND EFFECTS ON EVOKED VISUAL RESPONSES IN CATS. EEG WAS MONITORED FROM MONKEYS DURING EXPOSURE TO AMPLITUDE MODULATED (5-15 HZ) AND UNMODULATED MICROWAVES. RESULTS SUGGESTED AN INTERACTION OF MODULATED MICROWAVES WITH CERTAIN BRAIN STRUCTURES. HOWEVER, THE QUESTION OF RECTIFICATION EFFECTS AT THE ELECTRODE-TISSUE INTERFACE WAS LEFT UNANSWERED.

02268

CORN, M.
KOTOSKO, N.
STANTON, D.
BELL, W.
THOMAS, A.P.

PATHO-PHYSIOLOGIC RESPONSE TO SINGLE AND MULTIPLE AIR POLLUTANTS IN HUMANS AND ANIMALS.

NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, PB-195 888, 1970.

TWENTY HEALTHY, ADULT MALE CATS WERE LIGHTLY ANESTHETIZED (EMBUTAL), TRACHEOTOMIZED AND WERE THEN BREATHED BY A HARVARD PUMP AT A FIXED FREQUENCY AND TIDAL VOLUME. PURIFIED MEDICAL GRADE BREATHING AIR WITH OR WITHOUT SULFUR DIOXIDE IN AIR OR SULFUR DIOXIDE IN COMBINATION WITH SODIUM CHLORIDE AEROSOL IN AIR, WAS DELIVERED TO THE ANIMALS IN PREDETERMINED EXPOSURE SEQUENCES AND FOR FIXED DURATIONS OF TIME. PARAMETERS OF RESPONSE USED TO JUDGE ADAPTATION OF CATS TO THE INHALED CHALLENGES OF POLLUTANTS WERE PULMONARY FLOW RESISTANCE AND LUNG COMPLIANCE. IN ADDITION, POLLUTANT MIXTURES WERE DELIVERED TO ANIMALS VIA ENDOTRACHEAL CATHETER AND/OR FACE MASK TO EVALUATE THE POSSIBLE INFLUENCE OF RECEPTORS WHICH MAY BE PRESENT IN THE NASOPHARYNGEAL CHAMBER AND IN THE TRACHEA ABOVE THE TRACHEAL CANNULA. THE MAJOR FINDING WAS THE VARIABILITY OF THE RESPONSES OF THE TEST ANIMALS. CERTAIN SUBJECTS SHOWED INCREASED PULMONARY FLOW RESISTANCE AT LOW SO2 CONCENTRATION, AND WERE THE ANALOGUES OF THE 'REACTORS' IN HUMAN POPULATIONS. APPROXIMATELY 20 PPM SO2 IN AIR WERE REQUIRED TO EVOKE A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN PULMONARY FLOW RESISTANCE IN 'REACTORS'. THE MAJORITY OF ANIMALS SHOWED NO RESPONSE AT THIS CONCENTRATION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE IN AIR, EITHER ALONE OR IN THE PRESENCE OF NACL AEROSOL. WHEN THE POLLUTANTS WERE ADMINISTERED VIA ENDOTRACHEAL CATHETER AND FACE MASK, AN INCREASED FREQUENCY OF SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN PULMONARY FLOW RESISTANCE IN THESE ANIMALS WAS SUGGESTED. ALL ALTERATIONS IN PARAMETERS OF RESPONSE WERE REVERSIBLE SHORTLY AFTER EXPOSURE CEASED. MORPHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF LUNG TISSUE SECTIONS AFTER RAPID FREEZING WITH FREON INDICATED THAT MEASUREMENT OF ALTERATIONS IN AIRWAY SIZE IS NOT POSSIBLE IN THE RANGE OF CHANGES OF PULMONARY FLOW RESISTANCE REPORTED HERE (100%).

METHODS AND DATA FOR ALL EXPERIMENTS ARE PRESENTED IN DETAIL.

02263

FRIESS, S.L.
CHANLEY, J.C.
HUDAK, W.V.
WEEMS, H.B.

INTERACTIONS OF ECHINODERM TOXIN HOLOTHURIN A AND ITS DESULFATED DERIVATIVE WITH THE CAT SUPERIOR CERVICAL GANGLION PREPARATION.

TOXICON 8:211-219, 1970.

PURIFIED SAMPLES OF THE TOXIN HOLOTHURIN A (H) ELABORATED BY THE SEA CUCUMBER ACTINOPYGA AGASSIZI, SELENKA AND OF ITS NEUTRAL DESULFATED DERIVATIVE (DEH) WERE STUDIED FOR ACTIONS ON THE CAT SUPERIOR CERVICAL GANGLION PREPARATION. IT WAS OBSERVED THAT EACH SAPONIN PRODUCES IRREVERSIBLE INACTIVATION OF THE GANGLION ON INJECTION INTO ITS BATHING CIRCULATION, AND THAT THE CHARGED ANION H IS ABOUT ONE ORDER OF MAGNITUDE MORE POTENT IN THIS REGARD THAN ITS NEUTRAL CONGENER DEH. HOWEVER, AT LEVELS (OR EQUAL TO .005 M) BELOW ITS OWN EFFECTIVE BLOCKADE CONCENTRATION, DEH, IS ABLE TO EXTEND MARKEDLY THE SURVIVAL OF GANGLIONIC EXCITABILITY AGAINST THE RAPID DESTRUCTION NORMALLY WROUGHT BY .001 M INJECTIONS OF H. MECHANISMS FOR TOXIN-RECEPTOR INTERACTIONS LEADING TO H DESTRUCTION OF EXCITABILITY AND TO THE PARTIAL PROTECTION AFFORDED BY DEH ARE BRIEFLY DISCUSSED.

02273

ROSE, G.H.
LINDSLEY, D.B.

DEVELOPMENT OF VISUALLY EVOKED POTENTIALS IN KITTENS: SPECIFIC AND NON-SPECIFIC RESPONSES.

J. NEUROPHYSIOL. 31:607-623, 1968.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTROCORTICAL EVOKED RESPONSES TO LIGHT FLASH STIMULI WAS STUDIED IN KITTENS AS A FUNCTION OF AGE, BY THE USE OF BOTH CROSS-SECTIONAL AND LONGITUDINAL METHODS. PERIODIC RECORDINGS WERE MADE IN THE SAME KITTEN OVER A SPAN OF AGES RANGING FROM 4 TO 56 DAYS. KITTENS WERE EITHER LIGHTLY ANESTHETIZED FOR RECORDING SESSIONS OR WERE UNESTHETIZED AND HAD IMPLANTED ELECTRODES. TWO SEPARATE AND INDEPENDENT RESPONSES WERE IDENTIFIED ON THE BASIS OF AGE OF ONSET, POLARITY, LATENCY, AMPLITUDE, CORTICAL DISTRIBUTION, AND THEIR DIFFERENTIAL REACTIONS TO SELECTIVE LESIONS. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ONE OF THESE RESPONSES, A LONG-LATENCY NEGATIVE WAVE, TOGETHER WITH ITS DISTRIBUTION OVER NONVISUAL AREAS SUGGESTED ITS DEPENDENCE ON A NONSPECIFIC VISUAL SYSTEM. THE NATURE OF THE OTHER, A SHORTER LATENCY RESPONSE, SUGGESTED A SPECIFIC VISUAL SYSTEM. IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT THE FORMER IS MEDIATED BY OPTIC PATHWAYS TO THE TECTUM, AND THE LATTER BY GENICULOSTRIATE PROJECTIONS. THE RESULTS ARE INTERPRETED AS CONFIRMING THE HYPOTHESIS.

02283

MORRISON, R.K.
BROWN, D.E.
TIMMENS, E.K.
NIEGLOS, M.A.

TASSINI, R.
CARDIOTOXICITY STUDIES WITH SANGIVAMYCIN (PA 98312, NSC 65346).
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, PB-192 365, 1970.
IT HAS BEEN REPORTED THAT A NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVING SANGIVAMYCIN DURING TREATMENT OF NEOPLASTIC DISEASE EVIDENCED CARDIAC TOXICITY. IN AN ATTEMPT TO DUPLICATE AND MODIFY THIS TOXICITY IN ANIMALS, SANGIVAMYCIN WAS ADMINISTERED INTRAVENOUSLY ON WIDELY VARIED DOSAGE SCHEDULES TO ANIMALS. LARGE TOTAL DOSES OF SANGIVAMYCIN (3.5 MG/KG TO 40.0 MG/KG) WERE ADMINISTERED OVER 1.5 TO 4.65 HOUR PERIODS TO A 8-MONTH OLD CAT, A 2-MONTH OLD PUPPY AND THREE ADULT BEAGLE DOGS. ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC PROFILES AND DIRECT CAROTID ARTERY BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENTS WERE RECORDED. ANIMALS WERE MAINTAINED AT A SURGICAL PLANE OF ANESTHESIA AND SURVIVORS WERE EUTHANIZED AT THE CONCLUSION OF EACH EXPERIMENT. FIVE PUPPIES, RANGING IN AGE FROM 2.0 TO 3.5 MONTHS, RECEIVED TOTAL INTRAVENOUS DOSES OF 4.5 TO 6.0 MG/KG ADMINISTERED IN 0.5 AND 1.0 MG/KG ALIQUOTS, IN COURSES OF 1 TO 5 INJECTIONS SEPARATED BY 3 TO 32-DAY INTERVALS. LABORATORY PARAMETERS MONITORED PRIOR TO AND AT INTERVALS THROUGHOUT THE STUDY WERE DIRECTED TOWARDS DETECTIONS OF SIGNS OF ANTICIPATED SANGIVAMYCIN HEPATOTOXICITY. ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC PROFILES WERE RECORDED FREQUENTLY. POST MORTEM EXAMINATION WAS MADE OF ALL ANIMALS AND SELECTED TISSUE SAMPLES WERE SUBMITTED FOR HISTOPATHOLOGIC EXAMINATION.

02284

AVALYANI, R.I.
SELIMOV, M.A.
AKSENOVA, T.A.
GULIEV, M.A.
RESULTS OF TESTING A CULTURAL ANTIRABIES VACCINE.
VETERINARIYA (USSR) 5:35-37, 1969.
THE CULTURAL ANTIRABIES VACCINE PRODUCED BY THE INSTITUTE OF POLIOMYELITIS OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES IN EXPERIMENTS FOR IMMUNIZING FARM ANIMALS (CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS), CATS AND DOGS PROVED TO BE HARMLESS AND NON-REACTIVE. IT WAS EFFECTIVE AFTER A SINGLE IMMUNIZATION OF DOGS, LARGE AND SMALL FARM ANIMALS AND PIGS. THE LIVE VACCINE WAS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THE INACTIVATED VACCINE. IN DOGS IMMUNIZED WITH THE INACTIVATED AND LIVE VACCINES THE STRENGTH OF THE IMMUNITY PERSISTED UP TO 9 MONTHS (OBSERVATION TIME).

02285

DEHNER, L.P.
NORRIS, H.J.
GARNER, F.M.
TAYLOR, H.B.
COMPARATIVE PATHOLOGY OF OVARIAN NEOPLASMS. III GERM CELL TUMORS OF CANINE, BOVINE, FELINE, RODENT, AND HUMAN SPECIES.
J. COMP. PATH. 80:299-306, 1970.
GERM CELL TUMOURS REPRESENT APPROXIMATELY 25% OF PRIMARY OVARIAN TUMOURS IN WOMEN BUT LITTLE IS KNOWN OF THEIR INCIDENCE IN MANY OTHER MAMMALIAN SPECIES. EXISTING CLASSIFICATIONS OF GERM CELL TUMOURS ARE BASES ALMOST ENTIRELY UPON STUDIES FROM WOMEN, AND LITTLE CONSIDERATION

HAS BEEN GIVEN TO POSSIBLE SPECIES VARIATIONS OR SIMILARITIES. THIS COMMUNICATION DESCRIBES A GROUP OF GERM CELL TUMOURS OF THE OVARY FOUND IN CANINE, BOVINE, FELINE, AND RODENT SPECIES. THE CLINICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF OVARIAN GERM CELL TUMOURS FROM THESE SPECIES ARE COMPARED WITH THOSE FROM WOMEN AND REPORTS OF OTHER MAMMALS IN AN EFFORT TO EXPLORE RELATIONSHIPS AND STANDARDIZE THE CLASSIFICATION OF THESE NEOPLASMS.

02287

WILSON, W.C.
AN ANALYSIS OF CEREBRAL CONTROL OF REFLEX PUPILLARY DILATION IN THE CAT.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-866 402, 1948.
THE OBJECTS OF THIS PROJECT WERE TO DETERMINE (1) WHETHER THE SYMPATHETIC AND/OR PARASYMPATHETIC SYSTEMS ARE ACTIVE IN CONTROLLING REFLEX PUPILLARY DILATION FOLLOWING CEREBRAL EXCITATION, (2) THE COURSE WHICH THE REFLEX PATHWAYS FOLLOW, AND (3) THE DEGREE OF ACTIVITY OF THE PUPILLARY LIGHT REFLEX DURING STIMULATION OF CEREBRAL PUPILLODILATOR AREAS. IN 14 EXPERIMENTS FOLLOWING EXCITATION OF THE GYRI PROEUS, GENUALIS AND SUBCALLOSUS, A BILATERAL 2-5 MM. REFLEX PUPILLARY DILATION OCCURRED DUE TO INHIBITION OF PARASYMPATHETIC ACTIVITY. HYPOTHALAMIC STIMULATION CAUSED A 6-8 MM. REFLEX MYDRIASIS DUE TO SYMPATHETIC ACTIVITY. EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THAT THE REFLEX FIBERS ORIGINATING IN THE GYRI PROEUS, GENUALIS AND SUBCALLOSUS PASS THROUGH THE HYPOTHALAMUS TO THE EDINGER-WESTPHAL NUCLEUS. THE LIGHT REFLEX WAS ABOLISHED DURING THE EXCITATION OF THE CEREBRAL PUPILLODILATOR AREAS BUT REAPPEARED FOLLOWING THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE PUPILLARY DILATION.

02289

LEE, C.Y.
TSENG, L.F.
SPECIES DIFFERENCES IN SUSCEPTIBILITY TO ELAPID VENOMS.
TOXICON 7:89-93, 1969.
BIRDS (PIGEON, CHICK AND FORMOSAN SHARP-TAILED MUNIA) ARE EXTREMELY SUSCEPTIBLE TO THE LETHAL ACTION OF VENOM OF BUNGARUS MULTICINCTUS AS COMPARED WITH MAMMALS. COMPARISON OF THE NEUROMUSCULAR BLOCKING ACTIVITY OF ALPHA-AND BETA-BUNGAROTOXIN IN CHICK'S BIVENTER CERVICIS MUSCLE REVEALS THAT AVIAN MUSCLE IS PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO BETA- BUT NOT ALPHA-BUNGAROTOXIN. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE TRANSMITTER-RELEASING MECHANISM OF AVIAN MOTOR NERVE ENDINGS IS PARTICULARLY VUNERABLE TO THE ACTION OF BETA-BUNGAROTOXIN. ON THE OTHER HAND, CATS ARE HIGHLY RESISTANT TO COBRA VENOM, IF GIVEN S.C. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE SKELETAL MUSCLE OF THE CAT IS HIGHLY RESISTANT TO THE NEUROMUSCULAR BLOCKING ACTION OF COBRA VENOM.

02291

KLINGELE, T.G.
STAUB, N.C.
ALVEOLAR SHAPE CHANGES WITH VOLUME IN ISOLATED, AIR-FILLED LOBES OF CAT LUNG.
J. APPLIED PHYSIOL. 28(4):411-414, 1970.
A DIRECT MEASUREMENT WAS MADE OF ALVEOLAR SHAPE IN THICK SECTIONS OF EXCISED CAT LUNGS FROZEN AT VARIOUS POINTS

ALONG THE SEMISTATIC PRESSURE-VOLUME CURVE.

02304

ZLATITSKAYA, N.N.
INNERVATION OF INITIAL PARTS OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM OF THE CAT'S SMALL INTESTINE.
ARKHIV. ANATOMII, GISTOLOGII I EMBRIOLOGII (USSR) 57(8):66F, 1969.
INNERVATION OF THE LYMPHATICS IN THE WALL OF THE SMALL INTESTINE STILL REMAINS INCOMPLETELY STUDIED. TIKHONEEVA (1967, 1968) STUDIED THE SENSORY NATURE OF DOGIEL'S TYPE II CELLS AND DISCOVERED ENDINGS OF AXONS OF THESE CELLS ON LYMPHATICS OF THE LARGE INTESTINE IN CATS. ZLATITSKAYA, 1968, STUDIED THE SENSORY INNERVATION OF THE SMALL INTESTINE IN CATS AND DISCOVERED ENDINGS OF DOGIEL'S TYPE II CELLS PROCESSES ON LYMPHATICS. THE OBJECT OF THIS INVESTIGATION WAS TO STUDY THE RELATIONSHIP OF DOGIEL'S TYPE II CELLS WITH LYMPHATICS IN THE WALL OF THE SMALL INTESTINE. VARIOUS PARTS (DUODENUM, JEJUNUM, ILEUM) OF THE SMALL INTESTINE WERE INVESTIGATED IN 37 CATS. TOTAL SPLIT PREPARATIONS OF THE INTESTINAL WALL WERE STAINED BY CHILINGARYAN'S MODIFICATION OF GOMORI'S METHOD. POLYVALENT ENDINGS FORMED BY PROCESSES OF DOGIEL'S TYPE II CELLS WERE FREQUENTLY OBSERVED IN WHICH ONE PROCESS ENDS ON DIFFERENT TISSUE STRUCTURES: ON TRANSITORY NERVE FIBERS, ON SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS, AND ON LYMPHATIC CAPILLARIES. POLYVALENCY OF CONTACTS IS ALSO CHARACTERISTIC OF THE NEURONS THEMSELVES. EACH DENDRITE TERMINATES ON A PARTICULAR STRUCTURE (NERVE FIBERS IN A BUNDLE, LYMPHATIC CAPILLARIES). CLEARLY, THEREFORE, DOGIEL'S TYPE II CELLS PLAY A ROLE IN THE SENSORY INNERVATION OF INITIAL PARTS OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM IN THE CAT SMALL INTESTINE.

02305

MAISKII, V.A.
SAVOSKINA, L.A.
STRUCTURE OF THE LATERAL BASILAR REGION OF THE CAT SPINAL CORD.
ARKHIV ANATOMII, HISTOLOGII I EMBRIOLOGII (USSR) 57(7):26, 1969.
THE RESULTS OF MORPHOLOGICAL AND MICROELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS SO FAR UNDERTAKEN DO NOT GIVE A FULL PICTURE OF INTERACTION BETWEEN THE PYRIMICAL SYSTEM AND SPINAL NEURONS. ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC INVESTIGATIONS WERE THEREFORE MADE OF THE FINE STRUCTURE OF LATERAL BASILAR REGION NEURONS AND DEGENERATING PYRAMICAL TRACT FIBERS IN THAT REGION. THE LOW DENSITY OF DEGENERATING FIBERS AND SYNAPTIC ENDINGS DISCOVERED IN THE SPINAL CORD AFTER DESTRUCTION OF THE MOTOR CORTEX SUGGESTS THAT LBR IS UNLIKELY TO CONSIST ENTIRELY OF NEURONS TRANSMITTING IMPULSES FROM THE PYRIMICAL TRACT TO OTHER MOTOR UNITS. THERE ARE OTHER CELLS IN THIS REGION RESPONSIBLE FOR INTERSEGMENTAL CONNECTIONS, AND THUS POSSESSING DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS AND PARAMETERS OF ACTIVITY. RECENT WORK HAS SHOWN THAT SOME FIBERS OF THE EXTRAPYRAMICAL SYSTEM TERMINATE IN THIS REGION. THE FEW DEGENERATING TERMINALS DISCOVERED BY ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC INVESTIGATION CAN ALSO BE EXPLAINED BY THE THINNESS OF THE SECTION. WHEN SUCH DEGENERATION IS INVESTIGATED UNDER THE OPTICAL

MICROSCOPE, THE THICKNESS OF THE SECTION USED IS ABOUT 30 MICRONS. WHILE IF ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC METHODS ARE USED, THE THICK SECTIONS ARE NO MORE THAN 300 A IN THICKNESS. I.E., A THOUSAND TIMES THINNER THAN IN THE PREVIOUS CASE.

02308

CHANG, P.
LOU, W.
TENG, C.
HSU, A.

STUDIES ON TICK INFESTATION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN NANKING.
TUNG WU HSUEH PAO (MAINLAND CHINA) 16(1):132-139, 1964.
FROM APRIL 1956 TO DECEMBER 1957, 11 KINDS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN NANKING WERE EXAMINED FOR THE INFESTATION OF TICKS. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF RABBITS, ALL OF THE OTHERS WERE FOUND TO BE INFECTED. THE RATE OF INFECTION WAS HIGHEST AMONG COWS AND SHEEP, BEING OVER 50%, WHILE THAT OF BUFFALOES AND GOATS RANKED THE NEXT. FIVE SPECIES BELONGING TO 4 GENERA OF TICKS WERE FOUND, NAMELY, HAEMAPHYSALIS BISPINOSA, H. CAMPANULATA VAR. HOEPPLINNA, RHIPPICEPHALUS HAEMAPHYSALOIDES VAR. HAEMAPHYSALOIDES, IXODES PERSULCATUS, AND BOOPHILUS CAUDATUS. AMONG THESE, H. BISPINOSA AND R.H.VAR. HAEMAPHYSALOIDES WERE MOST COMMON. THE METHOD OF REARING OF H. BISPINOSA AND R.H.VAR. HAEMAPHYSALOIDES IN THE LABORATORY WAS DESCRIBED.

02309

MITTEN, J.G.
REMMELE, N.S.
WALKER, J.S.
CARTER, R.C.
STEPHEN, E.L.

THE CLINICAL ASPECTS OF RIFT VALLEY FEVER VIRUS IN HOUSEHOLD PETS. III. PATHOLOGIC CHANGES IN THE DOG AND CAT.
J. INFECTIOUS DISEASES 121(1):25-31, 1973.
A GROSS AND HISTOLOGIC EXAMINATION WAS PERFORMED ON 13 KITTENS AND 14 PUPPIES THAT DIED AFTER SUBCUTANEOUS INOCULATION OF RIFT VALLEY FEVER VIRUS. THE SIGNIFICANT GROSS LESIONS WERE CONFIRMED TO THE LIVER AND SPLEEN. PETECHIAE AND ECCHYMOSES WERE OBSERVED ON THE SEROSAL SURFACES OF THE HEART, MESENTERIC LYMPH NODES AND MUCOSAL SURFACES OF THE GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT. FOCAL HEPATIC NECROSIS WAS THE MOST SALIENT HISTOLOGIC CHANGE IN THE LIVER. SIGNIFICANT HISTOLOGIC CHANGES WERE ALSO FOUND IN THE HEART AND BRAIN. NO LESIONS SPECIFIC FOR RVF WERE FOUND IN EITHER THE DOG OR CAT, ONLY THOSE TYPICAL OF MOST VIRAL INFECTIONS. THIS MAKES PATHOLOGY OF VERY LIMITED VALUE IN ARRIVING AT A DIAGNOSIS OF RVFV IN THESE SPECIES.

02312

WOLFE, J.W.

RELATIONSHIP OF CHRONIC GASTRIC ULCERATION TO EXPERIMENTAL CEREBELLAR VERMAL LESIONS.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-697 376, 1969.
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LESIONS OF THE POSTERIOR CEREBELLAR VERMIS AND PRODUCTION OF GASTRIC ULCERS WAS STUDIED IN CATS. OF THE 24 ANIMALS RECEIVING LESIONS, 16% SUBSEQUENTLY DEVELOPED ULCERATIONS OF THE GASTRIC MUCOSA. OF THESE SUBJECTS, ONE DIED 48 HOURS POSTOPERATIVELY OF ULCERS OF THE

GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT; THREE OTHERS HAD CHRONIC ULCERATIONS OF THE STOMACH AT THE TIME THEY WERE SACRIFICED (AVERAGE OF 30 DAYS POSTOPERATIVELY); AND ANOTHER HAD EXTENSIVE HYPEREMIA OF THE STOMACH MUCOSA. ULCER FORMATION WAS APPARENTLY RELATED DIRECTLY TO THE EXTENT AND LOCATION OF THE LESION, AND UNRELATED TO RESTRAINT OR VESTIBULAR STIMULATION. THIS SPECIFICITY OF CONDITIONS WOULD APPEAR TO PROVIDE A USEFUL TECHNIC FOR FURTHER STUDYING THE VARIABLES RELEVANT TO ULCER FORMULATION AND THEIR TREATMENT AFTER BRAIN SURGERY.

02315

BISCOFF, M.B.
DEAN, W.D.
BUCCI, T.J.
MYOCARDIAL ALTERATIONS IN CATS KEPT AT 14,110 FEET ELEVATION FOR THREE MONTHS.
ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS EMSA (27TH), 1969.
RECENT WORK SHOWED THAT ADULT CATS NATIVE TO 5,380 FEET SUBJECTED TO 14,110 FEET ELEVATION FOR 90 DAYS DEVELOPED CARDIAC HYPERTROPHY. THE CARDIAC TISSUE WAS EXAMINED BY LIGHT AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPY AND THE RESULTS COMPRISE THIS COMMUNICATION.

02323

KWO, E.-H.
MIYAZAKI, I.
PARAGONIMUS WESTERMANI (KERBERT, 1878) FROM TIGERS IN NORTH SUMATRA, INDONESIA.
J. PARASIT. 54(3):630, 1968.
FROM 1963 TO 1966, WITH COOPERATION OF A TAXIDERMIST SHOP IN MEDAN CITY, THE LUNGS OF 10 TIGERS WERE EXAMINED FOR THE LUNG FLUKE. ALL OF THESE TIGERS WERE INFECTED WITH THE LUNG FLUKE, AND THE NUMBER OF WORMS PER HOST VARIED FROM 174 TO 1,595 IN ADULTS. THE LUNGS OF HEAVILY INFESTED TIGERS WERE FILLED WITH NUMEROUS WORM-CYSTS, WHICH HARBORED MOSTLY TWO ADULT FLUKES BUT SOMETIMES AS MANY AS SIX IN ONE CYST.

02324

JOHNSON, W. T.
HELWIG, E.B.
CAT-SCRATCH DISEASE. HISTOPATHOLOGIC CHANGES IN THE SKIN.
ARCH. DERMATOLOGY 100:148-154, 1969.
BIOPSIES OF SKIN LESIONS IN CAT-SCRATCH DISEASE HAVE RECEIVED RELATIVELY LITTLE ATTENTION. THIS REPORT DESCRIBES THE HISTOLOGIC CHANGES IN FOUR PRIMARY SKIN LESIONS, ONE CONJUNCTIVAL LESION, AND ONE INTRADERMAL SKIN TEST. THE CONSISTENT CHANGES OBSERVED WERE A CENTRAL ACELLULAR ZONE OF NECROSIS SURROUNDED BY HISTIOCYTES, GIANT CELLS, AND A MANTLE OF LYMPHOCYTES. THESE FINDINGS ARE EQUIVALENT TO CHANGES REPORTED IN LYMPH NODES FROM CAT-SCRATCH DISEASE, AND BIOPSY OF SKIN LESIONS IS A RECOMMENDED STEP TO BE INCLUDED WITH OTHER DIAGNOSTIC STUDIES FOR CAT-SCRATCH DISEASE.

02325

SASS, D.J.
MECHANISMS OF INJURY DUE TO INTENSE PLUS OR MINUS G SUB Z VIBRATION IN WATER IMMERSED CATS.

J. APPLIED PHYSIOL. 25(6):819-826, 1969.
THIS PAPER DESCRIBES THE PATTERN AND DEVELOPMENTAL SEQUENCE OF INJURY IN CATS PRODUCED BY INTENSE PLUS-OR MINUS G SUB Z VIBRATION. ANESTHETIZED CATS WERE POSITIONED UPRIGHT IN A WATER-IMMERSION RESTRAINT AND VIBRATED IN THE LONG AXIS OF THE BODY WITH VERTICAL SINUSOIDAL MOTION. FREQUENCY AND PEAK ACCELERATION VARIED BETWEEN 3.5 AND 20 H SUB Z, AND PLUS OR MINUS 1 AND PLUS OR MINUS 15 G SUB Z, RESPECTIVELY. EXPOSURES AT PLUS OR MINUS G SUB 7 OR LESS WERE FOR 30 MIN, BUT AT HIGHER ACCELERATIONS THE TIME RANGED BETWEEN 15 SEC AND 30 MIN. AUTOPSIES WERE PERFORMED IMMEDIATELY AFTER VIBRATION. THE MAJOR INJURY OCCURRED IN THE LUNG, AND RESEMBLED LUNG INJURY DUE TO BLAST, IMPACT DECELERATION, AND CHEST WALL IMPACT. THE COMMON MECHANISM SEEMS TO BE EXCESSIVE TRANSPULMONIC PRESSURE RESULTING FROM ABRUPT CHANGE IN THORACIC VOLUME. IN AN EARLIER INVESTIGATION IN THIS LABORATORY SUPINE CATS WERE SUBJECTED TO PLUS OR MINUS G SUB X VIBRATION IN A WATER-IMMERSION RESTRAINT. PULMONARY COLLAPSE AND HEMORRHAGE WERE THE MAJOR INJURIES AND WERE ATTRIBUTED TO THE HEART POUNDING THE LUNGS AGAINST THE CHEST WALL. COMPARISON OF THE RESULTS OF THE TWO STUDIES INDICATE THAT BODY POSITION IN RELATION TO THE DIRECTION OF VIBRATION IS A CRITICAL FACTOR IN THE MECHANISM OF VIBRATION INJURY.

02327

SASS, D.J.
A DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEMS OF RESTRAINT IN EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ACCELERATION INJURY. A LUCITE WATER IMMERSION RESTRAINT FOR A VIBRATIONAL INJURY STUDY WITH CATS.
J. BIOMECHANICS 2:157-162, 1969.
THE PURPOSE OF THE PAPER IS TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF RESTRAINT THAT ARE ENCOUNTERED IN EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF INJURY DUE TO ACCELERATION. THE PAPER IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS. THE FIRST PART IS A GENERAL DISCUSSION OF INJURY AND RESTRAINT AS IT PERTAINS TO EXPERIMENTAL INJURY STUDIES. THE SECOND PART OF THE PAPER DESCRIBES A WATER IMMERSION RESTRAINT WHICH HAS BEEN USED IN AN INVESTIGATION OF LUNG INJURY IN CATS DUE TO INTENSE WHOLE BODY VIBRATION. IT IS PRESENTED AS A PRACTICAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF RESTRAINT DISCUSSED IN SECTION 1.

02328

STERMAN, M.B.
LOPRESTI, R.W.
FAIRCHILD, M.D.
ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC AND BEHAVIORAL STUDIES OF MONOMETHYLHYDRAZINE TOXICITY IN THE CAT.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-691-474, 1969.
THE TOXICITY OF MONOMETHYLHYDRAZINE (MMH) ADMINISTERED INTRAPERITONEALLY IN THE CAT WAS STUDIED BY REFERENCE TO BEHAVIORAL AND NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL INDICES. THE ACUTE TOXICITY LD50 VALUE FRO MMH WAS ESTABLISHED AS 15 MG/KG, AND THE CD50 AS 7 MG/KG. DOSES OF 18, 9, AND 5 MG/KG WERE THEN STUDIED SYSTEMATICALLY IN AN EFFORT TO CLASSIFY LETHAL, CONVULSIVE, AND SUBCONVULSIVE SYMPTOMS. FOR THESE DOSES, A PRECONVULSIVE SYNDROME WAS DESCRIBED INVOLVING RECURRENT AND SUSTAINED SYMPTOMS, INCLUDING VOMITING, PANTING, RAPID

RESPIRATION, VISCOUS SALIVATION, HYPERACTIVITY AND SUBCORTICAL SEIZURE ACTIVITY. THE ONSET LATENCY OF THESE SYMPTOMS WAS DIRECTLY RELATED TO DOSE. SEVERAL LINES OF EVIDENCE SUGGESTED AT LEAST A PARTIAL INDEPENDENCE BETWEEN THE BIOCHEMICAL AND NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL EVENTS RESPONSIBLE, ON THE ONE HAND, FOR CONVULSIONS, AND ON THE OTHER FOR THIS PRECONVULSIVE SYNDROME. CONVULSIONS WERE SPECIFICALLY DELAYED OR PREVENTED IN ANIMALS TRAINED TO SUPPRESS MOVEMENT THROUGH THE USE OF A SPECIAL EEG CONDITIONING TECHNIQUE.

02331

LEWIS, R. E.
THE FLEAS (SIPHONAPTERA) OF EGYPT. AN ILLUSTRATED AND ANNOTATED KEY.
J. PARASIT. 53(4):853-885, 1967.
AN ILLUSTRATED KEY TO THE FLEAS OF EGYPT IS ACCOMPANIED BY BRIEF STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE OCCURRENCE OF EACH SPECIES. A COMPLETE LIST OF SPECIES OCCURRING IN EGYPT AND A HOST/PARASITE LIST ARE PROVIDED. REFERENCES TO RECENT LITERATURE PERTAINING TO THE EGYPTIAN FLEA FAUNA ARE INCLUDED.

02338

TAKEUCHI, A.
JERVIS, H.P.
SPRINZ, H.
THE GLOBULE LEUCOCYTE IN THE INTESTINAL MUCOSA OF THE CAT: A HISTOCHEMICAL, LIGHT AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDY.
THE ANATOMICAL RECORD 164(1):79-99, 1969.
GLOBULE LEUCOCYTES (GL) FIRST NOTED BY WEILL (1919) IN THE INTESTINAL TRACT OF CERTAIN MAMMALS, HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED, SINCE, IN MANY SPECIES. THE CLASSIFICATION AND FUNCTION OF THESE CELLS, HOWEVER, IS STILL UNDER DISCUSSION. WE HAVE STUDIED GL IN THE CAT USING HISTOCHEMISTRY AT LIGHT AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC LEVELS. IN THIS SPECIES, GL ARE CONCENTRATED IN THE INTESTINAL MUCOSA; THEY ARE FOUND LESS FREQUENTLY IN THE GALLBLADDER AND ONLY RARELY IN OTHER ORGANS. GL ARE USUALLY LOCATED BETWEEN THE EPITHELIAL CELLS OF THE GUT, SELDOM IN THE UNDERLYING LAMINA PROPRIA. THEY APPEAR TO BE MIGRATORY CELLS OF MESENCHYMAL ORIGIN, REPRESENTING AN INDEPENDENT CELL POPULATION. GL ARE CHARACTERIZED BY LARGE EOSINOPHILIC GLOBULES IN THEIR CYTOPLASM. THE GLOBULES CONTAIN STRONGLY BASIC PROTEINS ASSOCIATED WITH PHOSPHOLIPIDS AND NEUTRAL MUCOSUBSTANCES WHICH, IN THE COLON, ARE ENCASED IN A CAPSULE OF SULFATED MUCOSUBSTANCES. AT THE ULTRASTRUCTURAL LEVEL THE TYPICAL GLOBULES CONSIST OF A DENSE, HOMOGENEOUS MATRIX ENCLOSED BY A SINGLE MEMBRANE; THEY SHOW, HOWEVER, GREAT VARIATION IN THEIR MORPHOLOGIC APPEARANCE, REFLECTING, POSSIBLY, DIFFERENT STAGES IN THE PROCESS OF ACCRETION AND UTILIZATION OF THEIR CONTENT.

02347

CHAKRIN, L.W.
SHIDEMAN, F.E.
MARRAZZI, A.S.
THE IN VIVO SYNTHESIS AND RELEASE OF TRITIUM LABLED ACETYLCHOLINE BY CAT CEREBRAL CORTEX.
INTL J. NEUROPHARMACOL 7:351-358, 1968.

ARTICLES

EXPERIMENTS WERE CONDUCTED IN WHICH CEREBRAL CORTICAL ACETYLCHOLINE IN THE CAT WAS LABELED BY THE PRIOR INTRACORTICAL INJECTION OF CHOLINE-METHYL-H. A LUCITE CHAMBER, WHICH WAS SEALED AGAINST THE CORTICAL SURFACE AT THE SITE INTO WHICH THE TRITIATED CHOLINE HAD BEEN INJECTED 1-HOUR PREVIOUSLY, FORMED THE WALLS OF A POOL INTO WHICH THE LABELED ESTER COULD BE RELEASED FROM THE UNDERLYING CORTICAL TISSUE. IN THE ABSENCE OF CORTICAL STIMULATION, THE PRESENCE OF LABELED ACETYLCHOLINE IN THE TISSUE UNDERLYING THE COLLECTION CHAMBER WAS CONFIRMED BY CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS. DIRECT STIMULATION OF THE IPSILATERAL CORTEX AND CONDUCTED NEURONAL IMPULSES INITIATED BY STIMULATION OF THE CONTRALATERAL CORTEX EVOKED A SIGNIFICANT RELEASE OF THE LABELED ESTER FROM THE UNDERLYING CORTEX INTO THE CHAMBER FLUID. THESE FINDINGS PROVIDE FURTHER EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF A TRANSMITTER FUNCTION FOR ACETYLCHOLINE IN THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

02348

JACOBSON, F.H.
SQUIRES, R.D.
THERMOREGULATORY RESPONSES OF THE UNANESTHETIZED CAT TO PREOPTIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURE.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-686 083, 1968.

THE THERMOREGULATORY COMPONENT OF OXYGEN CONSUMPTION IN THE UNANESTHETIZED CAT HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE PROPORTIONAL TO THE PRODUCT OF SKIN TEMPERATURE MINUS A HIGHER REFERENCE AND PREOPTIC TEMPERATURE MINUS 43. THUS AT NORMAL PREOPTIC AND SKIN TEMPERATURE, THE THERMOREGULATORY COMPONENT OF OXYGEN CONSUMPTION IS STIMULATED BY BOTH SKIN AND BRAIN THERMORECEPTORS. ON EXPOSURE TO COLD, THE CAT CAN MAINTAIN INCREASED OXYGEN CONSUMPTION EVEN THOUGH PREOPTIC 'COOL-SENSITIVE UNITS' DECREASE THEIR STIMULATION AS PREOPTIC TEMPERATURE RISES, BUT THE STIMULATION WILL NOT BECOME MINIMAL UNLESS THE PREOPTIC REGION IS HEATED TO 43 C. IN A HOT ENVIRONMENT, THE SENSITIVITY TO PREOPTIC COOLING IS GREATLY DECREASED. OUR DATA SUGGEST THAT VASOCONSTRICTOR DRIVE ALSO IS A FUNCTION OF AMBIENT TEMPERATURE AS WELL AS PREOPTIC TEMPERATURE MINUS SOME HIGHER REFERENCE. THE PREOPTIC TEMPERATURE THRESHOLD FOR THERMAL POLYPNEA IS ELEVATED AS AMBIENT TEMPERATURE IS LOWERED AND THERMAL POLYPNEA COULD NOT BE EVOKED AT A PREOPTIC TEMPERATURE OF 42 C IN 23 C AIR.

02349

NICHOLSON, A.N.
MACNAMARA, W.D.
BORLAND, R.G.
RESPONSIVENESS OF THE CORTEX AND VISUAL PATHWAY DURING TRANSIENT HYPOTENSION.
ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY AND CLINICAL NEUROPHYSIOLOGY 25:330-337, 1968.

STUDIES ON THE CAT AND MONKEY DURING POSITIVE ACCELERATION HAVE REVEALED COMPLEX CHANGES IN THE EXCITABILITY OF THE CORTEX AND THESE OBSERVATIONS RAISE THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE PERSISTENCE OF CEREBRAL FUNCTION DURING IMPAIRED VISION MAY BE DUE TO ENHANCED FOREBRAIN ACTIVITY RATHER THAN TO SELECTIVE DEPRESSION OF THE RETINA. THIS CONCEPT WAS

INVESTIGATED BY STUDIES ON THE INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE AND ON THE RESPONSES OF THE PERIPHERAL VISUAL PATHWAY AND THALAMO-CORTICAL SYSTEM DURING TRANSIENT HYPOTENSION. THE FINDINGS HAVE BEEN RELATED TO OBSERVATIONS IN MAN DURING INCREASED GRAVITATIONAL STRESS.

02351

WOLFE, J.W.
A COMPARISON OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OPTOKINETIC NYSTAGMUS IN THE CAT AND MAN.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-684 346, 1968.
OPTOKINETIC RESPONSES FROM 20 CATS AND 20 HUMAN SUBJECTS WERE COMPARED UNDER TWO DIFFERENT EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS. DATA INDICATE THAT CAT AND MAN POSSESS COMPLETELY DIFFERENT OPTOKINETIC RESPONSES: (1) CATS SHOW A WELL DEVELOPED SECONDARY OPTOKINETIC RESPONSE, WHILE HUMANS DO NOT; (2) HUMANS SHOW A DIRECTIONAL PREPONDERANCE IN PRIMARY OPTOKINETIC NYSTAGMUS NOT FOUND IN CAT; (3) MARKED ADAPTATION OF THE PRIMARY OPTOKINETIC RESPONSE WAS ALSO CHARACTERISTIC OF THE HUMAN SUBJECTS.

02362

KUMAZAWA, T.
BACCELLI, G.
GUAZZI, M.
MANCIA, G.
ZANCHETTI, A.
HEMODYNAMIC CHANGES DURING NATURAL SLEEP IN THE CAT.
J. PYSIOLOGIE (FRANCE) 59(4):443, 1967.
IN CATS WITH SINO-AORTIC DEAFFERENTION, THE CONSPICUOUSLY EXAGGERATED FALL IN ARTERIAL PRESSURE DURING DESYNCHRONIZED SLEEP, WAS ALMOST ENTIRELY DUE TO A PARALLEL EXAGGERATION OF REDUCTION IN TOTAL RESISTANCE; CARDIAC OUTPUT CHANGES MEASURED BY ELECTROMAGNETIC FLOWMETER WERE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER THAN BEFORE DEAFFERENTATION. ONLY IN THE FEW EPISODES OF DESYNCHRONIZED SLEEP IN WHICH EXTREME HYPOTENSION WAS ACCOMPANIED BY SIGNS OF CEREBRAL ANOXIA, DID CARDIAC OUTPUT GREATLY DECREASE.

02365

ADAMS, D.B.
BACCELLI, G.
MANCIA, G.
ZANCHETTI, A.
HAEMODYNAMIC PATTERNS DURING EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR IN THE CAT.
PROCEEDINGS, EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR CLINICAL INVESTIGATION ANNUAL MEETING (2ND), SCHEVENINGEN, NETHERLANDS, 26-27,1968.
NATURAL FIGHTING BEHAVIOR WAS ASSOCIATED WITH AN INCREASE IN HEART RATE AND CARDIAC OUTPUT, AND LITTLE CHANGE IN ARTERIAL PRESSURE. MESENTERIC BLOOD FLOW USUALLY DECREASED MARKEDLY. ILIAC BLOOD FLOW ALSO DECREASED WHEN THE ANIMAL WAS NOT USING THE HINDLIMB FOR SUPPORT DURING FIGHTING, WHILE IT WAS GREATLY INCREASED WHEN THE HINDLIMB WAS USED FOR SUPPORT.

02371

SCHMIDT, R.E.
REID, J.S.
GARNER, F.M.
SPARGANOSIS IN A CAT.

J. SMALL ANIM. PRAC. 9:551-553, 1968.
A SPARGANUM IS AN INTERMEDIATE STAGE OF CERTAIN PSEUDOPHYLLIDEAN TAPEWORMS AND IS NORMALLY FOUND IN VARIOUS SPECIES OF FISH AND SMALL VERTEBRATES. THIS PAPER PRESENTS AN UNUSUAL CASE OF SPARGANOSIS IN A CAT, NORMALLY CONSIDERED A DEFINITIVE HOST OF SEVERAL GENERA OF PSEUDOPHYLLIDEA. THE ANIMAL WAS ANORECTIC AND LETHARGIC, AND A PALPABLE MASS WAS PRESENT IN THE ABDOMEN. THE MASS WAS IN THE FUNDIC PORTION OF THE STOMACH AND PROTRUDED INTO THE LUMEN. THE OVERLYING GASTRIC MUCOSA HAD ULCERATED AREAS. HISTOLOGICALLY, THE MASS REPRESENTED A FIBROUS CONNECTIVE TISSUE REACTION WITH FORMATION OF SEPTA. SECTIONS OF A PARASITE, A SPARGANUM, WERE WITHIN THE COMPARTMENTS FORMED BY THE SEPTA.

02375

BARRATT, E.S.
CRESON, D.L.
RUSSELL, G.
THE EFFECTS OF LITHIUM SALTS ON BRAIN ACTIVITY IN THE CAT.
AMER. J. PSYCHIAT. 125(4):530-536, 1968.
TWO SETS OF EXPERIMENTS WERE CONDUCTED TO STUDY THE EFFECTS OF LITHIUM ON THE GROSS ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF THE CATS BRAIN. THE FIRST SERIES, DESIGNED TO STUDY ACUTE EFFECTS BY MEANS OF RECORDING EVOKED POTENTIALS USING ENCEPHALE ISOLE CATS, SUGGESTS THAT THE ORBITOFRONTAL CORTEX IS A PRIMARY BRAIN LOCUS FOR THE IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF LITHIUM. THE SECOND SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS, DESIGNED TO STUDY CHRONIC EFFECTS, SUGGESTS THAT LITHIUM PRODUCES WIDESPREAD EEG SLOWING AFTER IT HAS BEEN ADMINISTERED FOR SEVEN DAYS; MARKED BEHAVIORAL CHANGES WERE ALSO OBSERVED IN THESE CATS FOLLOWING THE SEVEN-DAY COURSE OF LITHIUM ADMINISTRATION.

02383

FREY, A.H.
BRAIN STEM EVOKED RESPONSES ASSOCIATED WITH LOW-INTENSITY PULSED UHF ENERGY.
J. APPLIED PHYSIOL. 23(6):984-988, 1967.
DATA SUGGEST THAT PROPERLY MODULATED UHF ELECTROMAGNETIC ENERGY MAY BE A USEFUL TOOL IN EXPERIMENTS DIRECTED AT UNDERSTANDING NERVOUS SYSTEM FUNCTION. OUR UNDERSTANDING OF NEURAL FUNCTION MAY BE INCREASED BY THE RESULTS OF THE NUMEROUS EXPERIMENTS WHICH ARE NEEDED TO DETERMINE: THE SOURCE OF THESE EVOKED POTENTIALS, THE POSSIBLE HARMONIC EFFECT WHICH APPEARED, THE NATURE OF THE CARRIER FREQUENCY EFFECT, THE NATURE OF THE HEAD POSITION EFFECT, THE EFFECT OF POLARIZATION OF THE ENERGY, THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRF, AND THE MECHANISM OF THE EFFECT.

02384

LAMOTTE, R.H.
BROWN, J.L.
DARK ADAPTATION IN THE CAT: STUDY OF VISUAL PERCEPTION IN HUMANS AND ANIMALS.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-678 752, 1968.
THE TIME COURSE OF DARK ADAPTATION IN THE CAT WAS INVESTIGATED BY A BEHAVIORAL TRACKING PROCEDURE. PUPIL SIZE DURING LIGHT ADAPTATION WAS FOUND TO INFLUENCE THE TIME COURSE OF DARK ADAPTATION SIGNIFICANTLY. THE DARK ADAPTATION PROCESS WAS MUCH MORE RAPID FOLLOWING LIGHT

ADAPTATION WITH THE NATURAL PUPIL THAN WAS THE CASE WITH THE PUPIL ARTIFICIALLY DILATED. DARK ADAPTATION CURVES FOR TEST STIMULI OF VARIOUS WAVELENGTHS SHOWED A TIME COURSE FOR CONE AND ROD PROCESSES NOT UNLIKE THOSE FOUND FOR HUMANS BUT DIFFERING FROM CURVES REPORTED IN AN ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY OF SINGLE RETINAL GANGLION CELLS.

02385

LAMOTTE, R.H.
BROWN, J.L.
AN APPARATUS FOR PSYCHOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF VISUAL PROCESSES IN SEMI-RESTRAINED CATS. DARK ADAPTATION IN THE CAT.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-678 751, 1968.
IN VISUAL EXPERIMENTS WITH ANIMALS WHERE A CONSTANT STATE OF LIGHT ADAPTATION IS REQUIRED, HEAD RESTRAINT FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAINTAINING ORIENTATION TOWARD THE ADAPTING FIELD MAY BE NECESSARY. THE REPORT DESCRIBES AN APPARATUS DESIGNED TO MAINTAIN A RELATIVELY FIXED HEAD ORIENTATION IN CATS WHEN THEY ARE REQUIRED TO RESPOND TO A SPOT OF LIGHT PROJECTED AGAINST AN ILLUMINATED SCREEN.

02387

TALBOTT, R.E.
JONES, D.C.
KIMELDORF, D.J.
ALTERATION OF A CAT SMALL INTESTINE MECHANO-RECEPTOR RESPONSE BY IONIZING RADIATION.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-678 336, 1968.
THE DATA PRESENTED ARE PERTINENT FOR IDENTIFICATION OF ABDOMINAL NEURAL COMPONENTS CAPABLE OF RESPONDING PROMPTLY TO IONIZING RADIATION. RESPONSES OF THIRTY-SEVEN RECEPTORS LOCATED AT THE SEROSAL SURFACE OF THE SMALL INTESTINE WERE OBTAINED FROM ANESTHETIZED CATS. NONE OF THESE RECEPTORS EXHIBITED SPONTANEOUS ACTIVITY AND NONE OF THE 21 IRRADIATED RECEPTORS, EACH RECEIVING ABOUT 0.5 RAD/SEC FROM A 25 MC STRONTIUM-YTTRIUM-90 BETA SOURCE, EXHIBITED NEURAL ACTIVITY AS A CONSEQUENCE OF IRRADIATION ALONE.

02390

WHITFIELD, I.C.
BEHAVIOR OF NEURONES IN AREA AII OF THE UNANESTHETIZED AUDITORY CORTEX OF THE CAT.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-815 392, 1967.
RECORDS WERE MADE FROM SINGLE UNITS IN THE 'SECONDARY' AUDITORY CORTEX (MAINLY FROM A2) IN THE CAT. ON THE BASIS OF A SAMPLE OF 58 UNITS THE PROPORTIONS OF NOISE UNITS, OF TONE RESPONDERS, AND OF FREQUENCY-MODULATED-TONE RESPONDERS DOES NOT DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THAT FOUND IN A1. REGRESSIONS OF POSITION ON FREQUENCY AND VICE-VERSA DO NOT SHOW ANY STRONG CORRELATION (CORRELATION COEFFICIENT EQUAL TO 0.4). THE TREND IS FROM HIGH FREQUENCY ANTERIORLY TO LOW FREQUENCY POSTERIORLY (I.E. IN THE SAME DIRECTION AS A1) BUT THE SLOPE OF THE REGRESSION DIFFERS FROM ZERO ONLY AT THE 2.5% LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE. MANY A2 UNITS HAVE LATENCIES AS SHORT AS 15 MILLISECONDS. AS IN A1, THE RESPONSE OF A UNIT TO A GIVEN STIMULUS IS NOT INVARIANT.

02391

DEDRICK, R.S.
NEVES, A.J.
SUCCESSFUL USE OF A CRUDE ENDOGENOUS PLASMA TO REDUCE MORTALITY DUE TO THE PANLEUKOPENIA ENTERITIS COMPLEX IN NEWLY ACQUIRED LABORATORY CATS.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-674 525, 1968.
THE PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT IS TO PRESENT DATA ON THE USE OF A LOCALLY PREPARED ENDOGENOUS PLASMA FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE PANLEUKOPENIA-ENTERITIS COMPLEX IN NEWLY AQUIRED CATS IN OUR LABORATORY. THE USE OF SUCH PLASMA HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN REDUCING THE MORTALITY RATE IN NEW CATS FROM 39% TO 5% DURING A PERIOD OF 16 MONTHS. PLASMA FOR THIS PURPOSE IS READILY AVAILABLE, SIMPLE TO PREPARE, AND AS EFFECTIVE AS A COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE, MORE EXPENSIVE PRODUCT.

0240C

RICH, G.T.
SHA'AFI, R.I.
BARTON, T.C.
SOLOMON, A.K.
WATER PERMEABILITY COEFFICIENTS OF DOG, CAT, AND BEEF.
J. GEN. PHYSIOL. 50(10):2391-2405, 1967.
WATER PERMEABILITY COEFFICIENTS OF DOG, CAT, AND BEEF RED CELL MEMBRANES HAVE BEEN MEASURED UNDER AN OSMOTIC PRESSURE GRADIENT. THE MEMBRANES EMPLOYED A RAPID REACTION STOP FLOW APPARATUS WITH WHICH CELL SHRINKING WAS MEASURED UNDER A RELATIVE OSMOTIC PRESSURE GRADIENT OF 1.25 TO 1.64 TIMES THE ISOMOLAR CONCENTRATION. FOR THE DOG RED CELL THE OSMOTIC PERMEABILITY COEFFICIENT IS 0.36 CM TO THE 4TH POWER/(SEC, OSMOL). THE WATER PERMEABILITY COEFFICIENT FOR THE DOG RED CELL UNDER A DIFFUSION GRADIENT WAS ALSO MEASURED (RATE CONSTANT EQUAL TO 0.10/MSEC). THE RATIO BETWEEN THE TWO PERMEABILITIES WAS USED TO CALCULATE AN EQUIVALENT PORE RADIUS OF 5.9 A. THIS VALUE AGREES WELL WITH AN EQUIVALENT PORE RADIUS OF 6.2 A OBTAINED FROM REFLECTION COEFFICIENTS OF NONELECTROLYTE WATER-SOLUABLE MOLECULES, AND IS CONSISTENT WITH DATA ON THE PERMEABILITY OF THE DOG RED CELL MEMBRANE TO GLUCOSE. THESE DATA PROVIDE EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THE EXISTANCE OF EQUIVALENT PORES IN SINGLE BIOLOGICAL MEMBRANES.

0240E

GUEDRY, F.E.JR.
COLLINS, W.E.
VESTIBULAR REACTIONS IN CAT AND MAN DURING AND AFTER ANGULAR ACCELERATIONS. II. RESPONSES TO LATERAL CANAL STIMULI OF VARIOUS ACCELERATIONS.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-661 232, 1967.
A DIRECT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DURATION OF ACCELERATION AND (A) DECLINE OF RESPONSE DURING ACCELERATION, (B) RATE OF DECLINE OF RESPONSE AFTER ACCELERATION, AND (C) MAGNITUDE OF SECONDARY REACTION IS REGARDED AS AN INDICATION OF A CENTRAL PROCESS WHICH LIMITS A PROLONGED VESTIBULAR PRIMARY REACTION. THE PROCESS IS MANIFESTED BY ITS INFLUENCE ON RELATIVELY BASIC REFLEX REACTIONS (NYSTAGMUS) IN THE CAT, AND IS MORE PROMINENTLY MANIFESTED IN MAN BY ITS INFLUENCE ON SENSORY PERCEPTION.

02409

COLLINS, W.E.
GUEDRY, F.E.,JR.
VESTIBULAR REACTIONS IN CAT AND MAN DURING AND AFTER ANGULAR ACCELERATION. I. RESPONSES FROM THE LATERAL AND THE VERTICAL CANALS TO TWO STIMULUS DURATIONS.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-661 231, 1967.
OCULAR NYSTAGMUS WAS RECORDED IN DARKNESS FROM CAT AND MAN DURING 4-DEG/SEC ACCELERATIONS ABOUT AN EARTH-VERTICAL AXIS. LATERAL-CANAL STIMULATION YIELDED GREATER PRIMARY AND SECONDARY NYSTAGMUS THAN DID VERTICAL-CANAL STIMULATION. IN CAT, BOTH LATERAL- AND VERTICAL-CANAL RESPONSES TO A 36 SECOND STIMULI PEAKED AFTER 15-21 SECONDS OF ANGULAR ACCELERATION, AND THIS WAS FOLLOWED BY A STEADY DECLINE. DECLINES DURING ACCELERATION WERE NOT APPARENT IN NYSTAGMUS OF MAN. THERE WAS A MORE CONSISTENT SECONDARY NYSTAGMUS IN CAT THAN IN MAN. IN CAT, PRIMARY AFTER-NYSTAGMUS WAS GREATER FOLLOWING AN 8.4 SECOND STIMULUS THAN FOLLOWING A 36 SECOND STIMULUS. IN MAN, A LIKE DIFFERENCE OCCURRED IN THE SENSATION BUT NOT PRESENT IN NYSTAGMUS. IN THIS REGARD, NYSTAGMUS FROM CAT RESEMBLED THE SUBJECTIVE REACTIONS OF MAN MORE THAN THEY DID THE NYSTAGMUS OF MAN.

02416

BERLUCCHI, G.
MUNSON, J.B.
RIZZOLATTI, G.
SURGICAL IMMOBILIZATION OF THE EYE AND PUPIL, PERMITTING STABLE PHOTIC STIMULATION OF FREELY MOVING CATS.
ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY AND CLIN. NEUROPHYSIOL. 21:504-505, 1966.
STUDIES OF VISUALLY EVOKED ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY IN FREELY MOVING ANIMALS HAVE BEEN HANDICAPPED BY DIFFICULTIES IN PROVIDING A STABLE STIMULUS. EVARTS (1960) AND HORN (1965) PARTIALLY SOLVED THIS PROBLEM IN CATS BY USING A BULB CEMENTED TO A CONTACT LENS AND BY APPLYING THE LIGHT STIMULUS TO THE ATROPINIZED EYE. EVEN WITH THIS METHOD, HOWEVER, RETINAL ILLUMINATION MAY VARY DURING GROSS EYE MOVEMENTS BECAUSE OF THE INTERPOSITION OF THE SCLERAL LIMBUS BETWEEN THE BULB AND THE RETINA. A TECHNIQUE IS DESCRIBED FOR PERMANENTLY PARALYZING THE INTRINSIC AND EXTRINSIC OCULAR MUSCLES BY CUTTING CRANIAL NERVES III, IV, AND VI AND THE CERVICAL SYMPATHETIC TRUNK.

02425

YAMADA, K.
GUSTATORY AND THERMAL RESPONSES IN THE GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL NERVE OF THE RABBIT AND CAT.
JAP. J. PHYSIOL. 17:94-110, 1967.
THE REPORT DEALS WITH THE RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS ON GUSTATORY AND THERMAL RESPONSES IN THE GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL NERVE USING THE RABBIT AND CAT, AND SHOWS THAT IN THESE TWO ANIMAL SPECIES RESPONSIVENESS TO BITTER, SOUR, AND SWEET SUBSTANCES IS MORE DEVELOPED IN THE GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL NERVE THAN IN THE CHORDA TYMPANI.

02426

ERVIN, F.R.
RESEARCH ON INFORMATION PROCESSING IN THE CENTRAL NERVOUS

SYSTEM.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-658 494, 1967.
AN ON-LINE COMPUTER CONTROLLED VISUAL STIMULATION AND COMPUTATION OF THE POST STIMULUS TIME HISTOGRAM OF SINGLE NEURONS IN CAT VISUAL CORTEX WAS CARRIED OUT. THREE HUNDRED FIFTY CELLS ARE DESCRIBED AS TO TEMPORAL FIRING PATTERN AND FIELD RESPONSE CURVES. IN ADDITION, THE EFFECTS OF BACKGROUND ILLUMINATION AND RETICULAR FORMATION STIMULATION WERE STUDIED IN A SMALLER NUMBER. THESE TWO VARIABLES WERE EFFECTIVE IN MODIFYING FIELD RESPONSE PATTERNS PRIMARILY BY MODIFYING BASAL FIRING LEVELS AND EXCITABILITY. THE USE OF SINGLE SPOT STIMULATION SUGGESTS THE EXISTANCE OF A RECEPTIVE FIELD WHICH WOULD SHOW UNIQUE SENSITIVITY TO (SIMPLE) GEOMETRIC FORM OR MOTION WITHOUT THE CONVERGENT CODING AT THE GENICULATE SUGGESTED IN THE LITERATURE. IN ADDITION, THESE FIELDS PROVE TO BE CAPABLE OF MODULATION BY CHANGING CIRCUMSTANCE. THIS VIEW OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE VISUAL CORTEX OF THE MAMMAL NECESSITATES SOME REVISION OF SIMPLISTIC MODELS WHICH HAVE BEEN ADVANCED FOR HARDWARE REALIZATION OF PATTERN-RECOGNIZING ARTIFACTS.

02428

COOK, J.E.
COMMON SKIN NEOPLASMS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.
SOUTHERN MED. J. 6:627-629, 1967.
SKIN NEOPLASMS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS ARISE LARGELY FROM THE EPIDERMIS, TUBULAR GLANDS, AND HAIR FOLLICLES. INFECTIOUS VERRUCAE OCCUR MOST FREQUENTLY IN YOUNG CALVES AND DOGS AND USUALLY DISAPPEAR SPONTANEOUSLY, LEAVING A REASONABLE DEGREE OF IMMUNITY. BENIGN SQUAMOUS AND FIBROUS PAPILLOMAS ARE OBSERVED IN MATURE ANIMALS. BASAL CELL CARCINOMAS ARE SOMETIMES CALLED BY A NAME INDICATING THE PREDOMINANT ADNEXAL STRUCTURE, SUCH AS THE SEBACEOUS ELEMENTS OR HAIR FOLLICLE COMPONENTS. MOST OF THE BASAL CELL TUMORS HAVE BEEN FOUND ON THE HEADS OF DOGS AND CATS. THE PROGNOSIS IS GENERALLY FAVORABLE. SQUAMOUS CELL TUMORS ARE USUALLY OF LOW MALIGNANCY AND TEND TO FORM AT CUTANEOUS-MUCOUS MEMBRANE JUNCTIONS. THEY OCCUR WITH RELATIVELY HIGH FREQUENCY IN HORSES AND IN CATTLE, PARTICULARLY HEREFORDS. NEOPLASMS OF SWEAT GLANDS TEND TO BE CLASSIFIED SEPARATELY FROM BASAL CELL CARCINOMAS IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND ARE MORE LIKELY TO METASTASIZE THAN BASAL CELL CARCINOMAS. TUMORS OF THE CIRCUMANAL GLAND ARE NEOPLASMS OF OLDER DOGS, USUALLY MALE, AND ARE LIKELY TO BE BENIGN. MELANOMAS OF THE CUTANEOUS REGIONS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN GENERAL LACK EVIDENCE OF ORIGIN IN THE EPIDERMIS, BUT THE ORAL MELANOMA OF THE DOG IS BELIEVED COMPARABLE TO MELANOMA AS OBSERVED IN MAN.

02442

NEMOTO, E.M.
FRANKEL, H.M.
CAROTID AND FEMORAL ARTERY BLOOD FLOW IN HYPERTHERMIC CATS.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-648 130, 1967.
HEART RATE, MEAN ARTERIAL PRESSURE, RIGHT ATRIAL PRESSURE, AND BLOOD FLOW IN THE FEMORAL AND IN THE CAROTID ARTERY WERE MONITORED IN CATS WHOSE RECTAL TEMPERATURES (T SUB R) WERE RAISED TO 44C. BLOOD FLOWS REACHED A MAXIMUM AT

T SUB R 42 TO 43 C. AND VASCULAR RESISTANCES IN THESE BEDS REACHED MINIMUM VALUES IN THE SAME TEMPERATURE RANGE. RIGHT ATRIAL PRESSURE REMAINED NEGATIVE THROUGHOUT THE HYPERTHERMIC EPISODE. THE DATA SUPPORT THE VIEW THAT CIRCULATORY FAILURE FOUND IN EXTREME HYPERTHERMIA HAS A PERIPHERAL ORIGIN.

02464

MACGILLIVRAY, B.
KADC, P.T.
ADEY, W.R.
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON BRAIN-TISSUE IMPEDANCE IN ANIMALS AND MAN.
PSYCHOSOMATIC MED. 28(4)(2):464-474, 1966.
THE EFFECT OF BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS TO 240 MG/100 ML ON THE IMPEDANCE OF THE AMYGDALA, HIPPOCAMPUS, LATERAL GENICULATE BODIES, (NORMAL AND DEGENERATED, 1 YEAR AFTER STRIATAL CORTEX ABLATION), AND THE MIDBRAIN RETICULAR FORMATION, HAS BEEN EXAMINED IN CATS. THE CHARACTERISTIC RESPONSE TO ALCOHOL WAS A FALL IN BOTH THE REACTIVE AND RESISTIVE COMPONENTS OF IMPEDANCE. NO REGIONAL DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND. THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN IMPEDANCE IN THE DEGENERATED LATERAL GENICULATE BODIES. THE PES HIPPOCAMPUS OF 2 HUMAN SUBJECTS SHOWED THE SAME RESPONSE TO ALCOHOL AS THE NORMAL CAT BRAIN.

02470

WYKOFF, D.E.
ARIYAPRAKAI, K.
OPISTHORCHIS VIVERRINI IN THAILAND- EGG PRODUCTION IN MAN AND LABORATORY ANIMALS.
J. PARASIT. 52(4):631, 1966.
THE WORK INDICATES THAT ALTHOUGH HAMSTERS ARE EASILY INFECTED, THE WORMS PRODUCE RELATIVELY FEW EGGS. EGG PRODUCTION WAS HIGHEST IN THE CAT, BUT DIFFICULTIES IN HANDLING THIS ANIMAL MADE IT OF LITTLE PRACTICAL USE. THE RABBIT APPEARS TO BE THE BEST EXPERIMENTAL HOST FOR INFECTION WITH O. VIVERRINI. ALTHOUGH A SMALLER PERCENTAGE OF METACERCARIAE WERE RECOVERED AS ADULTS, EGG PRODUCTION WAS HIGH AND THE ANIMAL IS BOTH EASY TO BREED AND HANDLE.

02477

SHELDON, W.G.
PULMONARY BLASTOMYCOSIS IN A CAT.
LAB. ANIM. CARE 16(3):280-285, 1966.
THE OCCURRENCE OF A SINGLE CASE OF PULMONARY BLASTOMYCOSIS IN A DOMESTIC FELINE IS REPORTED. THE ANIMAL EXHIBITED EXTREME RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SHORTLY BEFORE IT WAS EUTHANATIZED. AT NECROPSY, LESIONS WERE CONFIRMED TO ALL OF THE LOBES OF THE LUNGS AND THE MEDIASTINAL AND BRONCIAL LYMPH NODES. IDENTIFICATION OF THE CAUSATIVE ORGANISM, BLASTOMYCES DERMATITIDIS, WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY MOUSE INOCULATION, CULTURAL AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL METHODS. THE GROSS AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL APPEARANCE OF THE LUNGS AND ADJACENT LYMPH NODES ARE DESCRIBED.

02481

WIENER, F.M.
PFEIFFER, R.R.
BACKUS, A.S.N.

ON THE SOUND PRESSURE TRANSFORMATION BY THE HEAD AND AUDITORY MEATUS OF THE CAT.
ACTA OTO-LARYNG. 61:255-269, 1965.
ANESTHETIZED CATS WERE SUPPORTED BY A CANVAS CRADLE IN A SOUND-PROOF CHAMBER AND WERE EXPOSED TO A PROGRESSIVE SOUND WAVE. A FLEXIBLE PROBE MICROPHONE WAS IMPLANTED IN THE EXTERNAL AUDITORY MEATUS AND USED TO MEASURE THE SOUND PRESSURE IN THE VICINITY OF THE EARDRUM. A DUPLICATE PROBE WAS USED TO MEASURE THE SOUND PRESSURE AT A POINT NEAR THE CENTER OF THE CAT'S HEAD IN THE ABSENCE OF THE ANIMAL. FROM THESE MEASUREMENTS THE MAGNITUDE OF THE RATIO OF THE SOUND PRESSURE NEAR THE EARDRUM TO THAT IN THE FREE FIELD WAS DETERMINED AS A FUNCTION OF FREQUENCY. WHEN THE EAR UNDER STUDY WAS TURNED TOWARD THE SOUND SOURCE, THE SOUND PRESSURE NEAR THE EARDRUM EXCEEDED THE FREE-FIELD PRESSURE APPRECIABLY, EXCEPT AT VERY LOW FREQUENCIES. BY MEASURING THE SOUND PRESSURE NEAR THE TRAGUS, THE RESONANCE OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITORY MEATUS ITSELF COULD BE DETERMINED. THE DATA OBTAINED IN THIS STUDY CAN BE USED TO COMPARE RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS IN WHICH THE ACOUSTIC STIMULUS IS MEASURED IN TERMS OF FREE-FIELD PRESSURES WITH THOSE IN WHICH THE STIMULUS IS MEASURED IN TERMS OF THE SOUND PRESSURE NEAR THE EARDRUM.

02488

NIELSEN, K.C.
OWMAN, C.
ON THE CONTROL OF VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION DURING HYPOTHERMIA.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-637 482, 1965.
PRELIMINARY RESULTS ARE PRESENTED OF STUDIES ON THE POSSIBLE ROLE OF ADRENERGIC MECHANISMS IN THE PRODUCTION OF VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION DURING HYPOTHERMIA. THE PATTERN OF ADRENERGIC INNERVATION IN THE HEART VENTRICLES WAS INVESTIGATED BY MEANS OF A HISTOCHEMICAL FLUORESCENCE METHOD. IN THE HIBERNATING ANIMAL STUDIED (HEDGEHOG) FEW, IF ANY, ADRENERGIC NERVES WERE FOUND IN THE VENTRICULAR MUSCLE TISSUE, WHEREAS THE BLOOD-VESSELS WERE SUPPLIED BY A SYSTEM OF ADRENERGIC NERVE TERMINALS. THIS CONTRASTS WITH THE CAT VENTRICLES, IN WHICH ADRENERGIC NERVES ENCLOSE BOTH THE MUSCLE FIBERS AND THE VESSELS. ONE GROUP OF CATS WERE PRETREATED WITH SEGONTIN
(N (3'-PHENYL-PROPYL-(2'))-1, 1-DIPHENYL-PROPYL-(3)-AMINE), WHICH CAUSES A SEVERE DEPLETION OF NORADRENALINE FROM THE ADRENERGIC NERVES TO THE HEART MUSCLE, WHEREAS NORADRENALINE MORE OR LESS REMAINS IN THE NERVES TO THE HEART VESSELS. THE ANIMALS WERE THEN COOLED TO A RECTAL TEMPERATURE OF 17.8-17.2 C. AND RE-WARMED TO 24 C. NONE OF THESE ANIMALS DEVELOPED VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION. THE SAME NUMBER OF CONTROL CATS DIED IN VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION AT 22 TO 19 C. RECTAL TEMPERATURE. BLOCKAGE OF THE ADRENERGIC BETARECEPTOR WITH INPEA
(N-ISOPROPYL-P-NITROPHENYLETHANOLAMINE) PREVENTED VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION IN CATS COOLED TO 17.2-17.0 C. RECTAL TEMPERATURE. THESE ANIMALS WERE RETURNED TO NORMOTHERMIA AND KEPT FOR LONG-TERM SURVIVAL.

02489

EHINGER, B.
FALCK, B.
PERSSON, H.
ROSENGREN, A.M.
ROSENGREN, E.
CHOLINE ACETYLASE ACTIVITY IN THE NORMAL AND DENERVATED CAT IRIS.
LIFE SCIENCES 5:481-483, 1966.
STUDIES ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF CHOLINE ACETYLASE ACTIVITY AND CATECHOLAMINES IN THE IRIS DEMONSTRATE THAT CHOLINERGIC AND ADRENERGIC NERVES ARE DISTINCTLY SEPARATE ENTITIES. THE PRESENCE OF NERVES POSSESSING BOTH CHOLINERGIC AND ADRENERGIC PROPERTIES IS MOST UNLIKELY.

02493

TATA, P.
HELLER, J.
GAUER, O.H.
UEBER DIE ANTIDIURETISCHE AKTIVITAT IN DER LYMPHE VON KATZEN (ON THE ANTIDIURETIC ACTIVITY IN THE LYMPH OF THE CAT).
PFLUEGERS ARCH. 283:222-223, 1965.
IN CATS ANESTHETIZED WITH SODIUM PENTOBARBITAL THE THORACIC DUCT WAS CANNULATED AND THE ANTIDIURETIC ACTIVITY (ADA) OF LYMPH WAS ASSAYED IN RATS IN ALCOHOL ANESTHESIA. THE ADA WAS ALSO DETERMINED IN THE PLASMA AND SERUM OF THE SAME CAT. IN NORMALLY HYDRATED CATS THE ADA IN PLASMA WAS EQUIVALENT TO ABOUT 1 MICRON/ML PITRESSIN, WHEREAS IN LYMPH THE ADA WAS NOT DETECTABLE. IN CATS DEPRIVED OF FLUID FOR 24 HOURS THE ADA IN LYMPH WAS ABOUT 20% OF THAT IN PLASMA, THE LATTER HAVING AN ADA OF CA. 3 MICRONS/ML PITRESSIN. ONE HOUR AFTER A SINGLE INJECTION OF HIGH DOSAGES OF PITRESSIN AN ADA IN THE LYMPH WAS NOT DETECTABLE. DURING PITRESSIN INFUSIONS OF LONG DURATION AN ADA COULD BE MEASURED IN THE LYMPH. IT WAS ABOUT ONE THIRD TO ONE FIFTH OF THAT FOUND AT THE SAME TIME IN THE PLASMA. INCUBATION OF PITRESSIN (10 MICRONS/ML) IN PLASMA AT 37 C DID NOT RESULT IN A LOSS OF ADA. INCUBATION WITH LYMPH OR SERUM UNDER IDENTICAL CONDITIONS LED TO A REDUCTION OF THE ADA TO ABOUT ONE QUARTER OF THE ORIGINAL VALUE WITHIN 20 TO 60 MINUTES. THE VERY SIMILAR RATIO OF THE ADA IN PLASMA AND IN LYMPH OF DEHYDRATED ANIMALS ON ONE HAND AND ANIMALS TREATED WITH A CONTINUOUS INFUSION OF PITRESSIN ON THE OTHER MAY DEPEND ON THE FILTRATION RATE OF ADA INTO THE INTERSTITIUM AND THE RATE OF ITS INACTIVATION BY THE LYMPH.

02493

JACOBSON, F.H.
SQUIRES, R.D.
ZABELICKY, R.J.
BORDER, W.K.
METHODS USED IN A CONTINUING STUDY OF TEMPERATURE REGULATION.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-638 172, 1965.
TECHNIQUES FOR ABLATING, AS WELL AS FOR CHEMICAL AND THERMAL STIMULATION AND INHIBITION OF THE PREOPTIC REGION OF THE CAT FOREBRAIN ARE DESCRIBED. METHODS OF MEASURING VARIOUS PARAMETERS OF TEMPERATURE REGULATION ARE ALSO DESCRIBED, AND THE ERRORS OF THE MEASUREMENTS ASSESSED.

02505

FERNANCEZCEMOLINA, A.
PERL, E.R.
SYMPATHETIC ACTIVITY ANC THE SYSTEMATIC CIRCULATION IN THE SPINAL CAT.
J. PHYSIOL. 181:82-102, 1965.
A CESCRIPTION IS GIVEN OF A SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS IN THE SPINAL CAT WHOSE PURPOSE WAS TO RELATE REFLEX AND BACKGROUND DISCHARGE OF SYMPATHETIC PREGANGLIONIC NEURONES TO THE SYSTEMIC CIRCULATION. REFLEX CISCHARGES EVOKEC BY SINGLE AFFERENT VOLLEYS IN SPINAL NERVES USUALLY APPEAREC IN ONLY CERTAIN POST-GANGLIONIC BRANCHES OF THE STELLATE ANC UPPER LUMBAR GANGLIA. A NUMBER OF TYPES OF STIMULI WHICH REFLEXLY EXCITE PREGANGLIONIC NEURONES EVOKEC TRANSIENT INCREASES IN THE SYSTEMIC ARTERIAL PRESSURE, ANC/OR ALTEREC FLOW IN THE FEMORAL, INFERIOR MESENTERIC ANC BRACHIAL ARTERIES. AFFERENT FIBERS ASSOCIATEC WITH REFLEX VARIATIONS IN ARTERIAL FLOW CONCUCTEC BETWEEN 10 ANC 25 M/SEC, THE SAME RANGE OF VELOCITIES AS THOSE EVOKING PREGANGLIONIC REFLEXES. WITH ONE EXCEPTION, THE HEART RATE WAS NOT OBSERVEC TO VARY DURING REFLEX INCREASES IN SYSTEMIC PRESSURE. VARIATIONS IN SYSTEMIC ARTERIAL PRESSURE OR ARTERIAL FLOW WERE SOMETIMES AUTOGENOUS WITH LONG-TERM ANC REGULAR CYCLES (25-60 SEC) WHICH OFTEN COULC BE BLOCKEC BY TETRAETHYL AMMONIUM. IN SEVERAL PREPARATIONS, PERIOCIC FLUCTUATIONS IN PREGANGLIONIC CISCHARGE WERE TEMPORARILY RELATEC TO PERIOCIC FLUCTUATIONS IN THE SYSTEMIC ARTERIAL PRESSURE ANC BOTH WERE ALTEREC BY CHANGES IN HAEMOCYNAMICS. IT WAS CONCLUCEC THAT IN THE SPINAL CAT: THE CISTRIBUTION OF PREGANGLIONIC IMPULSES IS SPECIFIC IN TERMS OF EFFECTOR ORGANS ANC CEMONSTRATES INCEPENCENT CONTROL OF SOME PORTIONS OF THE SYMPATHETIC OUTFLOW; CYCLING OF THE SYSTEMIC ARTERIAL PRESSURE WITH ITS RELATION TO SYMPATHETIC ACTIVITY INCICATES SOME FORM OF VASOMOTOR CONTROL AT THE SPINAL LEVEL.

02506

WINTERS, W.C.
SPOONER, C.E.
A NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF ALPHA-CHLORALOSE WITH GAMMA-HYCROXYBUTYRATE IN CATS.
ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY ANC CLIN. NEUROPHYSIOL. 20:83-30, 1966.
THE PURPOSE OF THE PAPER IS TO ICENTIFY ANC COMPARE THE VARIOUS EEG ANC BEHAVIORAL STATES INCUCEC BY 15-65 MG/KG ALPHA-CHLORALOSE ANC 400-600 MG/KG GAMMA-HYCROXYBUTYRATE (GHB) IN CATS WITH CHRONICALLY IMPLANTEC ELECTROCES. OBSERVATIONS WERE PERFORMEC ON EEG ACTIVITY, GROSS BEHAVIOR ANC AVERAGEC RESPONSE TO CLICKS. BOTH AGENTS INCUCE A COSE RELATEC PROGRESSION OF EEG CHANGES THAT COMMENCES WITH DESYNCHRONY, PROCEECS TO SEVERAL PATTERNS OF HYPERSYNCHRONY, ANC FINALLY ACVANCES TO PERIOCS OF SPIKING ANC ISOELECTRIC ACTIVITY. THE TWO CRUGS PROCUCE SIMILAR BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS, EXCEPT THAT ALPHA-CHLORALOSE INCUCEC MYOCLONIC JERKING OCCURS CURING A STAGE OF EEG HYPERSYNCHRONY, WHEREAS THAT INCUCEC BY GHB OCCURS LATER CURING THE PHASE OF EEG SPIKING. AVERAGEC EVOKEC RESPONSES TO CLICK ARE MARKECLY INCREASEC IN

AMPLITUDE BY BOTH AGENTS DURING THE PHASES OF EEG SPIKING.
THE GROSS BEHAVIOR, EEG AND EVOKED RESPONSES FOLLOWING BOTH
ALPHA-CHLORALOSE AND GHB ARE CHARACTERISTIC OF AN
EPILEPTOID STATE RATHER THAN GENERAL ANESTHESIA.

02511

WILSON, J.E.
SACKTOR, B.
TIEKERT, C.G.
REGULATION OF GLYCOLYSIS IN TETANIZED CAT SKELETAL MUSCLE
IN SITU.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-641 573, 1966.
THE EFFECT OF TETANIC STIMULATION ON THE CONCENTRATIONS OF
METABOLITES IN CAT GASTROCNEMIUS IN SITU WAS STUDIED.
GLUCOSE-6-PHOSPHATE AND FRUCTOSE-6-PHOSPHATE ACCUMULATED AS
MUCH AS TWENTY-FOLD, WHEREAS CHANGES IN OTHER GLYCOLYTIC
INTERMEDIATES WERE LESS MARKED. THE LEVEL OF CREATINE
PHOSPHATE DECREASED 56% IN 30 SEC OF TETANUS. THE
CONCENTRATIONS OF HIGH ENERGY ADENINE NUCLEOTIDES, ATP, ADP,
AND AMP, WERE CONSTANT. FROM CHANGES IN RELATIVE SPECIFIC
ACTIVITIES OF THE INTRACELLULAR GLUCOSE AND
GLUCOSE-6-PHOSPHATE POOLS IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT, DURING THE
GREATLY ENHANCED RATE OF METABOLISM CONCOMITANT WITH THE
STIMULATION, OVER 90% OF THE GLUCOSYL-CARBON ENTERING
GLYCOLYSIS WAS DERIVED FROM GLYCOGEN BY THE PHOSPHORYLASE
REACTION. THE FINDINGS ARE IN ACCORD WITH THE VIEW THAT
THE PHOSPHORYLASE AND PHOSPHOFRUCTOKINASE REACTIONS ARE THE
MAJOR LOCI OF GLYCOLYTIC CONTROL IN MAMMALIAN SKELETAL
MUSCLE. THE RESULTS SPECIFICALLY EXCLUDE A SUGGESTED
RATE-LIMITING ROLE FOR THE PHOSPHOHEXOSE-ISOMERASE REACTION,
WHICH WAS FOUND TO BE AT, OR NEAR, EQUILIBRIUM IN THE
RESTING AND TETANIC MUSCLE, EVEN THOUGH THE GLYCOLYTIC FLUX
INCREASED GREATLY DURING STIMULATION.

02533

BARTORELLI, C.
ZANCHETTI, A.
CENTRAL NERVOUS MECHANISMS IN CIRCULATION REGULATION.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-632 506, 1962.
THE DIENCEPHALIC MECHANISMS FOR RAGE WERE FOUND TO BE UNDER
THE INHIBITORY CONTROL OF SINO-AORTIC PRESSOCEPTORS, AND TO
BE EXCITED BY CHEMOCEPTIVE FIRING. INHIBITORY AS WELL AS
EXCITATORY EFFECTS CAN BE INDUCED ALSO FROM THE RETICULAR
FORMATION. LESION EXPERIMENTS INDICATE THAT RAGE
ACTIVITY IS SUPPORTED BY THE ACTIVATING RETICULAR SYSTEM.
MAPPING DIENCEPHALIC RESPONSES TO SOMATIC STIMULI HAS LED TO
DEFINE SOME LIMITED FOCI OF ACTIVATION. A TONIC INHIBITORY
ROLE ON ARTERIAL PRESSURE EXERTED BY AFFERENTS FROM HEART
AND LUNGS IS DESCRIBED.

02594

DESMEDT, J.E.
MONACO, P.
THE PHARMACOLOGY OF A CENTRIFUGAL INHIBITORY PATHWAY IN
THE CAT'S ACOUSTIC SYSTEM.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOLOGICAL MEETING
(1ST) 8:183-188, 1962.
STRYCHNINE AND BRUCINE CAN REDUCE OR SUPPRESS THE TWO
CENTRIFUGAL EFFECTS OF STIMULATION OF THE RASMUSSEN BUNDLE

ON THE INNER EAR, I.E. THE INHIBITION OF RESPONSES EVOKED BY SOUND IN AUDITORY NERVE AND AUDITORY COCHLEAR NUCLEUS, AND THE POTENTIATION OF THE COCHLEAR MICRPHONIC POTENTIAL. EXPERIMENTS INVOLVING TOPICAL APPLICATION OF DRUGS TO THE FENESTRUM ROTUNDA ESTABLISH THIS AS A GENUINE EFFECT OF THE ALKALOIDS. PICROTOXINE AND METRAZOL, AS WELL AS COMPOUND 1757 I.S. DO NOT AFFECT THESE PHENOMENA. THE OLIVO-COCHLEAR AXONS PRESUMABLY LIBERATE THE SAME INHIBITORY TRANSMITTER AS THE ONE POSTULATED FOR POST-SYNAPTIC INHIBITION IN SPINAL CORD. THE MECHANISMS INVOLVED ARE DISCUSSED AND IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE PREPARATION USED MAY BE USEFUL IN FURTHER SCREENING AND ASSAY OF CONVULSANT DRUGS.

02597

DESMEDT, J.E.
MECHELSE, K.
SUPPRESSION OF ACOUSTIC INPUT BY THALAMIC STIMULATION.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE 99:772-775, 1958.
ELECTRICAL RESPONSES TO CLICKS WERE RECORDED FROM THE VENTRAL COCHLEAR NUCLEUS IN CURARIZED CATS, AND THE EFFECT THEREON OF BRAIN STEM REPETITIVE STIMULATION WAS INVESTIGATED (STEREOTAXIC METHOD). CLEAR-CUT INHIBITION OF THE COCHLEAR NUCLEUS RESPONSE TO CLICK WAS RECORDED WHEN A CRITICALLY-LOCALIZED REGION OF THE POSTERIOR DIENCEPHALON WAS STIMULATED. THESE AND PREVIOUS RESULTS PROVIDE THE FIRST PHYSIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FOR A SPECIFIC EXTRA-RETICULAR DESCENDING PATHWAY, PRESUMABLY ENABLING HIGHER LEVELS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM TO CONTROL ACOUSTIC INPUT.

02624

AIZAWA, T.
AUTOMATIC RECORDING OF PO2, PH, NA AND K IN THE BLOOD AND THE BRAIN.
NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-634 836, 1966.
THE EFFECT OF INTRAVENOUS ADMINISTRATION OF CONCENTRATED NA AND K SOLUTIONS, AND CARDIORESPIRATORY STIMULANTS ON CEREBRAL CIRCULATION, METABOLISM AND ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY WERE INVESTIGATED IN CATS. (1) EFFECT OF CONCENTRATED CATION SOLUTIONS: (A) INCREASED NA(+) IN THE EXTRACELLULAR FLUIDS OF THE BRAIN INDUCED THE ELECTRICAL AND METABOLIC ACTIVATION AND INCREASE IN CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW. ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM SHOWED THE SEIZURE OR LOW VOLTAGE FAST ACTIVITY. CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW INCREASED, BRAIN PO2 AND PCO2 INCREASED, PH DECREASED, NA(+) USUALLY INCREASED AND WHEN SEIZURE STARTED NA(+) CHANGED TO DECREASE. (B) INTRAVENOUS ADMINISTRATION OF CONCENTRATED K SOLUTION RESULTED IN THE CARDIAC DYSFUNCTION AND CONSEQUENTLY SHOWED A DECREASE IN CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW AND METABOLISM, AND ELECTRICAL DEPRESSION. AFTER INTRACISTERNAL ADMINISTRATION OF CONCENTRATED K SOLUTION, IT APPEARED TO SHOW THE METABOLIC AND ELECTRICAL ACTIVATION. HOWEVER, SINCE THERE IS A QUESTION ABOUT INCREASE IN CONCENTRATION OF K(+) IN THE BRAIN SURFACE AFTER INTRACISTERNAL ADMINISTRATION OF K, FURTHER INVESTIGATION WITH MORE APPROPRIATE METHOD IS NECESSARY FOR OBTAINING THE DIRECT ACTION OF K(+) ON THE BRAIN. (2) EFFECT OF INTRAVENOUS ADMINISTRATION OF CARDIORESPIRATORY STIMULANTS OF AMINOPHYLLINE,

DIMORPHOLAMINE, NIKETHAMIDE, VITACAMPHER, AND LOBELINE WERE INVESTIGATED.

02625

BUCCI, T.J.

INTRADERMAL GRANULOMA ASSOCIATED WITH COLLAGEN DEGENERATION IN THREE CATS.

J.A.V.M.A. 148(7):794-800, 1966.

AN UNUSUAL SKIN CONDITION WAS ENCOUNTERED IN 3 OTHERWISE HEALTHY YOUNG CATS. CLINICALLY, THERE WERE LINEAR ELEVATIONS, 1 TO 3 MM. IN DEPTH, IN THE DERMIS OF THE POSTERIOR SURFACE OF THE HINDLIMBS, THE LATERAL THIGH AND ABDOMEN, AND THE ANTEROLATERALTHORAX. THE LESIONS WERE NODULAR DURING ONE STAGE OF THE DISEASE IN 1 CAT. MICROSCOPICALLY, THE LESIONS CONSISTED OF DEGENERATION OF COLLAGEN, WITH INFILTRATION AND PHAGOCYTOSIS, BY HISTOCYTES AND MULTINUCLEATE GIANT CELLS, RESULTING IN FORMATION OF BOTH DISCRETE AND CONFLUENT GRANULOMAS. ACID MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDES WERE PRODUCED IN EXCESS. THE CAUSE COULD NOT BE DETERMINED BY MICROBIOLOGIC CULTURE OR HISTOPATHOLOGIC EXAMINATION, BUT A HYPERSENSITIVITY MECHANISM WAS SUSPECTED. THE LESIONS REGRESSED SPONTANEOUSLY AFTER A FEW WEEKS.

02626

FRANKEL, H.M.

FRASCELLA, D.W.JR.

SERUM LIPIDS AND BLOOD KETONES DURING PROGRESSIVE HYPERTHERMIA.

NATIONAL TECH. INFO. SERVICE, AD-635 309, 1966.

SERUM TOTAL LIPID AND TOTAL FATTY ACIDS AND BLOOD ACETONE-ACETOACETATE AND BETA-HYDROXYBUTYRATE WERE DETERMINED IN CATS AT NORMAL BODY TEMPERATURE (TR) AND TR'S OF 40C., 42C., AND 44C. TOTAL LIPID AND TOTAL FATTY ACIDS DECREASED WITH INCREASED BODY TEMPERATURE. KETONES DID NOT CHANGE SIGNIFICANTLY. IT IS SUGGESTED THE DECREASE IN SERUM FATS MAY RESULT, IN PART, FROM INCREASES THAT OCCUR IN BLOOD LACTATES DURING HYPERTHERMIA.

02627

BYGDEMAN, S.

VASCULAR REACTIVITY IN CATS DURING INDUCED CHANGES IN THE ACID-BASE BALANCE OF THE BLOOD.

ACTA PHYSIOLOGICA SCANDINAVICA 61:SUPPL 222,1963.

THE AIM OF THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION WAS TO STUDY THE MECHANISMS BY WHICH THE CARDIOVASCULAR EFFECT OF VASOCONSTRICTOR STIMULI ARE MODIFIED DURING RESPIRATORY ACIDOSIS AND PRIMARILY THE BEHAVIOR OF SOME VASCULAR BEDS IN THE PERIPHERAL CIRCULATION. THE REACTIVITY (RESPONSIVENESS) OF PERIPHERAL VESSELS DURING ACID-BASE SHIFTS WAS ESTIMATED IN THE FOLLOWING VASCULAR BEDS PERFUSED IN SITU USING THE CATS OWN BLOOD AND WITH A CONSTANT FLOW PERFUSING TECHNIQUE: (A) MUSCLE VESSELS (SKINNED HIND LEG), (B) SKIN AND MUSCLE VESSELS (UNSKINNED HIND LEG), AND (C) RENAL VESSELS (KIDNEY). CHANGES IN REACTIVITY DURING ACID-BASE SHIFTS WERE DETERMINED EITHER AS THE CHANGE IN THE PRESSOR RESPONSE OF A VASOCONSTRICTOR STIMULUS OR AS THE RATIO BETWEEN DOSES ELICITING THE SAME PRESSOR RESPONSE BOTH DURING THE CONTROL PERIOD AND DURING A PERIOD OF CHANGED

ACID-BASE BALANCE. RESPIRATORY ACIDOSIS DECREASED THE SYSTEMIC BLOOD PRESSURE RESPONSES TO INJECTED NORADRENALINE AND THE DECREASE WAS CORRELATED WITH THE DEGREE OF ACIDOSIS. TO INDUCE THE SAME PRESSOR RESPONSE DURING VENTILATION WITH 20% CO2 IN O2 AS DURING A CONTROL PERIOD THE DOSE OF NORADRENALINE HAD TO BE INCREASED 37 TIMES. THE DECREASED EFFECT OF NORADRENALINE ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM COULD PARTLY BE EXPLAINED BY A DECREASED REACTIVITY OF THE PERFUSED VASCULAR BEDS.

02628

ARTURSON, G.
MELLANDER, S.
ACUTE CHANGES IN CAPILLARY FILTRATION AND DIFFUSION IN EXPERIMENTAL BURN INJURY.
ACTA PHYSIOL. SCAND. 62:457-463, 1964.
THE EFFECTS OF SECOND DEGREE BURNS ON THE RESISTANCE VESSELS, ON THE NET TRANSCAPILLARY FLUID MOVEMENT AND ON THE CAPILLARY FILTRATION COEFFICIENT (CFC) WERE STUDIED IN THE PAW OF THE CAT. IN THE ACUTE PHASE OF BURN INJURY THERE WAS A PRONOUNCED DILATION OF THE RESISTANCE VESSELS, A VERY RAPID LOSS OF INTRAVASCULAR FLUID TO THE INJURED TISSUE (EDEMA FORMATION) BUT ONLY A MODERATE INCREASE OF THE CAPILLARY FILTRATION COEFFICIENT (REFLECTING CAPILLARY PERMEABILITY). THESE FINDINGS INDICATE THAT THE EDEMA FORMATION IN THE EARLIEST PHASE OF BURN INJURY MUST BE ATTRIBUTED MAINLY TO SOME OTHER FACTOR THAN INCREASED CAPILLARY PERMEABILITY AND THE CONSEQUENT LEAKAGE OF PLASMA PROTEINS INTO THE TISSUE. PLASMA OSMOLALITY IN VENOUS BLOOD DRAINING THE REGION AND 'TISSUE FLUID' OSMOLALITY WERE FOUND TO BE INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY ABOVE THE CONTROL LEVELS DURING THE EARLY PHASE OF BURN INJURY. THIS SEEMS TO INDICATE THAT DURING BURNING A TEMPORARY TRANSCAPILLARY OSMOTIC PRESSURE GRADIENT IS ESTABLISHED AND THAT THE EARLY EDEMA FORMATION IS MAINLY DEPENDENT UPON A DIFFUSION PROCESS WHICH RAPIDLY CAUSES FLUID TO ESCAPE FROM THE BLOOD STREAM INTO THE EXTRAVASCULAR SPACE OF THE BURNED TISSUE.

02632

KJELLMER, I.
ODELRAM, H.
THE EFFECT OF SOME PHYSIOLOGICAL VASODILATORS ON THE VASCULAR BED OF SKELETAL MUSCLE.
ACTA PHYSIOLOGICA SCAND. 63:94-102, 1965.
THE EFFECTS OF I.A. INFUSED ACH, ATP, HISTAMINE AND BRADYKININ (AND KALLIDIN) WERE STUDIED ON THE ISOLATED CALF MUSCLE PREPARATION OF CATS AND COMPARED WITH THE VASCULAR RESPONSE TO GRADED EXERCISE ELICITED BY STIMULATING THE SCIATIC NERVE. WITH A PLETHYSMOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUE THE EFFECTS ON THE RESISTANCE VESSELS, THE CAPILLARY FILTRATION COEFFICIENT (CFC) AND THE CAPACITANCE VESSELS WERE ASSESSED AND THROUGH A MORE INDIRECT APPROACH THE OCCURRANCE OF AN INCREASED CAPILLARY PERMEABILITY WAS ESTIMATED. ALL PROCEDURES DECREASED FLOW RESISTANCE. ACH AND ATP INCREASED CFC APPROXIMATELY AS MUCH AS EXERCISE AND, LIKE EXERCISE, WITHOUT ANY SIGNS OF INCREASED CAPILLARY PERMEABILITY. AS A CONTRAST BRADYKININ AND PARTICULARLY HISTAMINE PRODUCED HIGHER CFC VALUES AT EVERY DEGREE OF DIMINISHED FLOW

RESISTANCE, TOGETHER WITH OTHER SIGNS OF INCREASED CAPILLARY PERMEABILITY. THE INCREASED PERMEABILITY VANISHED AS RAPIDLY AS THE VASODILATOR RESPONSE AFTER INFUSION. ACH AND ATP DILATED THE CAPACITANCE VESSELS BUT BRADYKININ, HISTAMINE, AND EXERCISE DID NOT. IT IS CONCLUDED: (1) THAT ALL PROCEDURES STUDIED INCREASE NUTRITIONAL BLOOD FLOW, (2) THAT BRADYKININ AND HISTAMINE PRODUCE A PROMPTLY REVERSIBLE INCREASE OF CAPILLARY PERMEABILITY IN THE SAME DOSES THAT ARE NEEDED FOR DILATATION AND (3) THAT NONE OF THE SUBSTANCES WHEN INFUSED I.A. COULD EXACTLY REPRODUCE THE VASCULAR RESPONSE OF EXERCISE.

02633

FOLKOW, B.
LEWIS, C.H.
LUNGREN, O.
MELLANDER, S.
WALLENTIN, I.

THE EFFECT OF THE SYMPATHETIC VASCONSTRICTOR FIBRES ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF CAPILLARY BLOOD FLOW IN THE INTESTINE.

ACTA PHYSIOL. SCAND. 61:458-466, 1964.

EXPERIMENTS ARE DESCRIBED WHICH SHOW THAT A MARKED AND WELL SUSTAINED REDUCTION IN INTESTINAL CAPILLARY FILTRATION COEFFICIENT (CFC) IS INDUCED BY VASOCONSTRICTOR FIBRE STIMULATION. THIS DECREASE IN CFC IS CONSIDERED TO REFLECT A WIDESPREAD CLOSURE OF PRECAPILLARY SPHINCTERS WITH AN OBSTRUCTION OF THE CORRESPONDING CAPILLARIES. INDIA INK INJECTIONS INDICATE THAT THIS NEUROGENIC OBSTRUCTION OF CAPILLARY FLOW PARTICULARLY AFFECTS THE INTESTINAL MUCOSA. THE FACT THAT THIS MARKED NEUROGENIC REDUCTION OF CAPILLARY BLOOD SUPPLY TO THE MUCOSA TAKES PLACE CONCOMITANTLY WITH AN ONLY MODERATE INCREASE OF INTESTINAL BLOOD FLOW RESISTANCE SUGGESTS THAT A CONSIDERABLE REDISTRIBUTION OF BLOOD FLOW TAKES PLACE WITHIN THE INTESTINE. THE HEMODYNAMIC CHANGES PRODUCED BY THE VASOCONSTRICTOR FIBRES IN THE INTESTINE ARE COMPARED WITH THE DRASTICALLY DIFFERENT SITUATION IN THE SKELETAL MUSCLES. SOME FUNCTIONAL IMPLICATION OF THESE FINDINGS ARE BRIEFLY DISCUSSED, AS WELL AS THE POSSIBILITY THAT INTESTINAL BLOOD FLOW IS DIVERTED TO SUBMUCOSAL SHUNT VESSELS.

02634

LUNDGREN, O.

FLOW RESISTANCE, CAPILLARY FILTRATION COEFFICIENT AND REGIONAL BLOOD VOLUME IN LYMPH GLANDS OF THE CAT.

ACTA PHYSIOL. SCAND. 59:SUPPL 213, P 93, 1963.

CIRCULATORY CHANGES IN THE MESENTERIC LYMPH GLANDS HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED IN THE CAT. CHANGES IN BLOOD FLOW AND CAPILLARY FILTRATION COEFFICIENT (CFC) WERE STUDIED AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF VASCULAR TONE INDUCED BY CONSTANT INFUSION OF ISOPROPYL-NORADRENALINE AND BY STIMULATION OF THE REGIONAL SYMPATHETIC VASOCONSTRICTOR FIBRES. DURING 'RESTING' CONDITIONS BLOOD FLOW RANGED BETWEEN 20 AND 60 ML/MIN/100G TISSUE AND CFC BETWEEN 0.01 AND 0.05 ML/MIN/MM HG/100 G TISSUE. INFUSION OF ISOPROPYL-NORADRENALINE INCREASED THE FLOW TO 180ML/MIN/100G TISSUE AND CFC TO ABOUT 0.10ML/MIN/MM HG/100 G TISSUE. THE MAXIMUM VALUES FOR BLOOD FLOW AND CFC WERE ABOUT THREE

TIMES GREATER THAN THOSE REPORTED FOR SKELETAL MUSCLE OF THE CAT. THIS IMPLIES A DIFFERENCE IN VASCULARIZATION OF THE TWO TISSUES. THE DATA ALSO INDICATE A WIDE RANGE OF CONTROL OF BLOOD FLOW AND CFC, WHICH MAY BE RELATED TO THE VARYING METABOLIC DEMANDS OF THE LYMPHATIC TISSUE DURING DIFFERENT PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS. THE REGIONAL BLOOD VOLUME DURING 'RESTING' CONDITIONS WAS GREATER THAN THAT OF SKELETAL MUSCLE INDICATING A RICHER VASCULARIZATION. THE CHANGES OF BLOOD VOLUME INDUCED BY INJECTIONS OF DIFFERENT VASODILATING AND VASOCONSTRICTING SUBSTANCES AND BY REGIONAL SYMPATHETIC STIMULATION WERE OF THE SAME RELATIVE MAGNITUDE AS THOSE REPORTED FOR SKELETAL MUSCLE.

02635

KJELLMER, I.
AN INDIRECT METHOD FOR ESTIMATING TISSUE PRESSURE IN SKELETAL MUSCLE.
ACTA PHYSIOL. SCAND. 59: SUPPL 213, 1963.
DIRECT MEASUREMENT OF HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE IN THE INTERSTITIAL FLUID IS IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE OF THE MINUTE DIMENSIONS OF THE SPACES AND THE GEL CHARACTER OF THE FLUID. SINCE TISSUE PRESSURE IS ONE OF THE DETERMINANTS OF CAPILLARY FILTRATION, AND SINCE IT MIGHT BE A MAJOR LIMITING FACTOR FOR FILTRATION EXCHANGE DURING MUSCULAR EXERCISE, IT WAS CONSIDERED OF INTEREST TO DEVELOP A METHOD FOR INDIRECT ESTIMATION OF TISSUE PRESSURE. THE METHOD IS BASED ON THE FOLLOWING CONSIDERATIONS: IN COLLAPSIBLE VESSELS THE INTRAVASCULAR PRESSURE MUST BE AT LEAST AS HIGH AS THE EXTRAVASCULAR PRESSURE TO PERMIT PASSAGE OF BLOOD. THE VEINS ARE COLLAPSIBLE VESSELS, AND THEREFORE THE PRESSURE INSIDE THE PATENT VEINS CAN NEVER BE LESS THAN TISSUE PRESSURE. IF THE TISSUE PRESSURE IS 10 MM HG, THE PRESSURE IN THE VEINS INSIDE THE ORGAN (LOCAL VENOUS PRESSURE, LVP) IS AT LEAST 10 MM HG IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT THE PRESSURE IN THE VEINS JUST OUTSIDE THE ORGAN (CENTRAL VENOUS PRESSURE, CVP) MAY BE CONSIDERABLY LOWER. HENCE, A STEEP PRESSURE DROP CAN EXIST WHERE THE VEIN LEAVES THE BOUNDRIES OF THE ORGAN, DESCRIBED AS THE 'WATERFALL PHENOMENON' (PERMUTT ET AL. 1961). THIS IMPLIES THAT A RISE OF CVP DOES NOT INFLUENCE LVP UNTIL CVP HAS REACHED TISSUE PRESSURE. THUS THE LEVEL AT WHICH A GRADUAL RISE OF CVP BEGINS TO INCREASE LVP IS USED TO ESTIMATE THE TISSUE PRESSURE. SINCE THE VEINS CONSTITUTE THE MAIN CAPACITANCE VESSELS, EVEN A SLIGHT INCREASE OF LVP PRODUCES AN INCREASE IN REGIONAL BLOOD VOLUME.

02636

KJELLMER, I.
AN INDIRECT METHOD FOR ESTIMATING TISSUE PRESSURE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TISSUE PRESSURE IN MUSCLE DURING EXERCISE.
ACTA PHYSIOL. SCAND 62:31-40, 1964.
TISSUE PRESSURE IS ONE OF THE DETERMINANTS OF CAPILLARY FILTRATION AND APPEARS TO BE A MAJOR LIMITING FACTOR OF FILTRATION EXCHANGE DURING MUSCULAR EXERCISE. SINCE DIRECT MEASUREMENT OF TISSUE PRESSURE THROUGH A NEEDLE WAS CONSIDERED IMPOSSIBLE, AN INDIRECT METHOD WAS DEVELOPED TO RECORD TISSUE PRESSURE IN SKELETAL MUSCLE DURING REST AND

EXERCISE. THIS METHOD IS BASED ON THE FACT THAT VEINS ARE NORMALLY COLLAPSIBLE AND THAT THE PRESSURE INSIDE PATENT VEINS CAN NEVER BE LESS THAN THE EXTRAMURAL PRESSURE I.E. TISSUE PRESSURE. WHEN THE TISSUE PRESSURE EXCEEDS THE CENTRAL VENOUS PRESSURE, THE PRESSURE IN THE LOCAL VEINS IS DICTATED BY, AND BECOMES A MEASURE OF THE TISSUE PRESSURE. INSTEAD OF MEASURING THIS PRESSURE THE CHANGES IN VOLUME OF THE MUSCLE WERE RECORDED PLETHYSMOGRAPHICALLY AND THE PRESSURE BELOW WHICH
CHANGES OF CENTRAL VENOUS PRESSURE DID NOT INFLUENCE VOLUME WAS NOTED. THIS PRESSURE WAS REGARDED AS CORRESPONDING TO THE MINIMUM TISSUE PRESSURE. THE MAXIMUM TISSUE PRESSURE WAS OBTAINED FROM DISTENSIBILITY CURVES FOR THE VEINS. THE ACCURACY OF THE METHOD IS ABOUT 2 CM H2O. DURING REST THE TISSUE PRESSURE WAS ONLY LITTLE ABOVE ZERO AND ROSE DURING EXERCISE IN RELATION TO THE AMOUNT OF FILTRATE ACCUMULATED IN THE MUSCLE.

02637

LUNDGREN, O.
WALLENTIN, I.
LOCAL CHEMICAL AND NERVOUS CONTROL OF CONSECUTIVE VASCULAR SECTIONS IN THE MESENTERIC LYMPH NODES OF THE CAT.
ANGIOLOGICA 284-296, 1964.
A METHOD WHICH MADE IT POSSIBLE TO FOLLOW CONTINUOUSLY AND SIMULTANEOUSLY THE REACTIONS WITHIN THE CONSECUTIVE VASCULAR SECTIONS HAS BEEN USED TO STUDY BLOOD FLOW THROUGH THE LYMPH NODES AROUND THE MESENTERIC ROOT OF THE CAT. THE ACUTELY SYMPATHECTOMIZED RESISTANCE VESSELS SHOWED A CONSIDERABLE BASAL TONE AT 'REST' AS JUDGED BY THE FACT THAT BLOOD FLOW COULD BE INCREASED FROM A 'RESTING' VALUE OF 20-60 UP TO 180 ML/(MIN X 100 G). WHEN THE BLOOD FLOW INCREASED, CAPILLARY FILTRATION COEFFICIENT (CFC) ALSO INCREASED FROM A 'RESTING' VALUE OF 0.01-0.05 UP TO 0.12ML/(MIN X MMHG X 100G). REGIONAL BLOOD VOLUME OF THE MESENTERIC LYMPH NODES WAS ESTIMATED AS 7-10 ML/100 G TISSUE AT 'REST' AND COULD BE INCREASED SOME 20% AT MOST BY DILATING AGENTS. GRADED STIMULATION OF THE REGIONAL SYMPATHETIC FIBRES CAUSED A CONSTRICTION OF BOTH THE RESISTANCE AND THE CAPACITANCE VESSELS. THE CONSTRICTOR RESPONSE OF THE RESISTANCE SECTION CONSISTED CHARACTERISTICALLY OF TWO PHASES. FIRST, THERE WAS A PEAK RESPONSE MAINTAINED FOR ABOUT ONE MINUTE. AFTER THIS, THE CONSTRICTOR RESPONSE DECLINED IN SPITE OF MAINTAINED NERVE STIMULATION AND WITHIN 2-3 MIN REACHED A STEADY STATE LEVEL DURING WHICH BLOOD FLOW RESISTANCE WAS INCREASED AT MOST 50-100% ABOVE CONTROL LEVEL. IN SPITE OF INCREASING BLOOD FLOW, CFC STAYED LOW DURING PROLONGED STIMULATION PERIODS. MAXIMAL CONSTRICTION OF THE CAPACITANCE SECTION COULD EXPEL ABOUT 40% OF THE REGIONAL BLOOD CONTENT.

02641

KJELLMER, I.
THE POTASSIUM ION AS A VASODILATOR DURING MUSCULAR EXERCISE.
ACTA PHYSIOL. SCAND. 63:463-468, 1965.
CALF MUSCLES OF CATS WERE PERFUSED WITH BLOOD AT CONSTANT FLOW RATES. TISSUE VOLUME, BLOOD FLOW, ARTERIAL AND VENOUS PRESSURES WERE MEASURED. EXERCISE WAS IMITATED BY

INTERMITTENT CONTRACTIONS OF THE MUSCLES. CURING CONTRACTIONS THE POTASSIUM CONCENTRATION OF THE VENOUS PLASMA FROM THE CALF INCREASEC BY UP TO 100 PER CENT. POTASSIUM SALTS INFUSEC INTRA-ARTERIALLY AT LOW RATES DILATEC THE VESSELS. IT WAS CALCULATEC THAT THE POTASSIUM RELEASEC CURING EXERCISE DIRECTLY EXPLAINS 25 TO 65% OF THE DILATION CURING EXERCISE, THE PERCENTAGE BEING SMALLEST WHEN DILATION WAS SLIGHTEST. THERE IS PRESUMABLY A CIFFUSION GRACIENT FOR POTASSIUM BETWEEN TISSUE AND BLOOD WITH WITH CONSEQUENT UNCERESTIMATION OF THE ROLE OF THE POTASSIUM IONS, PARTICULARLY WHEN THE CILATIONS, ARE ONLY WEAK. THEREFORE, 65% PROBABLY COMES CLOSEST TO THE TRUE VALUE OF THE PROPORTION OF THE CILATION CUE TO THE POTASSIUM IONS. POTASSIUM INFUSIONS PRODUCEC THE SAME VASCULAR RESPONSE AS EXERCISE: A CECREASE OF FLOW RESISTANCE WAS ACCOMPANIEC BY A PROPORTIONATE INCREASE OF THE CAPILLARY FILTRATION COEFFICIENT WITHOUT SIGNS OF ANY INCREASE IN CAPILLARY PERMEABILITY OR CILATION OF THE CAPACITANCE VESSELS. POTASSIUM IS THE ONLY CILATIVE SUBSTANCE HITHERTO FOUNC TO PRODUCE EXACTLY THE SAME RESPONSE AS EXERCISE.

02642

LUNCGREN, O.
RANGE OF SYMPATHETIC CISCHARGE AND REFLEX VASCULAR ADJUSTMENT IN SKELETAL MUSCLE CURING HEMORRHAGIC HYPOTENSION.
ACTA PHYSIOL. SCANC. 62:380-390, 1964.
HEMORRHAGE IS ASSOCIATEC WITH AN INCREASE IN THE SYMPATHETIC VASOCONSTRICTOR FIBER CISCHARGE IN SKELETAL MUSCLE, RANGING FROM VALUES BELOW 1 IMP/SEC UP TO ABOUT 7 IMP/SEC, THE RATE OF CISCHARGE BEING RELATEC TO THE EXTENT OF BLEEDING. THE REFLEX INCREASE IN SYMPATHETIC ACTIVITY IS, AS A RULE, FAIRLY WELL MAINTAINEC CURING PROLONGEC HEMORRHAGE. NORMALLY, THIS ELICITS A REFLEX CONSTRICTION OF RESISTANCE RATIO LEACING TO CECREASEC CAPILLARY PRESSURE AND ABSORPTION OF EXTRAVASCULAR FLUIC. THE CONSTRICTION OF THE CAPACITANCE VESSELS AND THE FLUIC ABSORPTION BOTH TENC TO COMPENSATE FOR THE REDUCTION OF INTRAVASCULAR FLUIC VOLUME IN THE EARLY PHASE OF HEMORRHAGE. HOWEVER, THERE IS A GRACUAL CECLINE IN THE REFLEX VASCULAR RESPONSE, CESPITE MAINTAINEC VASOCONSTRICTOR FIBER CISCHARGE, EVICENTLY CUE TO COMPETITIVE ACTION OF LOCALLY PRODUCEC CILATOR FACTORS. THIS CECLINE IS MORE PRONOUNCEC THE MORE SEVERE THE REDUCTION IN MUSCLE BLOOC FLOW ACCOMPANYING HEMORRHAGE. THE CECLINE IS MORE PRONOUNCEC IN THE PRECAPILLARY VESSELS THAN IN POSTCAPILLARY VESSELS. THEREFORE, IN THE LATER STAGES OF HEMORRHAGE THE PRE-/POSTCAPILLARY RESISTANCE RATIO MAY CECREASE TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT FLUIC ESCAPES FROM THE CIRCULATION BY FILTRATION, LEACING TO FURTHER CERANGEMENT OF CARCIOVASCULAR FUNCTION.

02646

JANSSON, G.
MARTINSON, J.
RELEASE OF A PLASMA KININ-FORMING ENZYME FROM THE STOMACH OF THE CAT.
ACTA PHYSIOL. SCANC. 59: SUPPL 213, 1963.
RECENT FINCINGS INCICATE THAT TWO CIFFERENT TYPES OF

EFFERENT VAGAL NERVE FIBRES AFFECT GASTRIC FUNCTIONS (MARTINSON 1962, MARTINSON AND MUREN 1963). THESE TWO EFFERENT FIBRE GROUPS HAVE DIFFERENT STIMULATION THRESHOLDS AND CAN THEREFORE BE STIMULATED MORE OR LESS SELECTIVELY. FIBRES WITH RELATIVELY LOW STIMULATION THRESHOLD INCREASE GASTRIC MOTILITY, WHEREAS FIBRES WITH HIGHER STIMULATION THRESHOLD ELICIT SECRETION OF HCL AND PEPSIN. THE LATTER FIBRE GROUP ALSO EVOKES VASODILATION IN THE STOMACH AND INHIBITION OF GASTRIC MOTILITY. THESE EFFECTS MIGHT BE ELICITED BY A PLASMA KININ MECHANISM OF IMPORTANCE FOR THE FUNCTIONAL VASODILATION DURING SECRETORY ACTIVITY, AS PROPOSED FOR OTHER GLANDULAR TISSUES (HILTON 1960). THE PLASMA KININ-FORMING ACTIVITY OF NEUTRALIZED GASTRIC JUICE AND OF TYRODE SOLUTION PERFUSED THROUGH THE GASTRIC VASCULAR BED HAS BEEN TESTED WITH THE METHOD DESCRIBED BY HILTON AND LEWIS (1956). GASTRIC JUICE CONTAINS A PLASMA KININ-FORMING ENZYME WITH PROPERTIES OF KALLIKREIN. PERFUSATE COLLECTED DURING STIMULATION OF THE HIGH-THRESHOLD FIBRES OF THE VAGUS CONTAINS SMALL AMOUNTS OF A SIMILAR OR IDENTICAL ENZYME. FURTHER QUALITATIVE ASPECTS CONCERNING THIS ENZYME WILL BE PRESENTED.

02659

DOWD, P.J.
EFFECTS OF CONGENITAL FELINE CEREBELLAR HYPOPLASIA ON DEVELOPMENTAL BEHAVIOR AND THE VESTIBULAR SYSTEM.
J. PSYCHOL. 62:89-97, 1966.
EMPHASIS IS MADE OF THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF THE BRAIN-STEM VESTIBULAR NUCLEI IN THE INTERRELATIONS OF THE VESTIBULO-OCULAR REFLEX ARC SYSTEM WHEN THE CEREBELLAR STRUCTURES ARE NOT INTACT, AS IN THE CEREBELLAR HYPOPLASTIC CATS STUDIED IN THIS REPORT. IT APPEARS THAT THE VESTIBULO-OCULAR REFLEX IS NOT DEPENDENT ON THE CEREBELLUM. THE GRAVITY RECEPTORS OF THE UTRICLE AND SACCULE NAMELY, THE OTOLITHS, APPEAR TO BE DEPENDENT AND REQUIRE CEREBELLAR CONTROL. THE LATTER CONCEPT WAS DEMONSTRATED BY THE ANIMAL'S INABILITY TO CORRECT THEIR POSITION IN FALLING WHEN BLINDFOLDED. THE INFLUENCE OF THE CEREBELLUM IN EQUALIZING THE TONUS OF LOWER REFLEX MECHANISMS IS APPARENT FROM THIS REPORT. THE ROLE OF VISION FOR PLACING REACTIONS AND FOR LABYRINTHINE AND BODY-RIGHTING REFLEXES IS QUITE IMPORTANT IN SUCH FAMILIAL DEFECTIVE ANIMALS. THESE FINDINGS SUGGEST NECESSARY MODIFICATIONS OF PAST CONCEPTS CONCERNING CEREBELLAR CONTROL OF THE VESTIBULAR SENSORY AND MOTOR SYSTEM.

02660

PITTS, D.G.
THE 'SCOTIC RESPONSE' IN THE CAT.
A.J. OPTOMETRY AND ARCH. OF AM. ACADEMY OPTOMETRY 606-614, 1966.
A METHOD IS PRESENTED FOR MEASURING THE APPARENT INCREASE IN THE DIOPTRICS OF THE CAT'S EYE DUE TO A DECREASE IN AMBIENT LUMINANCE. THE RESPONSE WAS DEFINED AS THE SCOTIC RESPONSE. AT LEAST THREE PROCESSES OF VISION WHICH MIGHT INFLUENCE THE OUTPUT OF THE INFARED OPTOMETER ARE: (1) CHANGES IN THE CONCENTRATION OF RHODOPSIN, (2) CHANGES IN THE TAPETAL REFLECTANCE, AND (3) ACCOMODATION CHANGES. IT WAS SHOWN

THAT NEITHER THE PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF THE DRUGS USED IN THE EXPERIMENTATION NOR RHODOPSIN CHANGES COULD ENTER INTO THE SCOTIC RESPONSE. THE MAGNITUDE OF THE SCOTIC RESPONSE AVERAGED 4.4D. IN NINE ANIMALS. THE CAT'S AMPLITUDE OF ACCOMMODATION APPEARS TO HAVE SUFFICIENT RANGE TO ACCOUNT FOR MOST OF THE SCOTIC RESPONSE; HOWEVER, THE EFFECTS OF TAPETAL REFLECTANCE CANNOT BE DISCOUNTED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT BOTH ACCOMMODATION AND TAPETAL REFLECTANCE ARE PROBABLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SCOTIC RESPONSE. ACCOMMODATION CAN ACCOUNT FOR A LARGE PART OF IT. FURTHER STUDIES MUST BE MADE OF THE ROLE AND MAGNITUDE OF TAPETAL REFLECTANCE.

02668

KIM, D.C.
SUN, S.C.
BERGNER, J.F.JR.
CHEMOTHERAPY WITH BITHIONOL-S-OXIDE IN ANIMALS INFECTED WITH PARAGONIMUS WESTERMANI.
NATIONAL INST. HEALTH (REP. OF KOREA) 1(1):153-166, 1964.
BITHIONOL-S-OXIDE (BITIN-S) WAS FOUND TO BE EFFECTIVE AGAINST PARAGONIMIASIS IN ANIMALS INFECTED WITH PARAGONIMUS WESTERMANI. BITIN-S 100MG/KG BODY WEIGHT WAS ADMINISTERED EVERY OTHER DAY OR DAILY FOR VARYING PERIODS TO CATS, DOGS AND A MONKEY INFECTED WITH P. WESTERMANI. EFFICACY OF THE AGENT AGAINST PARAGONIMIASIS VARIED DEPENDING ON HOST SPECIES AND ON THE MAGNITUDE OF THE INFECTION. PARAGONIMUS INFECTION IN CATS REQUIRED MORE PROLONGED DOSES THAN IN DOGS OR MONKEY; AND THE HEAVILY INFECTED ANIMALS NEEDED MORE PROLONGED TREATMENT THAN THOSE IN LIGHTLY INFECTED ANIMALS. CATS AND MONKEY TOLERATED THE AGENT 100 MG/KG ADMINISTERED EVERY OTHER DAY FOR 10 TO 12 TIMES AND EVEN TO THE ADDITIONAL 50 MG/KG ADMINISTERED DAILY FOR 35 TIMES IN CATS. DOGS WERE VERY SENSITIVE TO THE AGENT WITH THE DOSES 100 MG/KG EVERY OTHER DAY OR 50 MG/KG DAILY ADMINISTRATION, SHOWING VOMITING, DIARRHEA, LOSS OF APPETITE, AND LOSS OF BODY WEIGHT. HOWEVER, NO TOXIC MANIFESTATIONS WERE FOUND IN HISTO-PATHOLOGICAL STUDIES WITH THE ABOVE USED DOSES.

02671

BARRATT, E.S.
PRAY, S.L.
EFFECT OF A CHEMICALLY DEPRESSED AMYGDALA ON THE BEHAVIORAL MANIFESTATIONS PRODUCED IN CATS BY LSD-25.
EXPERIMENTAL NEUROLOGY 12(2):173-178, 1965.
THE DRUG, SQ 10,496, AN EXPERIMENTAL ANTIDEPRESSANT, RAISED THE THRESHOLD FOR ELECTRICALLY INDUCED AMYGDALOID SEIZURES. IT ALSO BLOCKED OR DIMINISHED THE BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS OF LSD-25. THE BLOCKING EFFECT OF SQ 10,496 IS RELATED TO NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS WHICH ARE POSSIBLY THE BASES FOR THE BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS OBTAINED WITH LSD-25.

02675

MONEY, K.E.
JOHNSON, W.H.
CORLETT, B.M.A.
ROLE OF SEMICIRCULAR CANALS IN POSITIONAL ALCOHOL NYSTAGMUS.
A. J. PHYSIOL. 208(6):1065-1070, 1965.
FOLLOWING UNILATERAL LABYRINTHECTOMY OR INACTIVATION OF ONE

HORIZONTAL SEMICIRCULAR CANAL IN CATS. A HORIZONTAL POSITIONAL NYSTAGMUS WAS OBSERVED WHEN THE CAT, AFTER INGESTING ALCOHOL, WAS HELD WITH THE HEAD UP OR WITH THE HEAD DOWN. THIS NYSTAGMUS WAS TOWARD THE OPERATED EAR IN THE HEAD-UP POSITION AND AWAY FROM THE OPERATED EAR IN THE HEAD-DOWN POSITION. IT DISAPPEARED FOLLOWING INACTIVATION OF THE HORIZONTAL CANAL OF THE OTHER EAR. IN CATS WITH BOTH HORIZONTAL CANALS DISCRETELY INACTIVATED, THERE WAS NO HORIZONTAL ALCOHOL NYSTAGMUS IN ANY POSITION, BUT THE VERTICAL AND ROTARY COMPONENTS OF POSITIONAL ALCOHOL NYSTAGMUS WERE STILL PRESENT. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT POSITIONAL ALCOHOL NYSTAGMUS IS INITIATED BY THE ACTION OF GRAVITY ON RECEPTORS OF THE SEMICIRCULAR CANALS. NO CONCLUSION COULD BE DRAWN CONCERNING THE SITE OR MECHANISM OF THE SITE OF ALCOHOL.

02683

FRIESS, S.L.
REBER, L.J.
DURANT, R.C.
BALDRIDGE, H.D.JR.
ALLEN, C.H.

INTERACTIONS OF ARYL ESTERS IN THE TROPINE AND PSI-TROPINE SERIES WITH TISSUE CHEMORECEPTORS. THE ORTHO EFFECT. VII.

TOXICOLOGY AND APPL. PHARMACOL. 6(5):576-589, 1964.

STUDIES ON TOXIC PROPERTIES OF SUBSTITUTED PHENYLACETIC ESTERS IN THE TROPINE AND PSI-TROPINE AMINO ALCOHOL SERIES HAVE REVEALED A SUBTLE 'ORTHO EFFECT' IN ESTER-CHEMORECEPTOR INTERACTIONS. RECEPTORS IN THE ISOLATED RAT PHRENIC NERVE DIAPHRAGM PREPARATION AND THE CATALYTIC LOCUS ON ACETLYCHOLINESTERASE ARE QUITE SENSITIVE TO TROPINE VS. PSI-TROPINE CONFIGURATIONS IN ESTERS BEARING ORTHO, META, OR PARA SUBSTITUENTS ON THE PHENYL NUCLEUS. IN CONTRAST, RECEPTORS MEDIATING CONVULSIVE DEATH IN THE MOUSE ARE FULLY AS SENSITIVE TO RING STEREOCHEMISTRY IN ESTERS BEARING M- OR P-SUBSTITUENTS, BUT LOSE THEIR ABILITY TO DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN TROPINE AND PSI-TROPINE STRUCTURE WHEN THE PHENYL GROUP IS SUBSTITUTED IN ORTHO POSITION. THIS LATTER FINDING IS INDEPENDENT OF THE ELECTRONIC CHARACTER OF THE SUBSTITUENT IN ORTHO POSITION, BUT APPEARS TO BE RELATED TO A REQUIREMENT FOR A CERTAIN MINIMUM STERIC BULK OF THE SUBSTITUENT. THESE RESULTS ARE INTERPRETED IN TERMS OF POSSIBLE MODES OF ATTACHMENT OF THE ARYL ESTERS TO CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL CHEMORECEPTOR SURFACES.

02685

BAUM, H.
EL-KHANAGRY, H.A.
MOORE, R.E.

CHANGES IN THE PATTERNS OF IN VITRO RESPIRATION OF KITTEN DIAPHRAGMS DURING THE FIRST FEW WEEKS AFTER BIRTH.

CANADIAN J. PHYSIOL. AND PHARMACOL. 42:831-844, 1964.

THE PATTERN OF RESPIRATION IN VITRO OF HEMIDIAPHARAGMS FROM CATS AGED 1 TO 42 DAYS WAS STUDIED. THE INITIAL RATE (I.E. Q O2 IN THE FIRST 30 MINUTES) WAS HIGHER AFTER ANIMALS HAD BEEN KILLED TRAUMATICALLY THAN UNDER NEMBUTAL. THE INITIAL RATE AFTER NEMBUTAL WAS INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM THE STEADY RATE (I.E. Q O2 DURING THE PERIOD 30-60 MINUTES) FOR

THE GROUP KILLED TRAUMATICALLY, AND BOTH OF THESE RATES WERE INDEPENDENT OF THE ANIMAL SIZE. HOWEVER, THE INITIAL RATE (TRAUMATIC KILLING) AND THE Q O2 IN THE PRESENCE OF ADDED SUCCINATE (WHATEVER THE METHOD OF KILLING) BOTH DECREASED WITH INCREASING ANIMAL WEIGHT. THE Q O2 VALUE IN SUCCINATE WAS INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM THAT IN OLEATE AND BOTH WERE HIGHER THAN THE INITIAL RATE. THE PATTERNS OF RESPIRATION OBSERVED ARE DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF O2 AND SUBSTRATE AVAILABILITY AND OF A POSSIBLE CARRYING OVER OF A METABOLIC STIMULATION FROM IN VIVO TO IN VITRO AFTER TRAUMATIC KILLING.

02730

CLIFFORD, D.H.
SOIFER, F.K.
WILSON, C.F.
WADDELL, E.D.
GUILLOUD, G.L.
CONGENITAL ACHALASIA OF THE ESOPHAGUS IN FOUR CATS OF COMMON ANCESTRY.
J.A.V.M.A. 158:1554-1563,1971.

02731

BOLTON, G.R.
ETTINGER, S.J.
LUI, S.-K.
TETRALOGY OF FALLOT IN THREE CATS.
J.A.M.V.A. 160:1622-1631, 1972.

02732

BUSH, M.
TETRALOGY OF FALLOT IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 161:1679-1686, 1972.

02733

BRANDT, H.P.
A CASE OF EBSTEIN'S DEFORMITY IN A LION.
BERL. MUNCH. TIERARZTL. WSCHR. 82:406-408, 1969.

02734

BUERGELT, C.-D.
SUTER, P.F.
KAY, W.J.
PERSISTENT TRUNCUS ARTERIOSUS IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 153:548-552, 1968.

02735

DEAR, M.G.
AN UNUSUAL COMBINATION OF CONGENITAL CARDIAC ANOMALIES IN A CAT.
J. SMALL. ANIM. PRAC. 11:37-43, 1970.

02736

FRYE, F.L.
TAYLOR, D.O.N.
PERICARDIAL AND DIAPHRAGMATIC DEFECTS IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 152:1507-1510, 1968.

02737

LUI, S.K.
ETTINGER, S.
PERSISTENT COMMON ATRIOVENTRICULAR CANAL IN TWO CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 153:556-562, 1968.

02738

LORD, P.F.
LUI, S.K.
CARMICHAEL, J.A.
CONGENITAL TRICUSPID STENOSIS WITH RIGHT VENTRICULAR HYPOPLASIA IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 153:300-305, 1968.

02739
RICHMOND, B.T.
A CASE OF PERSISTENT RIGHT AORTIC ARCH IN THE CAT.
VET. REC. 83:163, 1968.

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SHERIDAN, J.P.
MANN, P.C.
STOCK, J.E.
PULMONARY ARTERY BANDING IN THE CAT: A CASE REPORT.
J. SMALL. ANIM. PRAC. 12:45-48, 1971.

02741
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BARNETT, K.C.
HENKIND, P.
OCULAR COLOBOMAS IN DOMESTIC CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 159:1015-1021, 1971.

02742
HENRICSON, B.
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HEREDITARY UMBILICAL HERNIA IN CATS.
SVENSK. VETTIDN. 17:95-97, 1965.

02743
KITCHEN, H.
MURRAY, R.E.
COCKRELL, B.Y.
ANIMAL MODEL FOR HUMAN DISEASE: SPINA BIFIDA, SACRAL DYSGENESIS AND MYELOCELE: MANX CATS.
AM. J. PATH. 68:203-206, 1972.

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LASSMAN, L.P.
TOMLINSON, B.E.
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF THE LOWER SPINE AND SPINAL CORD OF MANX CATS.
J. PATH. 97:269-276, 1969.

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MARTIN, A.H.
A CONGENITAL DEFECT IN THE SPINAL CORD OF THE MANX CAT.
VET. PATH. 8:232-238, 1971.

02747
GRENN, H.H.
LINDO, D.E.
PECTUS EXCAVATUM (FUNNEL CHEST) IN A FELINE.
CAN. VET. J. 9:279-282, 1968.

02748
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CLEFT PALATE IN LIONS OF ONE LITTER- A CASE REPORT.
J.A.V.M.A. 134:365-366, 1959.

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INGHAM, B.

ARTICLES

APLASIA OF A RAMUS OF THE MANDIBLE IN A CAT.
BRIT. VET. J. 126:III-IV, 1970.

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LEWIS, R.E.
VANSICKLE, C.C.
CONGENITAL HEMIMELIA (AGENESIS) OF THE RADIUS IN A DOG AND A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 156:1892-1897, 1970.

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FELINE AND HUMAN ATAXIA. LETTER TO THE EDITOR.
LANCET, II:265-266, 1967.

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CSIZA, C.K.
DELAHUNTA, A.
SCOTT, F.W.
GILLESPIE, J.H.
SPONTANEOUS FELINE ATAXIA.
CORNELL VET. 62:300-322, 1972.

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MARGOLIS, G.
KILHAM, L.
THE SYNAPTIC ORGANIZATION OF THE MALFORMED CEREBELLUM INDUCED BY PERINATAL INFECTION WITH THE FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA VIRUS (PLV). I. ELEMENTS FORMING THE CEREBELLAR GLOMERULI. II. THE PURKINJE CELL AND ITS AFFERENTS.
J. NEUROPATH. EXP. NEUROL. 30:196-205 AND 263-266, 1954.

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KOMAR, G.
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CONGENITAL CEREBELLAR ATAXIA IN CATS.
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SALUTINI, E.
CHOREA IN NEW-BORN KITTENS DUE TO VITAMEN B1 DEFICIENCY.
ACTA MED. VET. (NAPOLI) 4:261-265, 1958.

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BEERY, F.
DEVELOPMENT OF MOTILITY AND HISTOLOGICAL DIFFERENTIATION IN THE FELINE CEREBELLUM DURING THE FIRST WEEKS OF LIFE.
SCHWEIZ. TIERARZTL. TIERHEILK 104:701-721, 1962.

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HYDROCEPHALUS IN A TIGER.
T. DIERGENEESK 89: SUPPL.1, 81-83, 1964.

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KOMAR, G., JR.
COMPARATIVE CLINICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS OF PERIODIC ATAXIA IN MAN AND CAT.
SCHWEIZ. ARCH. TIERHEILK. 108:430-43?, 1966.

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MUNDAY, B.L.
EPITHELIOGENESIS IMPERFECTA IN LAMBS AND KITTENS.
BRIT. VET. J. 126:XIVII, 1970.

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GREGSON, N.M.
ISHMAEL, J.
DIPLOID-TRIPLOID CHIMERISM IN 3 TORTOISESHELL CATS.
RES. VET. SCI. 12:275-279, 1971.

02762

BERGSMA, D.R.
BROWN, K.S.
WHITE FUR, BLUE EYES, AND DEAFNESS IN THE DOMESTIC CAT.
J. HERED. 62:171-185, 1971.

02763

JACKSON, O.F.
CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES IN KITTENS. LETTER TO THE EDITOR.
VET. REC. 84:76, 1969.

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MIEOG, W.H.W.
EGBERTS, J.
SPONTANEOUS HYALINE MEMBRANE DISEASE IN A KITTEN.
LETTER TO THE EDITOR.
VET. REC. 88:264, 1971.

02765

COMMITTEE OF THE AUSTRALIAN VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.
INHERITED DEFECTS IN DOGS AND CATS IN AUSTRALIA.
AUSTRAL. VET. J. 43:221-224, 1967.

02766

SCHUMANN, H.
LETHAL FACTORS IN DOGS AND CATS.
BERL. MUNCH. TIERARZTL. WSCHR. 68:376-378, 1955.

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CLIFFORD, D.H.
MYENTERIC GANGLIAL CELLS OF THE ESOPHAGUS IN CATS WITH
ACHALASIA OF THE ESOPHAGUS.
AMER. J. VET. RES. 34:1333-1336, 1973.

02768

HARTIG, F.
HEBOLD, G.
RARE HEART ABNORMAILTY IN A MALE CAT. CONTRIBUTION TO
THE TAUSSIG-BING COMPLEX.
ZBL. VET. MED. 20A:469-475, 1973.

02769

VANDELINDE-SIPMAN, J.S.
VANDENINGH, T.S.G.A.M.
KOEMAN, J.P.
CONGENITAL HEART ABNORMALITIES IN THE CAT. A DESCRIPTION
OF SIXTEEN CASES.
ZBL. VET. MED. 20A:419-425, 1973.

02770

RUBIN, L.F.
LIPTON, D.E.
RETINAL DEGENERATION IN KITTENS.
J.A.V.M.A. 162:467-469, 1973.

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SCHAFFER, E.H.
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CONGENITAL GLAUCOMA IN A CAT? REPORT OF A CASE.
BERL. MUNCH. TIERARZTL. WSCHR. 87:49-53, 1974.

02772
MORROW, L.L.
HOWARD, D.R.
GENITAL TRACT ANOMALY IN A FEMALE CAT.
VET. MED. 67:1313-1315, 1972.

02793
SHELTON, D.C.
HEAT PRODUCTION OF ANIMALS.
LAB. ANIM. DIGEST 7(2):44, 1971.
IN GIVING BASIC GUIDELINES FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS DESIGN, THE AUTHOR LISTS THE NEEDS OF COMMON LABORATORY ANIMALS. FOR THE CAT THE FOLLOWING ARE GIVEN:
WEIGHT, IN GRAMS: 3000;
BASAL HEAT PRODUCTION/24 HOURS (KCAL): 152.0;
APPROX. ACTUAL HEAT PRODUCTION/24 HOURS (KCAL): 300;
APPROX. LATENT HEAT PRODUCTION/24 HOURS (KCAL): 75;
NUMBER OF ANIMALS: 36;
FOR THE 36 ANIMALS, THE TOTAL HEAT RELEASED IN A 228 SQ. FT. ROOM IS 11000 KCAL/DAY OR A MAXIMUM OF 3600 BTU/HOUR; AND THE LATENT HEAT SO RELEASED IS 2700 KCAL/DAY OR 900 BTU/HOUR MAXIMUM. THE CUBIC FEET/MIN/ANIMAL REQUIRED VENTILATION IS THEN 12.0.

02794
BULAT, M.
ZIVKOVIC, B.
ORIGIN OF 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID IN THE SPINAL FLUID.
SCIENCE 173(3998):738-740, 1971.
5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID APPLIED INTRACISTERNALLY IN CATS DOES NOT APPEAR IN SPINAL FLUID. CHANGES OF 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID CONCENTRATION IN THE SPINAL CORD ARE CLEARLY REFLECTED IN THE PERFUSATE OF THE SPINAL SUBARACHNOID SPACE. THUS, 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID IN THE SPINAL FLUID ORIGINATES FROM THE SPINAL CORD AND REFLECTS METABOLIC CHANGES OF 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE IN THE SPINAL TISSUE, BUT NOT THOSE IN THE BRAIN.

02795
KELLY, D.F.
AMAND, W.B.
FEIN, D.A.
ACUTE NEPHROSIS IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 159(4):413-416, 1971.
A 1-YEAR-OLD MALE PERSIAN CAT WAS TREATED WITH A BISMUTH SALT FOR A SUBLINGUAL GRANULOMA. FOLLOWING THIS TREATMENT THE CAT BECAME OLIGURIC AND DEVELOPED SEVERE AZOTEMIA. POSTMORTEM EXAMINATION REVEALED RENAL TUBULAR NEPHROSIS. BISMUTH WAS FOUND IN THE RENAL CORTEX AT A LEVEL OF APPROXIMATELY 10 PARTS PER MILLION (P.P.M.).

02796
WERNER, R.E.
LEVINE, B.G.
KAPLAN, W.
HALL, W.C.
NILLES, B.J.
O'ROURKE, M.D.
SPOROTRICHOSIS IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 159(4):407-412, 1971.

SPOROTRICHOSIS WAS DIAGNOSED IN A SIAMESE CAT THAT HAD MULTIPLE CUTANEOUS NODULES ON THE HEAD AND FORELIMBS, SOME OF WHICH WERE ULCERATED. CULTURES, HISTOPATHOLOGY, AND THE FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY TECHNIQUE WERE UTILIZED TO IDENTIFY SPOROTRICHUM SCHENCKII AS THE CAUSATIVE AGENT.

02797

HEAVNER, J.E.
INTERVERTEBRAL DISC SYNDROME IN THE CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 159(4):425-427, 1971.
ATAXIA AND PARALYSIS CAUSED BY INTERVERTEBRAL DISC PROTRUSION OCCURRED IN AN 18-MONTH-OLD CAT.

02799

STOOKEY, J.L.
DILL, G.S.,JR.
WHITNEY, G.C.
CERUMINAL GLAND NEOPLASIA IN THE CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 159(3):326, 1971.
A MALE DOMESTIC SHORTHAIR CAT, 10 MONTHS OLD, WAS EXAMINED BECAUSE OF A SEROPURULENT DISCHARGE FROM THE LEFT EAR. A PEDUNCULATED MASS WAS FOUND DEEP WITHIN THE EXTERNAL EAR CANAL. AFTER 1 WEEK OF TOPICAL TREATMENT WITH NYSTATIN-NEOMYCIN OINTMENT PROVED INEFFECTIVE, THE MASS WAS SURGICALLY REMOVED. HISTOLOGICALLY IT WAS IDENTIFIED AS A PRIMARY CERUMINAL GLAND ADENOMA. THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF RECURRENCE OF THE NEOPLASM WHEN THE CAT WAS RE-EXAMINED 11 MONTHS LATER. AN ANALYSIS OF 19 CERUMINAL GLAND ADENOMAS AND ADENOCARCINOMAS IN CATS, BASED ON PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED REPORTS AND RECORDS OF THE U.S. ARMY BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE RESEARCH CENTER, FORT DETRICK, MD., AND THE ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY, WASHINGTON, D.C., REVEALED THE 12 OF THE TUMORS OCCURRED IN MALE CATS, 4 IN FEMALES, AND 3 IN CATS OF UNIDENTIFIED SEX. THIRTEEN TUMORS WERE MALIGNANT AND 6 WERE BENIGN. AFFECTED CATS RANGED FROM 8 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.

02800

JACKSON, O.F.
OXALATE CALCULI AND OXALURIA IN THE CAT.
VET. REC. 83:417-418, 1968.
A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON UROLITHS AND OXALURIA IN CATS IS GIVEN. THE RANGE OF VALUES FOR URINE OXALIC ACID IN 12 NORMAL CATS WAS FOUND TO BE 3.4-10.8 MG/100 ML. OF 18 CLINICAL CASES OF URETHRAL BLOCKAGE, 13 WERE DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF SABULOUS MATERIAL. IN 5 OF THESE CASES MGNH4PO4 CRYSTALS WERE IDENTIFIED. OXALATE CALCULI WERE NOT ENCOUNTERED. URINE OXALIC ACID VALUES WERE ESTIMATED IN 9 OF THESE CATS. IN ONLY ONE CASE WAS AN ABNORMALLY HIGH CONCENTRATION (27.5 MG/100 ML) FOUND.

02801

HAUGE, A.
STAUB, N.C.
PREVENTION OF HYPOXIC VASOCONSTRICTION IN CAT LUNG BY HISTAMINE-RELEASING AGENT 48/80.
J. APPL. PHYSIOL. 26(6):693-699, 1969.
IN THE ANESTHETIZED, OPEN-THORAX CAT WE HAVE MEASURED PRESSURE AND FLOW THROUGH THE PULMONARY VASCULATURE OF ONE LOBE VENTILATED WITH AIR OR HYPOXIC GAS MIXTURES WHILE THE

REMAINDER OF THE LUNG BREATHED OXYGEN TO PREVENT SYSTEMIC HYPOXIA. WE WANTED TO COMPARE CAT LUNG IN THE LIVING ANIMAL WITH THE ISOLATED PERFUSED RAT LUNG IN WHICH HAUSE SHOWED A CORRELATION BETWEEN LUNG TISSUE HISTAMINE AND THE PULMONARY VASOCONSTRICTOR RESPONSE TO ACUTE ALVEOLAR HYPOXIA. THE CAT UNILOBAR PREPARATIONS GAVE STRONG AND REPRODUCIBLE VASOCONSTRICTOR RESPONSES TO 3-MIN PERIODS OF ALVEOLAR HYPOXIA. THE DOSE-RESPONSE CURVES FOR FIVE CATS SHOWED THRESHOLDS AT 14 TO 10% INSPIRED O2 AND HALF-MAXIMAL RESPONSES AT 7 TO 4% INSPIRED O2. THE TIME COURSE OF THE COURSE WAS RAPID. THE HISTAMINE-RELEASING AGENT 48/80 ABOLISHED THE HYPOXIC VASCULAR RESPONSE IN EACH OF NINE CATS WITHOUT BLOCKING THE ABILITY OF THE LOBAR VESSELS TO RESPOND TO OTHER VASOCONSTRICTORS. IN THREE CATS FOLLOWED FOR UP TO 1.5 HR RECOVERY FROM THE 48/80 EFFECT WAS EVIDENT. THESE DATA SUPPORT IN ANOTHER SPECIES THE HYPOTHESIS THAT HISTAMINE MAY PLAY A ROLE IN MEDIATING THE PULMONARY VASCULAR RESISTANCE INCREASE SEEN DURING ALVEOLAR HYPOXIA.

02803

NEUMANN, G.J.
THE DETERMINATION OF NORMAL RANGES FROM ROUTINE LABORATORY DATA.
CLINICAL CHEMISTRY 14(10):979-988, 1968.
A METHOD IS DESCRIBED WHICH IS POTENTIALLY CAPABLE OF CLOSELY ESTIMATING THE NORMAL RANGE FROM LABORATORY DATA. THE ESTIMATION IS MADE ON PROBABILITY PAPER USING A PURPOSELY TRUNCATED FORM OF THE "NORMAL" DISTRIBUTION. A FICTITIOUS SET OF DATA HAS BEEN USED TO ILLUSTRATE THE EFFICIENCY OF ESTIMATION OF NORMALS. THE METHOD HAS BEEN USED TO ESTIMATE THE NORMAL RANGE OF BLOOD UREA.

02804

NISHI, K.
OURA, C.
PALLIE, W.
FINE STRUCTURE OF PACINIAN CORPUSCLES IN THE MESENTERY OF THE CAT.
J. CELL BIOLOGY 43:539-552, 1969.
PACINIAN CORPUSCLES IN THE MESENTERY OF ADULT CATS WERE FIXED WITH EITHER GLUTARALDEHYDE, OSMIUM TETROXIDE OR PERMANGANATE SOLUTIONS BY CLOSE INTRA-ARTERIAL INJECTION THROUGH THE MESENTERIC ARTERY, AND WERE PROCESSED, AFTER ELECTRON STAINING AND EPON EMBEDDING, FOR ELECTRON MICROSCOPY. BETTER RESOLUTION OF THE CORPUSCLE'S ULTRASTRUCTURE WAS OBTAINED THAN AVAILABLE HERETOFORE. THE MYELINATED SEGMENT OF THE CORPUSCLE CONTAINS BLOOD VESSELS SEPARATED FROM THE AXON BY COLLAGEN FIBERS AND 3 TO 4 LAYERS OF LAMELLAE. NO BLOOD VESSELS ARE FOUND IN THE CENTRAL CORE, THOUGH ACCESS FROM THE VESSELS IS AFFORDED BY DIFFUSION THROUGH THE "CLEFT" OF THE INNER CORE. TWO CELL TYPES ARE DISCERNIBLE IN THE INNER CORE HEMILAMELLAE; THE "CLEAR CELLS" IN WHICH PINOCYTOTIC VESICLES AND ORGANELLES ABOUND AND REFLECT THE GREATER METABOLIC ACTIVITY OF THESE CELLS, IN CONTRAST TO THE "DARK CELLS." THE ULTRATERMINAL IS ELLIPSOIDAL IN FORM WITH PROJECTIONS INTO THE "CLEFT" WHICH GIVE THIS PORTION AN IRREGULAR

APPEARENCE IN SECTION. THE TERMINAL AND ULTRATERMINAL ARE PACKED WITH MITOCHONDRIA, AND "SYNAPTIC" VESICLES ARE SEEN ON THE ULTRATERMINAL. THE INNERMOST LAMINAE OF THE INNER CORE CELLS ARE IN CLOSE APPOSITION TO THE TERMINAL AND BREAK THEIR REGULAR PATTERN OF HEMILAMELLATION TO SURROUND THE SMALL ULTRATERMINAL PROJECTIONS AT THE APICAL PART OF THE CORPUSCLE.

02805

DUBEY, J.P.
BEVERLEY, J.K.A.
CRANE, W.A.J.
LUNG CHANGES AND AELUROSTRONGYLUS ABSTRUSUS INFESTATION IN ENGLISH CATS.
VET. REC. 83:191-194, 1968.
DURING A SURVEY OF 110 CATS AELUROSTRONGYLUS ABSTRUSUS WAS FOUND IN FOUR AND LESIONS SUGGESTIVE OF THIS INFESTATION WERE FOUND IN ANOTHER EIGHT. NODULE FORMATION, MUSCULAR HYPERTROPHY AND HYPERPLASIA OF THE ARTERIES AND OF THE BRONCHIOLAR DUCTS WERE THE MAIN CHANGES FOUND IN THE AFFECTED LUNGS. IN THE LUNGS OF ONE CAT THERE WERE MULTIFOCAL NEOPLASTIC CHANGES AKIN TO TUMOURLETS FOUND IN MAN.

02807

DORN, C.R.
VETERINARY MEDICAL SERVICES: UTILIZATION BY DOG AND CAT OWNERS.
J.A.V.M.A. 155(3):321-327, 1970.
THE FINDINGS OF PET POPULATION STUDIES CONDUCTED IN THE UNITED STATES WERE EXAMINED FOR FACTORS RELATING TO DOG AND CAT OWNERSHIP AND TO THE USE OF VETERINARY MEDICAL SERVICES. SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING UNITS, CHILDREN'S AGE OF 6 TO 19 YEARS, AND OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD OF A HOUSEHOLD WERE FOUND TO BE DIRECTLY RELATED TO DOG AND CAT OWNERSHIP. IN THE AREAS STUDIED BETWEEN 1954 AND 1959, FROM 6.4 TO 48.9% OF DOG OWNERS HAD NEVER USED VETERINARY SERVICES, AND FROM 13.2 TO 73.0% OF CAT OWNERS HAD NEVER USED VETERINARY SERVICES. THE USE OF VETERINARY SERVICES IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATION GROUPS. ALTHOUGH STILL INCREASING, THE RATE OF INCREASE IN NEW AKC REGISTRATIONS FOR THE YEARS 1966 TO 1968 WAS MUCH LOWER THAN FOR THE PREVIOUS 3 YEARS. THE SERVICES UTILIZED BY DOG OWNERS WERE (IN DECREASING ORDER) GENERAL MEDICINE, BOARDING AND GROOMING, VACCINATION, AND SURGERY. "RULES OF THUMB" BASED ON DOG TO MAN RATIOS FOR ESTIMATING DOG POPULATION SIZE MAY NOT BE VALID BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES IN THE DENSITY OF PET ANIMALS IN DIFFERENT STATES AND IN DIFFERENT LOCALES WITHIN THE SAME METROPOLITAN AREA. THE DESIRABILITY OF USING RATIOS BASED ON SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING UNITS WAS DEMONSTRATED. THE OVERALL RATIOS, 1 DOG PER 2.5 SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AND 1 CAT PER 3.2 SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING UNITS WERE OBTAINED IN ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

02808

OSWEILER, G.D.
INCIDENCE AND DIAGNOSTIC CONSIDERATIONS OF MAJOR SMALL ANIMAL TOXICOSES.
J.A.V.M.A. 155(12):2011-2015, 1969.

INTOXICATIONS OF DOGS AND CATS OCCUR INFREQUENTLY IN RELATION TO THE TOTAL INCIDENCE OF SMALL ANIMAL DISEASE. THEIR INFREQUENCY AND ACUTE NATURE IMPOSE HEAVY RELIANCE ON RAPID TENATIVE DIAGNOSIS, PROGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT. CONFIRMATORY PROCEDURES AND LOCATION OF SOURCE ARE IMPORTANT PUBLIC HEALTH AND PROPHYLACTIC CONSIDERATIONS. THE COMMON CLINICAL POISONINGS IN SMALL ANIMALS THROUGHOUT NORTH AMERICA ARE DUE TO LEAD, ARSENIC, THALLIUM, CHLORINATED HYDROCARBON AND ORGANOPHOSPHATE INSECTICIDES, WARFARIN, STRYCHNINE, SODIUM FLUOROACETATE (1080), GARBAGE INTOXICATION, METALDEHYDE, AND ETHYLENE GLYCOL (ANTIFREEZE). OTHER SUBSTANCES CAUSE MINOR OR LOCAL PROBLEMS IN PETS.

02810

EAKINS, K.E.
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE AND GROSS OUTFLOW FACILITY IN THE CAT EYE DURING ANESTHESIA.
EXPTL. EYE RES. 8:106-115, 1969.
INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE AND GROSS FACILITY WERE MEASURED IN CATS ANESTHETIZED WITH PENTOBARBITAL, URETHANE, CHLORALOSE/URETHANE AND HALOTHANE. INTRAOCULAR PRESSURES MEASURED IN ANIMALS UNDER URETHANE, CHLORALOSE/URETHANE AND HALOTHANE ANESTHESIA WERE SIMILAR (ABOUT 19MMHG); IN CONTRAST, A LOWER STEADY-STATE INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE IN THE ORDER OF 14MMHG WAS FOUND UNDER PENTOBARBITAL ANESTHESIA. GROSS OUTFLOW FACILITY ESTIMATED BY ANALYSIS OF PRESSURE DECAY CURVES AND THE CONSTANT RATE INFUSION METHOD WAS ALSO FOUND TO DEPEND UPON THE ANESTHETIC AGENT USED. THE VALUES FOR OUTFLOW FACILITY WERE FOUND TO BE LOWEST UNDER HALOTHANE AND HIGHEST UNDER PENTOBARBITAL ANESTHESIA. PENTOBARBITAL WAS ALSO SHOWN TO HAVE A DIRECT EFFECT ON OUTFLOW FACILITY; IN ADDITION, THE RESULTS SUGGEST THAT PENTOBARBITAL MAY DEPRESS THE FORMATION OF AQUEOUS HUMOR. BOTH THE CONSTANT RATE INFUSION AND PRESSURE DECAY CURVE TECHNIQUES WERE FOUND TO BE UNSUITABLE FOR REPEATED ESTIMATIONS OF OUTFLOW FACILITY IN THE SAME EYE SINCE THEY YIELDED INCREASING VALUES FOR OUTFLOW FACILITY; IN CONTRAST, THE CONSTANT PRESSURE METHOD WAS FOUND TO YIELD REASONABLY STABLE SUCCESSIVE VALUES FOR OUTFLOW FACILITY. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN IN THE CHOICE OF ANESTHETIC AGENT FOR USE IN EXPERIMENTS ON INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE, AND THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF THE ANESTHETIC AGENT ITSELF SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN THE INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS.

02811

RODIECK, R.W.
FORD, R.W.
THE CAT LOCAL ELECTRORETINOGRAM TO INCREMENTAL STIMULI.
VISION RES. 9:1-24, 1969.
THE LOCAL ELECTRORETINOGRAM (LERG) IS A GRADED, EXTRACELLULAR RESPONSE OBTAINED FROM A LOCALIZED REGION OF THE RETINA. IT IS DUE TO THE SUMMED ACTIVITY OF DIFFERENT CELL TYPES. THERE HAS BEEN A GREAT DEAL OF WORK ON THE LERG ELICITED BY FLASHES OF LIGHT. LESS ATTENTION HAS BEEN PAID TO THE SMALLER LERG RESPONSES ELICITED BY INCREMENTAL CHANGES IN LIGHT INTENSITY. SUCH INCREMENTAL STIMULI ARE OF INTEREST BECAUSE THEY OCCUR FREQUENTLY IN

VISUAL EXPERIENCE. FOR EXAMPLE, AS THE EYE MOVES OVER AN ILLUMINATED PATTERN MADE UP OF PAPERS OF VARIOUS SHADES OF WHITE, GREY, AND BLACK, THE PHOTORECEPTORS ARE STIMULATED BY INCREMENTAL CHANGES IN LIGHT INTENSITY. THE WELL KNOWN ABILITY OF THE RETINA TO PRESERVE THE 'GREY SCALE' OF SUCH A PATTERN WITH CHANGES IN AMBIENT ILLUMINATION ENCOURAGED US TO INVESTIGATE THE PROPERTIES OF LERGS TO INCREMENTAL STIMULI. THE RESULTS SECTION OF THIS PAPER IS DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS. IN THE FIRST PART A LINEAR RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCREMENTAL STIMULI AND THE LERG IS DESCRIBED. IN THE SECOND PART THE RESPONSE OF THE PIGMENT EPITHELIUM IS SHOWN NOT TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE LERG, RECORDED ACROSS THE RETINA, IN RESPONSE TO LARGE DIAMETER STIMULUS SPOTS. IN THE THIRD PART THE COMPONENTS OF THE LERG TO INCREMENTAL STIMULI ARE IDENTIFIED.

02812

LEE, R.C.
A STRAY CAT'S LIFE.
NEW SCIENTIST 535, 1969.
BRITAIN'S MILLION STRAY CATS LEAD A WRETCHED LIFE, PLAGUED BY HUNGER AND DISEASE. OFFICIAL ACTION IS URGENTLY NEEDED TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM.

02813

STENING, G.F.
ISENBERG, J.I.
INSULIN-INDUCED ACID SECRETION AFTER PARTIAL VAGOTOMY IN DOGS AND CATS.
AMER. J. OF PHYSIOL. 217(4):962-964.
THE GASTRIC SECRETION OF ACID IN RESPONSE TO INSULIN HYPOGLYCEMIA WAS STUDIED BEFORE AND AFTER DIVIDING THE VENTRAL VAGAL TRUNK IN THE THORAX IN SIX CATS AND SIX DOGS WITH GASTRIC FISTULAS. IN BOTH SPECIES, THIS TYPE OF HEMIVAGOTOMY PRODUCED A 35-56% DECREASE IN PEAK 15-MIN AND TOTAL 4-HR ACID RESPONSE TO INSULIN STIMULATION. IN CONTRAST, THE HEMIVAGOTOMY CAUSED LITTLE REDUCTION IN MAXIMAL ACID RESPONSE TO HISTAMINE (MEAN REDUCTION 5-7%).

02814

KONTUREK, S.J.
GABRYS, B.
DUBIEL, J.
EFFECT OF EXOGENOUS AND ENDOGENOUS SECRETIN ON GASTRIC AND PANCREATIC SECRETION IN CATS.
AM. J. PHYSIOL. 217(4):1110-1113, 1969.
THE FLOW RATE OF PANCREATIC SECRETION AND THE BICARBONATE OUTPUT IN CHRONICALLY CANNULATED PANCREATIC DUCT CATS WERE FOUND TO BE RELATED TO THE DOSE OF INTRAVENOUS SECRETIN OR TO THE AMOUNT OF ACID INFUSED INTO THE DUODENUM. THE PEAK RATES OF PANCREATIC SECRETION WERE HIGHER BY ABOUT 30% IN TESTS WITH SECRETIN THAN IN EXPERIMENTS WITH DUODENAL ACIDIFICATION. IN CATS MAXIMAL PANCREATIC BICARBONATE OUTPUT IS ENOUGH TO NEUTRALIZE THE MAXIMAL ACID OUTPUT FROM THE GASTRIC FISTULA ELICITED BY PENTAGASTRIN OR HISTAMINE. SECRETIN INFUSED INTRAVENOUSLY AT A CONSTANT DOSE OR ACID INSTILLED INTO THE DUODENUM IN AN AMOUNT CAUSING MAXIMAL BICARBONATE RESPONSE, RESULTED IN ABOUT 50% INHIBITION OF NEAR MAXIMAL

GASTRIC ACID SECRETION INDUCED BY PENTAGASTRIN. THE SAME LEVELS OF HISTAMINE-INDUCED GASTRIC SERCETION REMAINED COMPLETELY RESISTANT TO THE ACTION OF SECRETIN.

02815

SNODGRASS, S.R.
CUTLER, R.W.P.
KANG, E.S.
LORENZO, A.V.

TRANSPORT OF NEUTRAL AMINO ACIDS FROM FELINE CEREBROSPINAL FLUID.

AMER. J. PHYSIOL. 217(4):974-980, 1969.

CSF CLEARANCES OF L-LEUCINE, CYCLOLEUCINE, L-ALANINE, AND AIB WERE MEASURED DURING VENTRICULOCISTERNAL PERFUSIONS OF C-14-LABELED AMINO ACIDS IN CATS. AMINO ACID CLEARANCES EXCEEDED THAT OF I-125-LABELED HUMAN SERUM ALBUMIN, INDICATING REMOVAL FROM CSF BY MECHANISMS OTHER THAN BULK FLOW. OF THE NET C-14 RADIOACTIVITY CLEARED FROM CSF, LESS THAN 19% REMAINED IN BRAIN, SUGGESTING PASSAGE OF THE REMAINDER INTO THE BLOOD. THE AMOUNT RETAINED IN BRAIN WITH L-ALANINE OR AIB PERFUSIONS WAS DEPENDENT ON PERFUSATE CONCENTRATION. TWO DISCRETE TRANSPORT MECHANISMS WERE OBSERVED TO REMOVE THESE AMINO ACIDS FROM CSF. TRANSPORT OF L-LEUCINE AND CYCLOLEUCINE COULD BE DIVIDED INTO A NONSATURABLE AND A SATURABLE COMPONENT, THE LATTER SATISFYING MICHAELIS-MENTEN KINETICS. NO SATURABLE COMPONENT COULD BE DETECTED FOR THE TRANSPORT OF L-ALANINE OR AIB. THE KINETIC BEHAVIOR OF THE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS DESCRIBED ABOVE RESEMBLES THE L- AND A-SYSTEMS DESCRIBED BY OXENDER AND CHRISTENSEN FOR THE EHRLICH ASCITES CELL. FUNCTIONALLY, THESE MECHANISMS MAY SERVE TO MAINTAIN THE LOW CONCENTRATIONS OF NEUTRAL AMINO ACIDS IN CSF AND INDIRECTLY REGULATE THEIR CONCENTRATION IN BRAIN.

02816

DEHNER, L.P.
NORRIS, H.J.
GARNER, F.M.
TAYLOR, H.B.

COMPARATIVE PATHOLOGY OF OVARIAN NEOPLASMS. III. GERM CELL TUMOURS OF CANINE, BOVINE, FELINE, RODENT AND HUMAN SPECIES.

J. COMP. PATH. 80:299-306, 1970.

GERM CELL TUMOURS REPRESENT APPROXIMATELY 25 PER CENT OF PRIMARY OVARIAN TUMOURS IN WOMEN (KENT AND MCKAY, 1960), BUT LITTLE IS KNOWN OF THEIR INCIDENCE IN MANY OTHER MAMMALIAN SPECIES. EXISTING CLASSIFICATIONS OF GERM CELL TUMOURS ARE BASED ALMOST ENTIRELY UPON STUDIES FROM WOMEN, AND LITTLE CONSIDERATION HAS BEEN GIVEN TO POSSIBLE SPECIES VARIATIONS OR SIMILARITIES. THIS COMMUNICATION DESCRIBES A GROUP OF GERM CELL TUMOURS OF THE OVARY GROUP OF GERM CELL TUMOUTS OF THE OVARY FOUND IN CANINE, BOVINE, FELINE AND RODENT SPECIES. THE CLINICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF OVARIAN GERM CELL TUMOURS FROM THESE SPECIES ARE COMPARED WITH THOSE FROM WOMEN AND REPORTS OF OTHER MAMMALS IN AN EFFORT TO EXPLORE RELATIONSHIPS ANS STANDARDIZE THE CLASSIFICATION OF THESE NEOPLASMS.

02817

COLBY, E.D.

INDUCED ESTRUS AND TIMED PREGANACIES IN CATS.
LAB. ANIM. CARE 20(6):1075-1080, 1970.
THE ARTIFICIAL INDUCTION OF ESTRUS IN CATS DURING ANESTROUS AND NATURAL BREEDING SEASONS MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED USING INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTIONS OF PREGNANT MARES SERUM GONADOTROPIN (PMSG). THE INDUCED FEMALE CATS WERE BRED NATURALLY. PMSG WAS INJECTED UTILIZING A DOSE SCHEDULE THAT WAS CORRELATED WITH THE TOTAL DOSE REQUIRED TO INDUCE ESTRUS. BOTH THE DOSE SCHEDULE AND THE TOTAL DOSE VARIED WITH THE SEASON OF THE YEAR, CONCOMITANT WITH THE FEMALE CAT'S REPRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY. PREGNANCIES RESULTING FROM STIMULATION WITH PMSG HAVE RARELY BEEN ALLOWED TO GO TO TERM. THE AVERAGE LITTER SIZE OF 6 CATS AT PARTURITION WAS 4. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN LIMITED THE STUDY TO INDUCED ESTRUS AND TIMED PREGNANCIES.

02818
FELDMANN, B.M.
DUDMAN, L.M.
REDFEARN, M.S.
CANINE, FELINE, AND LABORATORY PRIMATE DRY FEEDS: GUIDELINES TO EVALUATION.
LAB. ANIM. SCI. 21(6):862-864, 1971.
LABORATORY ANIMAL DRY FEED MANUFACTURERS WERE ASKED TO SUPPLY NUTRITIONAL DATA ON THEIR CANINE, FELINE, AND LABORATORY PRIMATE FEEDS. MORE NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION THAN CURRENTLY AVAILABLE IS NEEDED TO ADEQUATELY COMPARE THESE FEEDS. COMPARATIVE FEEDING TRIALS UNDER SPECIFIED

02819
ARE THE SINE QUA NON OF ANIMAL FEED EVALUATION.
JOCHEN, R.F.
ATRESIA ANI IN A KITTEN.
J.A.V.M.A. 159(1):92-93, 1971.
A SIX-WEEK-OLD MALE KITTEN WAS EXAMINED BECAUSE THE OWNER HAD OBSERVED IT VOMITING DURING THE 12-HOUR PERIOD PRIOR TO PRESENTATION. THE KITTEN APPEARED SLIGHTLY DEPRESSED, AND A MODERATELY ENLARGED ABDOMEN WAS NOTICED. AN ANUS WAS LACKING. THE KITTEN WAS ANESTHETIZED WITH SODIUM THIAMYLAL, AND A VERTICAL INCISION ABOUT 15 MM LONG WAS MADE WHERE THE ANAL OPENING SHOULD HAVE BEEN. THE SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE WAS DISSECTED AWAY AND THE RECTAL WALL WAS GRASPED WITH CURVED MOSQUITO FORCEPS. THE RECTAL WALL WAS INCISED. ONE MONTH AFTER SURGERY, THE KITTEN WAS REPORTED TO BE CONSTIPATED. EXAMINATION REVEALED THAT MEGACOLON HAD DEVELOPED. THE SURGICAL AREA WAS WELL HEALED AND INTRODUCTION OF A RECTAL THERMOMETER DID NOT CAUSE ANY APPARENT DISCOMFORT. THE OWNERS REQUESTED THAT THE KITTEN BE EUTHANIZED BECAUSE OF ITS IRREGULAR BOWEL HABITS.

02820
SMITH, R.E.
BOARDMAN, W.
TURNBULL, P.C.B.
HEPATOMA IN A BENGAL TIGER.
J.A.V.M.A. 159(5):617-619, 1971.
HEPATOMA HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED AS A MALIGNANT TUMOR OF RARE OCCURRENCE IN SEVERAL SPECIES OF ANIMALS. ALTHOUGH TUMORS OF VARIOUS TYPES HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN TIGERS, CASES OF

HEPATOMA HAVE NOT BEEN REPORTEC. THIS REPORT IN CONCERNEC WITH HEPATOMA IN A CAPTIVE BENGAL TIGER (LEO TIGRIS).

02821

BENNETT, R.
ZYCECK, F.
WILSON, R.
TILETAMINE ANESTHESIA OF A SIBERIAN TIGER ANC A LION.
J.A.V.M.A. 159(5):620-621, 1971.
TILETAMINE, ALSO KNOWN AS 2-(ETHYLAMINO)-2-(2-THIENYL) CYCLOHEXANONE HCL OR CI 634, HAS BEEN REPORTEC AS A SUCCESSFUL INTRAMUSCULAR (I.M.) ANESTHETIC AGENT FOR THE DOMESTIC CAT, LEOPARC, ANC BENGAL TIGER. ITS SUCCESSFUL USE IN THE SIBERIAN TIGER ANC THE LION IS REPORTEC HERE.

02822

VOIGTLANCER, P.F.V.
MOORE, K.E.
DOPAMINE: RELEASE FROM THE BRAIN IN VIVO BY AMANTACINE.
SCIENCE 174(4007):408-410, 1971.
AFTER COPAMINE STORES IN THE CAUCATE NUCLEUS OF CATS WERE LABLEC WITH (3H)COPAMINE, THE VENTRICULAR SYSTEM WAS PERFUSEC WITH ARTIFICIAL CEREBROSPINAL FLUIC. THE ACCITION OF AMANTACINE TO THE PERFUSING FLUIC CAUSEC A COSE-RELATEC INCREASE IN THE CONCENTRATIONS OF (3H)COPAMINE APPEARING IN THE PERFUSION EFFLUENT. SUBTHRESHOLC CONCENTRATIONS OF AMATACINE ALSO ENHANCEC THE EFFLUX OF (3H)COPAMINE INCUCEC BY ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE CAUCATE NUCLEUS.

02823

SLACEK, J.R., JR.
DIFFERENCES IN THE CISTRIBUTION OF CATECHOLAMINE VARICOSITIES IN CAT ANC RAT RETICULAR FORMATION.
SCIENCE 174(4007):410-412, 1971.
THE CISTRIBUTION OF CATACHOLAMINE VARICOSITIES WITHIN THE BRAINSTEM RETICULAR FORMATION OF THE IMMATURE CAT WAS DETERMINEC BY MEANS OF THE FORMALCEHYCE-INCUCEC FLUORESCENCE TECHNIQUE. A CONTINUOUS PATTERN OF INTENSE, GREEN, MECIUM-SIZEC VARICOSITIES EXISTS AT NEARLY ALL BRAINSTEM LEVELS. AT MOST OF THESE LEVELS THE VARICOSITIES APPEAR WITHIN THE BOUNCRIES OF RETICULAR FORMATION NUCLEI. HOWEVER, IN ROSTRAL MESENCEPHALON, SOME OF THE VARICOSITIES OF THE PATTERN LIE IN PROXIMITY TO PERIKARYA OF THE REC NUCLEUS. IN ACCITION, NUMEROUS VARICOSITIES IN CAUCAL MECULLA APPEAR TO EXTENC FROM THE PATTERN INTO NONRETICULAR FORMATION NUCLEI. A COMPARABLE PATTERN OF RETICULAR FORMATION FLUORESCENCE IS ABSENT IN THE RAT ANC THIS FINCING IS BELIEVEC TO REPRESENT A TRUE INTERSPECIES DIFFERENCE.

02824

WERNER, H.
VOSS, H.
ENTWICKLUNGSFORMEN VON TOXOPLASMA GONCII IM SAUGETIERORGANISMUS.
ZENTRALBLATT FUR BAKTERIOLOGIE, PARSITENKUNCE, INFEKTIONSKRANKHEITEN UNC HYGIENE 213:120-134, 1970.
DEVELOPMENTAL STAGES OF TOXOPLASMA GONCII ARE BEING PRESENTEC IN A SHORT COMMUNICATION ON PICTURE PLATES. THE ORGANISMS WERE CISCOVEREC BY THE FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY

TECHNIQUE (DIRECT METHOD) IN ORGANS, TISSUES AND EXCRETIONS OF MONKEYS, CATS, RABBITS, MICE AND OTHER RODENTS AT DISTINCT INTERVALS AFTER INFECTION. THE REPRESENTED FORMS OF TOXOPLASMA GONDII BELONG TO DIFFERENT DEVELOPMENTAL STAGES OF THE ORGANISM WHICH, AS IS KNOWN, ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE SEEN IN SPOROZOA.

02825

BUTT, K.M.
THE USE OF BROMOCYCLEN FOR THE CONTROL OF THE CAT FLEA (CTENOCEPHALIDES FELIS).
VET. REC. 88:253-254, 1971.

02826

CALARESU, F.R.
HENRY, J.L.
SEX DIFFERENCE IN THE NUMBER OF SYMPATHETIC NEURONS IN THE SPINAL CORD OF THE CAT.
SCIENCE 173(3994):343-344, 1971.
COUNTS OF PREGANGLIONIC SYMPATHETIC NEURONS IN THE SPINAL CORDS OF FOUR MALE AND FOUR FEMALE CATS WAS OBTAINED. THE THE NUMBER OF THESE NEURONS IN MALES WAS SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER THAN THAT IN FEMALES. THESE DATA SUGGEST THAT THE NUMBERS OF NEURONS IN THE MAMMALIAN CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM ARE DIFFERENT IN THE TWO SEXES.

02827

BAZELL, R.J.
LEAD POISONING: ZOO ANIMALS MAY BE THE FIRST VICTIMS.
SCIENCE 173(3992):130-133, 1971.

02828

OKABE, S.
ROTH, J.L.A.
PFEIFFER, C.J.
DIFFERENTIAL HEALING PERIODS OF THE ACETIC ACID ULCER MODEL IN RATS AND CATS.
EXPERIMENTIA 27:146-148, 1971.

02829

LENIHAN, J.
CATS AND CANCER: NEW LIGHT ON LEUKAEMIA.
REV. MED. VET. 121:465-468, 1970.

02830

GARDNER, M.B.
CURRENT INFORMATION ON FELINE AND CANINE CANCERS AND RELATIONSHIP OR LACK OF RELATIONSHIP TO HUMAN CANCER.

02831

MORRIS, M.L.
NUTRITION AND DIET IN SMALL ANIMAL MEDICINE.
MARK MORRIS ASSOCIATES, DENVER, COLORADO, 217 PAGES, 1960.
THIS TEXT PROVIDES FUNDAMENTAL INFORMATION ON THE CLINICAL APPLICATION AND USE OF PRESCRIPTION DIET BRAND FOODS INCLUDING K/D, P/D, R/D, I/D, AND C/D BRANDS, AND F/D BRAND BASAL RATION.

02832

FEZER, G.
WEISS, E.
(CYSTIC FORMATIONS IN THE SKIN OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.)
ARCH. EXPER. VET. MED. BD.23, H.5, 1969.
A TOTAL OF 111 SKIN CYSTS FROM DOGS, CATS, HORSES AND BIRDS

WERE EXAMINED. ON THE BASIS OF HISTOLOGICAL CRITERIA THEY WERE DIVIDED INTO: -CONGENITAL ECTOPIC CYSTS (7 EPIDERMOID AND 3 DERMOID CYSTS); TRAUMATIC EPIDERMAL CYSTS(4); FOLLICLE RETENTION CYSTS (COMEDO, 2 MILIA, 70 "RETENTION ATHEROMA"); SEBACEOUS GLAND CYSTS(7); CYSTS CHARACTERIZED BY EPITHELIAL PROLIFERATION (9 EARLY STAGES OF INTRACUTANEOUS KERATINIZING EPITHELIOMAS AND ONE CYST WITH PRECANCEROUS EPITHELIAL TRANSFORMATION). DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS AND HISTOGENESIS OF THE VARIOUS CYSTS WERE DISCUSSED.

02833

FOX, I.
BAYONA, I.G.
ARMSTRONG, J.L.
CAT FLEA CONTROL THROUGH USE OF DICHLORVOS-IMPREGNATED COLLARS.
J.A.V.M.A. 155(10):1621-1623, 1969.
PLASTIC COLLARS IMPREGNATED WITH 3.0, 1.4, AND 0.69% DICHLORVOS WERE 90 TO 100% EFFECTIVE FOR APPROXIMATELY 3, 2, AND 2 MONTHS, RESPECTIVELY, AGAINST ADULT CAT FLEAS, CTENOCEPHALIDES FELIS ON CATS. THE FLEA REPRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL, AS SHOWN BY THE CAPACITY TO PRODUCE COCOONS, WAS REDUCED. SKIN IRRITATION OCCURRED IN 2 OF 15 CATS WEARING COLLARS.

02834

TYREE, C.R.
VON GREMP, C.C.
AN UNCOMMON INDICATION FOR CHLORPHENIRAMINE.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 144-146, 1968.
CHLORPHENIRAMINE, TELODRON (NORDEN LABS) IN SUSTAINED-RELEASED FORM WAS USED TO SUCCESSFULLY TREAT 45 OF 55 CATS WITH MODERATE TO SEVERE SIGNS OF FELINE VIRAL RHINOTRACHEITIS (FVR). FAVORABLE RESPONSE WAS ATTRIBUTED TO THE PROMPT DRYING EFFECT PRODUCED BY CHLORPHENIRAMINE IN CLEARING NASAL PASSAGES AND IMPROVING SENSE OF SMELL WHICH HELPED REDUCE ANOREXIA AND SUBSEQUENT MORTALITY. RESULTS WERE FAVORABLE WITH CHLORPHENIRAMINE ALONE AND IN COMBINATION WITH ANTIBIOTICS. TREATMENT OF PREVIOUS CASES WITH ANTIBIOTICS ALONE HAD BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL.

02835

CHRISTENSEN, J.
CAPRILLI, R.
LUND, G.F.
ELECTRIC SLOW WAVES IN CIRCULAR MUSCLE OF CAT COLON.
AMER. J. PHYSIOL. 217(3):771-776, 1969.
SURFACE GLASS-PORE ELECTRODES AND INTRACELLULAR MICROELECTRODES WERE USED TO RECORD ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY FROM THE INNER CIRCULAR MUSCLE LAYER OF ISOLATED STRIPS AND SEGMENTS OF CAT COLON. TENSION WAS RECORDED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN MUSCLE STRIPS. INTRACELLULAR MICROELECTRODE RECORDS SHOWED PERIODIC UNIFORM MEMBRANE DEPOLARIZATIONS OF 11.8 +/_ (SD) 6.5 MV. RAPID DEPOLARIZATION WAS FOLLOWED BY A PLATEAU AND SLOWER REPOLARIZATION. SLOW WAVE AMPLITUDE WAS DIRECTLY PROPORTIONAL TO CELLULAR TRANSMEMBRANE RESTING POTENTIAL BETWEEN SLOW WAVES. SLOW-WAVE DURATION, 3-19 SEC, VARIED DIRECTLY WITH THE DURATION OF ACCOMPANYING

CONTRACTIONS. EXTERNAL ELECTRODES RECORDED DEPOLARIZATION AS A RAPID BIPHASIC SPIKE AND REPOLARIZATION AS A SLOWER BIPHASIC SIGNAL. SLOW WAVES OF THE PROXIMAL COLON WERE RATHER IRREGULAR AT 1-4 CYCLES/MIN; THOSE IN THE DISTAL COLON WERE MORE REGULAR AT 5-7/MIN. SLOW WAVES WERE PROPAGATED IN THE DIRECTION OF THE LONG AXIS OF THE CIRCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS AT 1.6 +/_(SD) 0.43 CM/SEC. PROPAGATION TRANSVERSELY ACROSS CELLS ALSO OCCURRED FOR VARIABLE SHORT DISTANCES AT VARIABLE RATES, 1-5 MM/SEC.

02836

CASSIDY, M.M.
TIDBALL, C.S.
CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM CONTENTS OF GASTROINTESTINAL TISSUES IN SIX SPECIES.
AM. J. PHYSIOL. 217(3):674-679, 1969.
CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM CONTENTS OF MUCOSA, MUSCLE, AND TOTAL WALL OF STOMACH, SMALL INTESTINE, AND COLON FOR BULLFROG, RAT, RABBIT, CAT, DOG, AND MAN WERE DETERMINED. ANALYSES WERE PERFORMED BY MEANS OF A NEW CHELOMETRIC TITRATION METHOD FOR THE SEQUENTIAL DETERMINATION OF THE TWO CATIONS UTILIZING ERIOCHROME BLUE SE AS AN INDICATOR. THE RESULTS OBTAINED WERE COMPARED WITH OTHER STANDARD METHODS INCLUDING ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROPHOTOMETRY. VALUES FOR CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM WERE ALSO DETERMINED FOR PLASMA, SERUM AND ERYTHROCYTES FOR RAT, RABBIT, AND DOG. IN STOMACH AND SMALL INTESTINE MUCOSA, THE CONTENT OF MAGNESIUM WAS ALWAYS GREATER THAN THAT OF CALCIUM, RANGING FROM ONLY 50% GREATER IN BULLFROG STOMACH MUCOSA TO 12 TIMES GREATER IN RABBIT STOMACH MUCOSA. A SIMILAR PATTERN FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THESE ALKALINE EARTHS IN COLON WALL WAS ALSO EVIDENT; THE VALUES FOR MAN, 5.86 MEQ CA/KG AND 20.62 MEQ MG/KG, ARE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GROUP. THESE DATA PROVIDE A BASIS FOR THE INTERPRETATION AND EVALUATION OF TRANSPORT PHENOMENA IN GASTROINTESTINAL TISSUES.

02837

WILSON, A.S.
INVESTIGATIONS ON THE INNERVATION OF THE DIAPHRAGM IN CATS AND RODENTS.
ANAT. REC. 152:425-432, 193.
IN CATS, RATS, AND MICE THE DIAPHRAGM POSSESSES AN INTRINSIC PLEXUS OF NERVE FIBERS WHICH ARE CONCENTRATED IN A NARROW BAND SITUATED APPROXIMATELY HALFWAY BETWEEN THE EDGE OF THE CENTRAL TENDON AND THE PERIPHERAL ATTACHMENT OF THE MUSCULATURE. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PLEXUS ORIGINATE IN BOTH PHRENIC AND LOWER SIX INTERCOSTAL NERVES AND BOTH POSSESS THREE CATAGORIES OF FIBERS. THE FIRST IS COMPOSED OF UNMYELINATED FIBERS WHICH RAMIFY ON THE WALLS OF COMPANION VESSELS. THE SECOND COMPRISES MYELINATED FIBERS RANGING FROM 6-10 MICRONS IN DIAMETER AND THESE HAVE BEEN CLASSIFIED AS AFFERENT COMPONENTS. THE THIRD CATEGORY, FORMING THE MAJOR PART OF THE PHRENIC OUTFLOW BUT ONLY A MINOR PART OF INTERCOSTAL CONTRIBUTIONS, COMPRISES MYELINATED FIBERS WHICH RANGE FROM 10-16 MICRONS IN DIAMETER AND POSSESS PRETERMINAL EXPANSIONS. PHRENIC FIBERS OF THE THIRD CATEGORY HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS EFFERENT COMPONENTS BECAUSE THEY TERMINATE IN MOTOR END

PLATES BUT THE FUNCTION OF CORRESPONDING INTERCOSTAL COMPONENTS CANNOT BE DEFINED CONCLUSIVELY. QUANTITATIVE STUDIES AT THREE DISTINCT LEVELS WITHIN EACH OF TEN PHRENIC NERVES IN CATS, SHOW AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF OF MYELINATED FIBERS OF DIAMETER 12-20 MICRONS IN THE PERIPHERAL THIRD OF THE NERVE. THIS SUGGESTS THAT THE PHRENIC NERVE RECEIVES AN ACCESSION OF FIBERS IN ITS PERIPHERAL THIRD.

02838

GEORGI, J.R.
DELAHUNTA, A.
PERCY, D.H.
CEREBRAL CONEUROSIS IN A CAT. REPORT OF A CASE.
CORNELL VET. 127-134, 1969.

02839

OKOSHI, S.
MURATA, Y.
EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON ANCYLOSTOMIASIS IN CATS.
VIII. DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF ANCYLOSTOMIASIS IN CATS.
JAP. J. VET. SCI. 30(3):167-173,1968.

DISOPHENOL AND TETRACHLOROETHYLENE WERE EXAMINED FOR ANTHELMINTIC EFFECT AGAINST ANCYLOSTOMA TUBAEFORME IN CATS INOCULATED ARTIFICALLY. BESIDES, STUDIES WERE MADE ON THE DIAGNOSIS OF ANCYLOSTOMIASIS IN CATS. CONSEQUENTLY THE FOLLOWING POINTS WERE CLARIFIED. 1) AN EXCELLENT REMOVAL EFFECT WAS SHOWN BY A SINGLE SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION OF CATS WITH 5 TO 7 MG OF DISOPHENOL PER KG OF BODY WEIGHT. 2) AN EXCELLENT REMOVAL EFFECT WAS SHOWN UPON CATS BY A SINGLE ORAL DOSE OF 200 TO 300 MG OF TETRACHLOROETHYLENE PER KG OF BODY WEIGHT. NO OR NEGLIGIBLE TOXICITY WAS OBSERVED IN CATS GIVEN EITHER OF THE ANTHELMINTICS MENTIONED ABOVE. 4) IT WAS RECOGNISED THAT THE DIAGNOSIS OF ANCYLOSTOMIASIS IN CATS COULD BE ESTABLISHED BY THE SALINE FLOTATION METHOD WITH SAMPLES WHICH HAD BEEN ALLOWED TO STAND FOR 10 TO 30 MINUTES. IN THIS METHOD, EVEN A SMALL QUANTITY OF FECES CONTAINING ONLY A FEW EGGS COULD BE USED AS A SAMPLE.

02840

WARD, B.C.
PEDERSON, N.
INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS IN CATS.
J.A.V.M.A.154(1):26-35, 1969.

THE PRINCIPAL CLINICAL FEATURES OF INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS IN CATS ARE FEVER, ANOREXIA, LEUKOCYTOSIS, AND ASCITES. REPRODUCTION OF INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY INOCULATION YOUNG CATS WITH INFECTIVE TISSUES. THE CLINICAL FEATURES OF THE EXPERIMENTAL DISEASE WERE SIMILAR TO THOSE SEEN IN CATS WITH SPONTANEOUS INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS. THE PATHOLOGIC CHANGES IN CATS WITH INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS WERE CHARACTERIZED GROSSLY BY DIFFUSE FIBRINOUS PERITONITIS, AND MICROSCOPICALLY BY FIBRINOUS EXUDATE ON SEROSAL SURFACES, MESOTHELIAL HYPERPLASIA, AND FOCAL NECROSIS IN PARENCHYMAL ORGANS. THE LESIONS SEEN IN THE EXPERIMENTAL DISEASE WERE SIMILAR TO THE NATURAL DISEASE EXCEPT THAT THERE WAS LESS FIBRINOUS EXUDATION AND MORE EXTENSIVE FOCAL NECROSIS APPARENT IN THE EXPERIMENTAL FORM.

02841

SWAIN, S.F.
SHIELDS, R.P.
PARAPLEGIA IN THE CAT: ETIOLOGY AND DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 787-798, 1971.
THE DIAGNOSTIC ABILITIES OF THE VETERINARIAN ARE CHALLENGED WHEN HE EXAMINES A PARAPLEGIC CAT. HE MUST DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN THE FOUR MAIN DISORDERS WHICH MAY RESULT IN FELINE PARAPLEGIA: 1) AORTIC THROMBOEMBOLISM AT THE ORIGIN OF THE ILIAC ARTERIES, 2) FRACTURE OR LUXATION OF THE VERTEBRAE, 3) INTERVERTEBRAL DISC PROTRUSION OR RUPTURE, OR 4) A NEOPLASIA INVOLVING THE SPINAL CORD. THE MOST DIFFICULTY MAY BE ENCOUNTERED IN DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN INTERVERTEBRAL DISC PROTRUSION OR RUPTURE AND NEOPLASMS OF THE SPINAL CANAL AND CORD. MALIGNANT LYMPHOMA IS THE NEOPLASM REPORTED MOST COMMONLY TO INVOLVE THE SPINAL CANAL AND CORD OF THE CAT. AS IN A CASE REPORT PRESENTED HERE, THIS CONDITION MAY POSSIBLY MANIFEST ONLY AS A PARALYSIS OR PARESIS OF THE POSTERIOR LIMBS OF THE CAT. MYELOGRAPHY MAY BE A MAJOR FACTOR IN LOCATING ANY SPACE-OCCUPYING LESION OF THE SPINAL CANAL IN THE CAT, AND HISTOPATHOLOGIC EXAMINATION MAY BE THE ONLY MEANS BY WHICH A FINAL DIAGNOSIS AND PROGNOSIS CAN BE REACHED.

02842

PIPER, R.C.
COLE, C.R.
SHADDUCK, J.A.
NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL OCULAR TOXOPLASMOSIS IN ANIMALS.
AM. J. OPHTHALMOLOGY 69(4):662-668, 1970.
THE OCULAR LESIONS OF EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURALLY OCCURRING TOXOPLASMOSIS IN 60 DOGS, 11 CATS, 20 PIGS, 18 SHEEP, AND 10 CATTLE ARE DESCRIBED AND COMPARED. LESIONS WERE FOUND MOST FREQUENTLY IN THE IRIS, CILIARY BODY, AND RETINA. THEY WERE CHARACTERIZED BY INFILTRATION OF LARGE MONONUCLEAR CELLS, HISTOCYTES, AND OCCASIONAL LYMPHOCYTES. FOCAL NECROSIS, ESPECIALLY OF THE RETINA, WAS FREQUENTLY OBSERVED. OVINE AND BOVINE OCULAR LESIONS DIFFERED FROM THOSE OF OTHER SPECIES BY THE PREDOMINANCE OF EPITHELOID CELLS (SHEEP) AND PLASMACYTES (CATTLE). MASSES OF ORGANISMS, SEVERE NECROSIS, AND SUPPURATIVE MYOSITIS OCCURRED IN THE EXTRAOCULAR MUSCLES OF DOGS, CATS, AND SHEEP. THE LESIONS SIMILAR TO THOSE REPORTED FOR SEVERAL SPECIES OF DOMESTIC AND LABORATORY ANIMALS, BUT DIFFERENT FROM THOSE IN MAN.

02843

HIGHTOWER, D.
MILLER, L.F.
THYROID FUNCTION TESTS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE. I. A REVIEW.
SOUTHWESTERN VET. 22(3):200-205, 1969.
EVALUATING THYROID FUNCTION IS BECOMING AN INCREASINGLY MORE IMPORTANT ASPECT OF VETERINARY DIAGNOSTICS. IN THIS FIRST OF TWO ARTICLES, THE AUTHORS DISCUSS THYROID GLAND PHYSIOLOGY AND THE VARIOUS THYROID FUNCTION TESTS. THOSE TESTS WHICH ARE MOST APPLICABLE TO VETERINARY MEDICINE ARE LISTED.

02844

LAU, R.E.

REINKE, J.C.
BROWN, S.G.
CRYPTOCOCCOSIS IN A CAT. A CASE REPORT.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 777-780, 1971.
RESPIRATORY DISEASES ARE COMMON IN CATS. CRYPTOCOCCOSIS, A FUNGAL DISEASE OF PUBLIC HEALTH SIGNIFICANCE THAT CAN CAUSE RESPIRATORY DIFFICULTY, OCCURRED IN AN 11-YEAR-OLD, MALE DOMESTIC SHORT-HAIR CAT. THE DISEASE AFFECTED THE NASAL TURBINATES, THE AREA AROUND THE LEFT MAXILLARY CANINE TOOTH, AND THE LUNGS.

02845

STUDDERT, M.J.
MARTIN, M.C.
VIRUS DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACT OF CATS:
1. ISOLATION OF FELINE RHINOTRACHEITIS VIRUS.
AUST. VET. J. 46:99-104, 1970.
FELINE RHINOTRACHEITIS (FR) VIRUS ANTIGENICALLY SIMILAR TO THE ONLY KNOWN ANTIGENIC TYPE OF FR VIRUS WAS ISOLATED FROM NASAL AND PHARYNGEAL SWABS OBTAINED FROM FOUR CATS WITH RESPIRATORY DISEASE. THE INCIDENCE OF FR VIRUS NEUTRALISING ANTIBODY IN 45 CAT SERUMS OBTAINED IN THE ENVIRONS OF MELBOURNE WAS APPROXIMATELY 50%. DATA IS PRESENTED THAT SHOWS THAT THE INCIDENCE OF NEUTRALISING ANTIBODY TO 2 ANTIGENICALLY DISTINCT FELINE PICORNAVIRUSES WAS 96% AND 87% RESPECTIVELY. COMPLEMENT FIXING ANTIBODY T THE CHLAMYDIA (PSITTACOSIS) GROUP ANTIGEN WAS NOT FOUND IN ANY OF 35 SERUMS TESTED; IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CHLAMYDIA SF AS A CAUSE OF FELINE PNEUMONITIS MAY REQUIRE REAPPRAISAL.

02846

SAWITSKY, A.
MEYER, L.M.
THE BONE MARROW OF NORMAL CATS.
J. LAB. CLIN. MED. 32:70-75, 1947.
1. A METHOD IS PRESENTED DESCRIBING THE TECHNIQUE FOR OBTAINING BONE MARROW FROM THE ILIAC CREST OF THE CAT BY ASPIRATION. 2. DATA ARE GIVEN SHOWING THE CELLULAR CONSTITUENTS IN THE PERIPHERAL BLOOD AND BONE MARROW OF NORMAL CATS. 3. A COMPARISON OF THE BONE MARROW FINDINGS IN CATS WITH THOSE OF DOGS AND MAN IS MADE, UTILIZING THE METHOD OF ASPIRATION IN ALL THREE GROUPS.

02847

BOHNING, R.H.,JR.
DEHOFF, W.D.
MCELHINNEY, A.
HOFSTRA, P.C.
PHARYNGOSTOMY FOR MAINTENENCE OF THE ANORECTIC ANIMAL.
J.A.V.M.A. 156(5):611-615, 1970.
SURGICAL IMPLANTATION OF A STOMACH TUBE PROVED BENEFICIAL IN COMPENSATING FOR ANOREXIA IN 10 DOGS, 1 CHEETAH, AND 1 PERSIAN CAT. THE TECHNIQUE WAS NOT DIFFICULT, AND THERE WAS NO DISCOMFORT TO THE ANIMALS WHILE THE TUBES WERE IN PLACE. TUBES WERE FUNCTIONAL FROM 4 DAYS TO 7 WEEKS. THE INCISIONS HEALED TO A MINUTE SCAR, WITHOUT BENEFIT OF SUTURES, 5 TO 7 DAYS FOLLOWING REMOVAL OF THE TUBES.

02748

LANG, D.C.
CALCAREOUS TENDINITIS IN THE CAT.
A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.
VET. REC. 665, 1968.
THE CASE IS OF INTEREST IN VIEW OF THE APPARENT INFREQUENCY WITH WHICH CALCAREOUS TENDINITIS HAS BEEN RECORDED IN THE CAT, AND ALSO BECAUSE OF THE CLOSE SIMILARITY OF THIS CASE TO CALCAREOUS TENDINITIS IN MAN.

02849

WINDLE, W.F.
INDUCTION OF MATING AND OVULATION IN THE CAT WITH PREGNANCY URINE AND SERUM EXTRACTS.
SOURCE UNKNOWN 25:365-371, 1939.
PREGNANCY URINE OR SERUM EXTRACTS (ANTUITRIN-S AND GONADOGEN) WERE EMPLOYED IN AN ATTEMPT TO INDUCE ESTRUM, MATING AND PREGNANCY IN CATS. EXPERIMENTS WERE PERFORMED IN 122 ANIMALS OF WHICH 5 WERE PREGNANT AT THE TIME AND 155 WERE NOT PREGNANT BUT WERE JUDGED TO BE ANESTROUS FROM VAGINAL SMEARS. SUITABLE DOSES OF THE TWO EXTRACTS WERE SIMILARLY EFFECTUAL FOR FOLLICULAR GROWTH, OVULATION AND MATING IN ANESTROUS AND PREGNANT CATS WHICH HAD NOT BEEN TREATED PREVIOUSLY WITH THESE MATERIALS. INDUCTION OF ESTROUS VAGINAL SMEARS, ESTROUS BEHAVIOR, AND THE ATTENDANT FOLLICULAR GROWTH, OVULATION AND PREGNANCY WERE MORE READILY ACCOMPLISHED WITH THESE SUBSTANCES DURING THE TIME OF YEAR AT WHICH CATS IN CAPTIVITY ENTER ESTRUM SPONTANEOUSLY (FEBUARY TO JUNE, INCLUSIVE) THAN DURING OTHER MONTHS. SQUAMOUS VAGINAL SMEARS, WITH MANIFESTATIONS OF HEAT AND WITH MATINGS, SOMETIMES APPEARED AS RESULTS OF TREATMENTS BUT WITHOUT ANY GROSSLY VISIBLE OVARIAN AND ENDOMETRIAL DEVELOPMENT ESPECIALLY DURING THE ANESTROUS SEASON. GREAT VARIATION IN THE EFFECTUAL DOSE AND NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INTRAVENOUS AND SUBCUTANEOUS TREATMENT WERE ENCOUNTERED. HYPEROVULATION AND HYPERGESTATION RESULTED IN THE INSTANCES IN WHICH SUITABLE QUANTITIES OF THE MATERIALS WERE INJECTED TO BRING ABOUT SATISFACTORY MATINGS. RETREATMENT WITHIN 2 TO 5 WEEKS AFTER INITIAL DOSES HAD BEEN GIVEN WAS FREQUENTLY INEFFECTUAL, THE ANIMALS APPARENTLY BECOMING REFRACTORY IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE EARLIER INJECTIONS. SUCH REFRACTORY ANIMALS SOMETIMES CAME INTO HEAT SPONTANEOUSLY, MATED AND BECAME PREGNANT.

02850

HARBUTT, P.R.
THE INCIDENCE OF EPERYTHROZOON (HAEMOBARTONELLA) FELIS IN VICTORIA.
AUST. VET. 45:87-88, 1969.
TESTS ON A SERIES OF 84 ANAEMIC OR HEALTHY CATS IN VICTORIA REVEALED THE ORGANISM IN ONLY TWO. ANAEMIA WAS MOSTLY ASSOCIATED WITH HEPATIC NECROSIS, BACTERIAL INFECTIONS, GENERALIZED NEOPLASIA OR GASTRIC ULCERATION.

02851

RAINE, G.D.
TOXOPLASMOSIS IN LOWER MAMMALS.
J. PROTOZOOL. 16:371-372, 1969.
SERUM FROM 270 DOMESTIC AND WILD MAMMALS WAS TESTED FOR ANTIBODIES AGAINST T. GONDII BY THE INDIRECT

HAEMAGGLUTINATION METHOD. THE SPECIFICITY OF REACTIONS WAS DETERMINED BY THE HI TEST. POSITIVE RESULTS AT A TITRE OF 1:64 WERE GIVEN BY TEN OF 138 CATTLE, THREE OF 74 PIGS, ONE OF EIGHT CATS, AND NONE OF THREE HORSES. OF THE WILD ANIMALS TESTED, ONLY ONE OF NINE WOODCHUCKS WAS POSITIVE; 17 RACCOONS, 14 OPOSSUMS AND SEVEN SKUNKS WERE NEGATIVE.

02855

MAUK, A.G.
WHELAN, H.T.
PUTZ, G.R.
TAKETA, F.
ANEMIA IN DOMESTIC CATS: EFFECT ON HEMOGLOBIN COMPONENTS AND WHOLE BLOOD OXYGENATION.
SCIENCE 185(4149):447-449, 1974.
PHENYLHYDRAZINE-INDUCED ANEMIA IN THE DOMESTIC CAT RESULTS IN AN INCREASE IN MINOR, HIGH OXYGEN AFFINITY HEMOGLOBIN B COMPONENTS AND AN ACCOMPANYING DECREASE IN THE MAJOR, LOW AFFINITY B COMPONENT. THIS CHANGE IS ACCOMPANIED BY AN UNUSUALLY LARGE INCREASE IN ERYTHROCYTIC ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATE AND 2,3-DIPHOSPHOGLYCERATE, A SLIGHT DECREASE IN THE OXYGEN AFFINITY OF WHOLE BLOOD, AND A LARGE DECREASE IN THE HILL CONSTANT.

02856

BULAT, M.
LACKOVIC, Z.
JAKUPCEVIC, M.
DAMJANOV, M.
5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID IN THE LUMBAR FLUID: A SPECIFIC INDICATOR OF SPINAL CORD INJURY.
SCIENCE 185(4149):527-528, 1974.
IN CATS, 19 DAYS AFTER THE LOWER THORACIC CORD WAS INJURED, THE CONCENTRATIONS OF 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE AND ITS METABOLITE 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID IN THE LUMBOSACRAL CORD AND THAT OF 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID IN THE LUMBAR FLUID INCREASED. AT THE SAME TIME THE CONCENTRATIONS OF THESE SUBSTANCES IN THE CORD ABOVE THE LESION AND THAT OF 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC IN THE CISTERNAL FLUID WAS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY ALTERED. SINCE HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE AND 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID ARE PRESENT IN THE HUMAN LUMBOSACRAL CORD, IT APPEARS THAT THE CONCENTRATION OF 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID IN THE LUMBAR FLUID OF ANIMALS AND MAN REFLECTS THE BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES OF 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE IN THE NORMAL AND INJURED SPINAL CORD.

02857

FRASER, C.J.
JOINER, G.N.
JARDINE, J.H.
GLEISER, C.A.
ACUTE GRANULOCYTIC LEUKEMIA IN CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 165(4):355-359, 1974.
ACUTE GRANULOCYTIC LEUKEMIA (AGL) WAS DIAGNOSED IN 5 CATS ON THE BASIS OF HEMATOLOGIC AND HISTOLOGIC FINDINGS. THE DISEASE WAS CHARACTERIZED BY SEVERE ANEMIA, THE PRESENCE OF PRIMITIVE CELLS (BLAST CELLS) IN CIRCULATING BLOOD, PROLIFERATION OF THESE CELLS IN BONE MARROW, AND INFILTRATION OF THESE CELLS INTO LIVER, SPLEEN, AND LYMPH

NODES. A "MATURATION ARREST" OF THE GRANULOCYTIC SERIES IN
THE BONE MARROW ALLOWED A DEFINITIVE DIAGNOSIS OF APL.

02859
ZAKI, F.A.
LIU, S.K.
PITUITARY CHROMOPHOBE ADENOMA IN A CAT.
VET. PATH. 10:232-237, 1973.

02860
SCHNECK, G.W.
TWO CASES OF CONGENITAL MALFORMATION (PEROMELUS ASCELUS AND ECTRODACTYLY) IN CATS.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 1025-1026, 1974.

02861
LOUGHMAN, W.D.
FRYE, F.L.
XY/XYY BONE MARROW KARYOTYPE IN A MALE SIAMESE-CROSSBRED CAT.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 1007-1011, 1974.

02862
CARBONE, M.G.
A MODIFIED TECHNIQUE FOR PERINEAL URETHROSTOMY IN THE MALE CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 151(3):301-312, 1967.
A MODIFIED TECHNIQUE FOR PERINEAL URETHROSTOMY IN THE MALE CAT, AS A RELIEF FOR CHRONIC URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION, WAS PERFORMED ON 28 MALE OR NEUTERED CATS. THE MODIFICATIONS, WHICH FACILITATE SURGERY AND SHORTEN OPERATING TIME, CONSIST OF MAKING 2 MAJOR SKIN INCISIONS: ONE THROUGH WHICH TO FREE THE PENIS AND URETHRA FROM SURROUNDING ATTACHMENTS AND TRANSECT THE MEMBRANOUS URETHRA, AND A SECOND WHICH ACTS AS A PART OF THE RECONSTRUCTED URETHRAL ORIFICE.

02863
KNECHT, C.D.
SCHILLER, A.G.
SMALL, E.
FOCAL DEGENERATION OF THE CORNEA WITH SEQUESTRATION IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 149(9):1192-1193, 1966.

02864
RUBIN, L.F.
AGUIRRE, G.
CLINICAL USE OF PILOCARPINE FOR KERATOCONJUNCTIVITIS SICCA IN DOGS AND CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 151(3):313-320, 1967.
ADMINISTRATION OF AT LEAST 3.75 MG. OF PILOCARPINE ORALLY, SUBCUTANEOUSLY, OR BY CONJUNCTIVAL INSTILLATION RESULTED IN INCREASED TEAR FLOW IN 2 NORMAL DOGS AND 1 CAT AND IN 6 DOGS AND 1 CAT AFFECTED WITH KERATOCONJUNCTIVITIS SICCA (KCS). PILOCARPINE ADMINISTERED ORALLY SERVED AS USEFUL ADJUNCTIVE THERAPY IN DOGS AND CATS AFFECTED WITH KCS AND IN SOME AFFECTED WITH PIGMENTARY KERATITIS SECONDARY TO EXPOSURE. LACRIMOGENIC EFFECTS WERE OBTAINED IN DOSES OF 2.0 TO 4.0 MG. GIVEN ORALLY. INTOXICATION WAS MANIFESTED BY SALIVATION, EMESIS, AND TACHYCARDIA, AND IN EXTREME INSTANCES, BY HEART BLOCK AND PULMONARY EDEMA.

02865

CONROY, J.D.
INTRALESIONAL INJECTION OF TRIAMCINOLONE ACETONIDE FOR TREATMENT OF DERMATOSES OF THE CAT AND DOG.
J.A.V.M.A. 143(7):717-721, 1963.
TRIAMCINOLONE ACETONIDE (TA), WHEN INJECTED LOCALLY INTO 35 DERMATOLOGIC LESIONS OCCURRING IN 28 DOGS AND 4 CATS, WAS FOUND TO BE HIGHLY EFFECTIVE IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC LICHENIFIED DERMATITIS, FRICTIONAL ACANTHOSIS, IDIOPATHIC LOCALIZED PRURITUS, AND SCROTAL DERMATITIS. POLYDYPSIA AND POLYURIA OCCURRED IN 2 DOGS AS A RESULT OF SYSTEMIC ABSORPTION OF LARGE DOSES OF TRIMCINOLONE ACETONIDE INJECTED SUBCUTANEOUSLY. THERE WERE NO LOCAL OR SYSTEMIC SIDE EFFECTS IN THE FOUR CATS. LOCAL INJECTIONS WERE ADMINISTERED INTRADERMALLY (OCCASIONALLY SUBCUTANEOUSLY) USING A HYPODERMIC SYRINGE AND 25-GAUGE, 5/8-INCH NEEDLE. THE AVERAGE AMOUNT OF TA DEPOSITED PER SITE WAS 0.2 ML. OF A 2-MG./ML. SUSPENSION. INJECTION SITES WERE DISTRIBUTED AS EVENLY AS WAS POSSIBLE THROUGHOUT THE LESION BEING TREATED.

02857

CORNER, M.D.
DYSTOCIA IN A CAT. A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.
VET. REC. 94(22):525-526, 1974.

02866

HAMLIN, R.L.
SMETZER, D.L.
SMITH, C.R.
RADIOGRAPHIC ANATOMY OF THE NORMAL CAT HEART.
J.A.V.M.A. 143(9):957-961, 1963.
RADIOGRAPHICALLY, THE CARDIAC SILHOUETTE OF THE NORMAL CAT APPEARS MUCH LIKE THAT OF THE NORMAL DOG, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A GREATER VARIATION IN CONFIGURATION IN THE DORSOVENTRAL VIEW. THE RIGHT VENTRICLE LIES PREDOMINANTLY CRANIAD AND VENTRAD AND SLIGHTLY DEXTRAD TO THE LEFT VENTRICLE. THE AORTIC SHADOW OCCUPIES THE MIDLINE, BULGING CRANIAD; THE MAIN PULMONARY ARTERY ALONG WITH THE LEFT ATRIUM FROMS THE LEFT CRANIAL CARDIAC BORDER. IN THE LATERAL RADIOGRAPH, THE VENTRAL AND CAUDAL PORTIONS OF THE CARDIAC SILHOUETTE REPRESENT THE LEFT VENTRICLE AND RIGHT VENTRICLE, SUPERIMPOSED. THE DORSOCAUDAL BORDER REPRESENTS THE LEFT ATRIUM. THE CRANIAL AND VENTRAL BORDER REPRESENT THE RIGHT VENTRICLE. THE CRANIODORSAL BORDER REPRESENTS SUPERIMPOSITION OF THE MAIN PULMONARY ARTERY AND RIGHT ATRIUM. DIMENSIONS OF THE VARIOUS PARAMETERS RELATING TO THE NORMAL HEART POSITION WERE ESTABLISHED ON THE BASIS OF FINDINGS IN 14 CATS.

02867

KALTER, S.S.
A SURVEY OF CAT SCRATCH DISEASE AMONG VETERINARIANS.
J.A.V.M.A. 144(11):1281-1282, 1964.
THE DATA DESCRIBED HERE LEND ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO THE ROLE OF THE CAT AS A VECTOR IN TRANSMISSION OF THE ETIOLOGIC AGENT OF CAT SCRATCH DISEASE. THESE DATA, HOWEVER STILL DO NOT DEFINITELY RULE OUT THE POSSIBLE ASSOCIATION OF OTHER ANIMALS. UNTIL AN AGENT IS ISOLATED AND THE MODE OF TRANSMISSION IS DELINEATED, THE PRECISE ROLE

OF THE CAT (OR ANY ANIMAL) REMAINS OBSCURE.

02868

CHRISTENSEN, N.R.
PREPUTIAL URETHROSTOMY IN THE MALE CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 145(9):903-908, 1964.
A RELATIVELY SIMPLE SURGICAL PROCEDURE WAS DEVELOPED TO RELIEVE URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION IN THE MALE CAT. THIS TECHNIQUE, PERFORMED ON 24 CATS, INVOLVES AMPUTATION OF THE ENTIRE PENIS AND UTILIZATION OF THE ABNOMINAL URETHRA, PELVIC URETHRA, AND PREPUCE TO FORM THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM FOR THE URINARY BLADDER.

02869

MILMAN, H.A.
COONEY, D.A.
THE DISTRIBUTION OF L-ASPARAGININE SYNTHETASE IN THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS OF SEVERAL MAMMALIAN AND AVIAN SPECIES.
BIOCHEM J. 142:27-35, 1974.
A SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF L-ASPARAGINE SYNTHETASE AND OF L-ASPARAGINASE IN THE PRINCIPLE ORGANS OF REPRESENTATIVE MAMMALS AND BIRDS. ALTHOUGH A RADIOMETRIC ASSAY WAS USED AS A ROUTINE, SEVERAL ADDITIONAL CRITERIA, INCLUDING ENZYMATIC AND CHROMATOGRAPHIC ONES, WERE USED TO VERIFY THAT THE PRODUCT OF THE SYNTHETASE WAS L-ASPARAGINE. RECOVERIES OF EXOGENOUS L-ASPARAGINE WERE ASSESSED IN THE PRESENCE OF A NUMBER OF MOUSE ORGANS AND FOUND TO BE ABOUT 85%. IN ADDITION, EVIDENCE IS PRESENTED FOR THE EXISTANCE IN MOUSE LIVER OF A THERMOLABILE ACTIVITY CAPABLE OF DESTROYING L-ASPARAGINE AND STIMULATED BY HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF NH4+ IONS. OF THE ORGANS SURVEYED, PANCREAS WAS GENERALLY FOUND TO SYNTHESIZE L-ASPARAGINE AT THE MOST RAPID RATE, WHEREAS EXTRACTS OF LIVER CATALYSED THE DECOMPOSITION OF THIS AMIDE AT THE GREATEST VELOCITY. OF THE SPECIES STUDIED, GUINEA PIG HAD THE HIGHEST ACTIVITIES OF PANCREATIC L-ASPARAGINE SYNTHETASE AND ALSO OF HEPATIC L-ASPARAGINASE. THE PANCREAS OF MOUSE AND OX ALSO WERE GOOD SOURCES OF L-ASPARAGINE SYNTHETASE.

02870

MENDELL, J.R.
SAIDA, K.
GANANSIA, M.F.
JACKSON, D.B.
WEISS, H.
GARDIER, R.W.
CRISMAN, C.
ALLEN, N.
COUFT, D.
O'NEILL, J.
MARKS, B.
HETLAND, L.
TOXIC POLYNEUROPATHY PRODUCED BY METHYL N-BUTYL KETONE.
SCIENCE 185(4153):787-789, 1974.
A POLYNEUROPATHY AFFECTING A LARGE NUMBER OF WORKERS WAS RECENTLY OBSERVED AT A PLANT PRODUCING PLASTIC-COATED AND COLOR-PRINT FABRICS. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA SUGGESTED STRONGLY THAT METHYL N-BUTYL KETONE (MBK) WAS RESPONSIBLE

FOR THE OUTBREAK. THIS HYPOTHESIS IS NOW SUPPORTED BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY IN CHICKENS, RATS, AND CATS EXPOSED TO MBK AT ATMOSPHERIC CONCENTRATIONS OF 200 TO 600 PARTS PER MILLION, 24 HOURS PER DAY, 7 DAYS PER WEEK. ALTHOUGH THE ANIMALS WERE EXPOSED CONTINUOUSLY AND THE AFFECTED WORKERS WERE EXPOSED INTERMITTENTLY, THE AVERAGES OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS OF EXPOSURE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY IN THE ANIMALS AND WORKERS WERE REMARKABLY CLOSE.

02871

WOLFF, E.F.
USE OF A CORTICAL SCREW IN REPAIR OF FRACTURED MANDIBULAR SYMPHYSIS IN THE CAT.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 850-852, 1974.
BETWEEN AUGUST 1973 AND FEBURARY 1974, SIX CATS UNDERWENT SURGICAL REPAIR OF TRAUMATICALLY-INDUCED MANDIBULAR SYMPHYSEAL FRACTURES. EACH FRACTURE WAS STABILIZED WITH A TRANSVERSELY PLACED 3.5 MM ASIF CORTICAL SCREW (SMITH KLINE SURGICAL SPECIALITIES). REPAIR WAS SATISFACTORY IN EACH CASE.

02872

NORTHWAY, R.B.
PEDIATRIC SURGERY IN THE DOG AND CAT.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 855-856, 1974.

02873

EDMONDS, H.L.
STARK, L.G.
PENICILLIN-INDUCED EPILEPTOGENIC FOCI-II: THE ANTICONVULSANT AND NEUROPHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SC-13504 IN THE CAT.
NEUROPHARMACOLOGY 13:269-277, 1974.
THE EFFECTS OF SC-13504 WERE OBSERVED IN ACUTE CAT PREPARATIONS WITH PENICILLIN-INDUCED EPILEPTOGENIC FOCI AND IN CHRONIC, NON-EPILEPTIC CATS. THE TIME COURSE OF THE ABNORMAL ACTIVITY RESULTING FROM THE FOCUS SHOWED A DOWNWARD TREND 2.5 HR AFTER IT BEGAN. SEVERAL INDICES USED TO QUANTITATE THAT ACTIVITY SHOWED SIGNIFICANT DECREASES SHORTLY AFTER THE I.V. ADMINISTRATION OF SC-13504 IN DOSES OF 2, 4 AND 8 MG/KG. THE 2 AND 4 MG/KG DOSES PRODUCED A SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN BOTH THE NUMBER OF CORTICAL AFTERDISCHARGES AND THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF AFTERDISCHARGE ACTIVITY FOR MORE THAN 1 HR AFTER ADMINISTRATION. THE HIGHEST DOSE TOTALLY ABOLISHED AFTERDISCHARGE ACTIVITY FOR MORE THAN 1.5 HR. IN THE CHRONIC NON-EPILEPTIC CAT PREPARATIONS, THE 2 AND 4 MG/KG DOSES PRODUCED ONLY A MILD CALMING EFFECT, WHILE THE 8 MG/KG DOSE PRODUCED A CONVULSIVE-LIKE REACTION AND OTHER SIGNS OF NEUROTOXICITY. WHILE THE THERAPEUTIC INDEX OF SC-13504 APPEARS TO BE LOW IN THIS ANTMAL MODEL, PRELIMINARY EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THAT SPECIES MAY BE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR AND ADDITIONAL STUDIES IN SPECIES OTHER THAN THE CAT APPEAR WARRANTED.

02875

HANSEN, J.S.
ECTOPIC PREGNANCY IN A QUEEN WITH ONE UTERINE HORN AND A URACHAL REMNANT.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 1135-1140, 1974.

02877

ARTICLES

BAKER, K.P.
HAIR GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT IN THE CAT.
BR. VET. J. 130(4):327-334, 1974.
OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE ON THE HISTOLOGY OF THE SKIN FROM 66 CATS OF DIFFERENT AGES. THE EXTREME THINNESS OF THE EPIDERMIS OF THIS SPECIES IS NOTEWORTHY. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PELAGE RESEMBLES THAT OF THE DOG, HAIR GERMS BEING PRODUCED AT INTERVALS ALONG THE EPIDERMIS, AND THESE THEN GROW DOWN INTO THE DERMIS. SEBACEOUS GLANDS AND APOCRINE GLANDS ARE PRODUCED FROM THE HAIR GERMS. PRIMARY HAIRS ARE PRODUCED FIRST, SUBSEQUENTLY THE FIRST SECONDARY HAIRS DEVELOP ON EITHER SIDE OF THE PRIMARY HAIRS AND THESE SOON PRODUCE HAIR GERMS FROM WHICH DEVELOP MORE SECONDARY HAIRS TO COMPLETE THE COMPOUND FOLLICLE. IN BOTH HOUSED AND UNCONFINED CATS THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY HAIR BULBS DECREASED IN ACTIVITY AFTER DECEMBER, WITH TOTAL INACTIVITY IN JANUARY. THIS WAS MAINTAINED DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH, ACTIVITY RECOMMENCING IN APRIL. THERE FOLLOWED A PERIOD OF MAXIMUM ACTIVITY OF TWO TO FOUR MONTHS DURATION IN UNCONFINED CATS. SUBSIDIARY CYCLES OF ACTIVITY FOLLOWED UNTIL DECEMBER. IT IS CONSIDERED THAT INCREASING PHOTOPERIOD IS THE STIMULUS FOR HAIR LOSS AND REPLACEMENT IN SPRING. NEUTERED CATS SHOWED COMPARABLE CYCLE TO ENTIRE ANIMALS. HAIR REPLACEMENT DID NOT PROGRESS OVER THE BODY IN WAVES AS IN RODENTS, BUT MOSAICALLY AS IN MAN. VARIABLE STAGES OF ACTIVITY OF THE HAIR ROOTS WERE OBSERVED IN COMPOUND HAIR FOLLICLES. RATES OF HAIR GROWTH OF ADULT CATS ARE COMPARABLE TO THOSE OF MAN, APPROXIMATING TO 300 MICRONS DAILY. THE RATE OF PRIMARY HAIR GROWTH WAS GREATER THAN THAT OF SECONDARY HAIRS. IN THREE HOUSED CATS THE MAXIMUM RATE OF HAIR GROWTH OCCURRED IN LATE APRIL WITH MINIMAL HAIR GROWTH IN FEBRUARY.

02878

ARONSON, L.P.
COOPER, M.L.
OLFACTORY DEPRIVATION AND MATING BEHAVIOR IN SEXUALLY EXPERIENCED MALE CATS.
BEHAVIORAL BIOLOGY 11:459-480, 1974. ABS. NO. 4148.
THE EFFECTS OF BILATERAL OLFACTORY BULBECTOMY (SODIUM PENTOBARBITAL ANESTHESIA) UPON MATING BEHAVIOR WAS STUDIED IN SEXUALLY EXPERIENCED ADULT MALE CATS. IN THE FIRST EXPERIMENT PREOPERATIVE AND POSTOPERATIVE BEHAVIOR OF EIGHT ANIMALS WERE COMPARED. AFTER BULBECTOMY THERE WERE NO DECREMENTS IN MATING BEHAVIOR; RATHER, SMALL BUT SIGNIFICANT INCREASES IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY OCCURRED, E.G., INCREASED FREQUENCY AND DURATION OF INTROMISSION, DECREASED INITIAL AND INTROMISSIVE MOUNT LATENCIES. A SECOND EXPERIMENT WAS DESIGNED TO TEST THE HYPOTHESIS THAT THIS INCREASE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY RESULTED FROM A DECREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF TEST TIME THAT THE DESENSITIZED ANIMALS SPENT IN RELATED ACTIVITIES, ESPECIALLY SNIFFING. HERE SNIFFING, GROOMING AND SCRATCHING WERE MEASURED IN FIVE BULBECTOMIZED AND FOUR SHAM OPERATES. THEY WERE TESTED PREOPERATIVELY, POSTOPERATIVELY IN THE USUAL TEST ROOM AND LATER IN A STRANGE TEST ROOM. THE SAME INCREASE IN SEXUAL BEHAVIOR APPEARED IN THE BULBECTOMIZED ANIMALS AS IN THE FIRST

EXPERIMENT. ADDITIONALLY, THERE WERE SIGNIFICANT DECREASES IN FREQUENCY AND DURATION OF SNIFFING THE ROOM AND SNIFFING THE FEMALE. THE SHAM OPERATES REMAINED UNCHANGED. WHEN TESTED IN A STRANGE ROOM THE SHAMS REACTED WITH A DECREASE IN FREQUENCY OF INTROMISSION AND AN INCREASE IN INITIAL MOUNT AND INTROMISSIVE MOUNT LATENCIES. SNIFFING THE ROOM ROSE TO WELL ABOVE PREOPERATIVE LEVELS. UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS THE BULBECTOMIZED MALES SHOWED SOME INCREASE IN FREQUENCY OF INTROMISSION, INCREASED LATENCIES AND AN INCREASE IN SNIFFING OF THE ROOM, BUT NOT TO PREOPERATIVE LEVELS. THE PROBABILITY THAT COMPLETE ANOSMIA WAS ACHIEVED IN THESE EXPERIMENTS IS SUPPORTED BY DETAILED HISTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE BRAINS WHICH DEMONSTRATED THAT THE GLOMERULI IN REMAINING BULBAR FRAGMENTS WERE ALL MARKEDLY DEGENERATE. OTHER IMPORTANT HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES ARE DESCRIBED. THE RESULTS ARE DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO THE PRONOUNCED DECREMENTS FOLLOWING BULBECTOMY IN SEVERAL SPECIES OF RODENTS.

02879

BROMBERG, M.B.
WHITEHORN, D.
MYELINATED FIBER TYPES IN THE SUPERFICIAL RADIAL NERVE OF THE CAT AND THEIR CENTRAL PROJECTIONS.
BRAIN RESEARCH 78:157-163, 1974.

02880

SAID, S.I.
YOSHIDA, T.
KITAMURA, S.
VREIM, C.
PULMONARY ALVEOLAR HYPOXIA: RELEASE OF PROSTAGLANDINS AND OTHER HUMORAL MEDIATORS.
SCIENCE 185:1181-1183, 1974.
HYPOXIC VENTILATION OF ISOLATED PERFUSED CAT LUNGS CAUSED THE FREQUENT APPEARANCE IN PULMONARY PERFUSATES OF BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SUBSTANCES, WHICH INCLUDED PROSTAGLANDINS OR PROSTAGLANDIN-LIKE COMPOUNDS. IN ANESTHETIZED CATS, INHIBITION OF PROSTAGLANDIN BIOSYNTHESIS WITH INFUSIONS OF ASPRIN (MORE THAN 50 MILLIGRAMS PER KG.) REDUCED THE PULMONARY VASOCONSTRICTOR AND BRONCHOCONSTRICTOR RESPONSES TO HYPOXIC BREATHING.

02881

KOLB, H.
FAMIGLIETTI, E.V.
ROD AND CONE PATHWAYS IN THE INNER PLEXIFORM LAYER OF CAT RETINA.
SCIENCE 186:47-49, 1974.
IN CAT RETINA, ROD BIPOLAR TERMINALS DO NOT SYNAPSE ON GANGLION CELLS BUT ON TWO TYPES OF AMACRINE CELL (TYPES I AND II). CONE BIPOLARS SYNAPSE DIRECTLY ON GANGLION CELLS AND ON TYPE I AMACRINES. THE TYPE II AMACRINE APPEARS TO PLAY A SPECIAL INTERNUNCIAL ROLE BETWEEN BIPOLARS AND GANGLION CELLS IN THE ROD SYSTEM.

02882

QUEST, J.A.
ROWLES, G.S.
MULLIGAN, L.T.

MATHUR, P.P.
MECHANISM OF THE HYPOTENSIVE EFFECT OF INTRAVENOUS METHAQUALONE IN THE CAT.
TOXICOL. APPL. PHARMACOL. 29:420-433, 1974.
METHAQUALONE, A NON-BARBITURATE HYPNOTIC, HAS BEEN REPORTED TO PRODUCE HYPOTENSION IN ANIMALS. EXPERIMENTS WERE UNDERTAKEN TO EVALUATE THE MECHANISMS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS EFFECT. IN CHLORALOSE-ANESTHETIZED CATS, IV ADMINISTRATION OF 0.5 TO 10.0 MG/KG OF METHAQUALONE PRODUCED DOSE-DEPENDENT DECREASES IN BLOOD PRESSURE. THE HYPOTENSION WAS ASSOCIATED WITH DECREASES IN CONTRACTILE FORCE AND HEART RATE AT DOSES OF 1 MG/KG OR HIGHER. PRETREATMENT WITH ATROPINE OR BILATERAL VAGAL NERVE SECTION DID NOT INFLUENCE THESE CARDIOVASCULAR EFFECTS. IN VAGOTOMIZED CATS: (1) SPINAL SECTION MARKEDLY REDUCED THE DEPRESSANT EFFECTS OF METHAQUALONE ON BLOOD PRESSURE, CONTRACTILE FORCE AND HEART RATE AND (2) REMOVAL OF THE STELLATE GANGLION REDUCED THE NEGATIVE INOTROPIC AND CHRONOTROPIC EFFECTS OF THE DRUG. FURTHERMORE, ADMINISTRATION OF METHAQUALONE (31.2-500 MICROGRAMS/KG) INTO A VERTEBRAL ARTERY OF VAGOTOMIZED CATS PRODUCED DOSE-DEPENDENT DECREASES IN BLOOD PRESSURE, CONTRACTILE FORCE AND HEART RATE. IN THE ISOLATED CAT HINDQUARTERS PREPARATION PERFUSED AT CONSTANT BLOOD FLOW, METHAQUALONE (31.2-1000 MICROGRAMS) PRODUCED TRANSIENT DECREASES IN PERFUSION PRESSURE WHICH WERE NOT ALTERED BY PRETREATMENT WITH PHENTOLAMINE, PROPRANOLOL, ATROPINE OR TRIPELENNAMINE. IN THE RABBIT PERFUSED ISOLATED HEART, LARGE DOSES OF DRUG (0.25 TO 2.0 MG) WERE REQUIRED TO DEPRESS CONTRACTILE FORCE. THESE RESULTED INDICATE THE HYPOTENSION PRODUCED BY IV METHAQUALONE RESULTS PRIMARILY FROM A CENTRALLY MEDIATED DEPRESSION OF SYMPATHETIC NEURAL OUTFLOW TO THE HEART AND VASCULATURE AND, TO A LESSER EXTENT, FROM DIRECT RELAXATION OF VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE AND DIRECT MYOCARDIAL DEPRESSION.

02883

LOWDEN, J.A.
BLANKIER, J.
THE EFFECT OF HYPERCAPNIA ON CAT BRAIN GANGLIOSIDES.
J. NEUROCHEM. 23:439-441, 1974.

02884

CHAFFEE, V.W.
LINK, R.P.
HISTOCHEMICAL COMPARISON OF OVARIAN ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE AND BUTYRYLCHOLINESTERASE OF GUINEA PIG WITH THOSE OF RAT, RABBIT, CAT, AND DOG.
AM. J. VET. RES. 35(9):1253-1258,1974.
THE SITES OF OVARIAN ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE (ACHE) AND BUTYRYLCHOLINESTERASE (BUCHE) WERE IDENTIFIED IN RATS, RABBITS, CATS, AND DOGS AND WERE COMPARED WITH THOSE OF GUINEA PIGS.

02885

LING, G.V.
LOWENSTINE, L.J.
KANEKO, J.J.
SERUM THYROXINE (T-4) AND TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T-3) UPTAKE VALUES IN NORMAL ADULT CATS.

AM. J. VET. RES. 35(9):1247-1249. 1974.
VALUES FOR SERUM T-4 BY COMPETITIVE PROTEIN BINDING AND FOR T-3 UPTAKE BY SILICATE PARTICLE ADSORPTION WERE DETERMINED IN NORMAL ADULT CATS. MEAN VALUES FOR SERUM T-4 AND FOR T-3 UPTAKE WERE 0.95+/-0.50 MICROGRAMS/DL AND 56.3+/-4.2%, RESPECTIVELY. AFTER CATS WERE GIVEN THYROID-STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH) STIMULATION, SERUM T-4 CONCENTRATIONS WERE 3.3+/-1.3 MICROGRAMS/DL AND T-3 UPTAKE VALUES WERE 60.1+/-4.2% MICROGRAMS/100 ML. THE TSH RESPONSE TEST MAY BE USED TO ASSESS THYROID FUNCTION WHEN THE SERUM T-4 VALUE IS ZERO OR EQUIVOCAL. IT MAY PROVE TO BE THE MOST ACCURATE TEST OF THYROID FUNCTION PRESENTLY AVAILABLE IN THE CAT.

02885

HIME, J.M.
USE OF KETAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE IN NON-DOMESTICATED CATS.
VET. REC. 95(9):193-195. 1974.

02877

FRYE, F.L.
CARNEY, J.D.
LOUGHMAN, W.D.
FELINE LEPROMATOUS LEPROSY.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 1272-1273. 1974.

02883

SCOTT, D.W.
CUTANEOUS ASTHENIA IN A CAT, RESEMBLING EHLERS-DANLOS SYNDROME IN MAN.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 1256-1259. 1974.

02889

JOHNSTON, N.L.
TECHNIQUES FOR ANESTHETIZING AND VACCINATING EXOTIC FELIDAE.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 1243-1247. 1974.
THE FOLLOWING DISCUSSION OUTLINES AN EFFECTIVE METHOD OF CHEMICAL IMMOBILIZATION USING A COMBINATION OF ANESTHETIC, ANTISPASMODIC, AND TRANQUILIZING AGENTS ADMINISTERED WITH A PROJECTILE SYRINGE. THE SAME INJECTION TECHNIQUE HAS BEEN USED IN SEVERAL SPECIES OF EXOTIC CATS TO ADMINISTER A CLINICALLY EFFECTIVE FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA AND RABIES VACCINATION PROGRAM.

02890

AUTHOR UNKNOWN.
FLEA MARKET.
TIME P. 80, NOVEMBER 18, 1974.
HUMANS USING FLEA COLLARS.

02891

HARLTON, B.W.
TREATMENT OF DIROFILARIASIS IN A DOMESTIC CAT (A CLINICAL REPORT).
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 1440-1441. 1974.

02892

ALDRICH, C.D.
PEDERSEN, N.C.
PERSISTENT VIREMIA AFTER REGRESSION OF PRIMARY VIRUS-INDUCED FELINE FIBROSARCOMAS.
AM. J. VET. RES. 35(11):1383-1387. 1974.
INFECTIOUS C-TYPE VIRUS WAS ISOLATED FROM SERUM OF CATS WHICH HAD REJECTED FIBROSARCOMAS INDUCED BY NEONATAL

INJECTION OF THE SNYDER-THEILEN STRAIN OF FELINE SARCOMA VIRUS (FESV). BOTH TRANSFORMING AND NONTRANSFORMING VIRUSES WERE ISOLATED FROM SERUMS OF REGRESSOR CATS. THE SERUM ISOLATES WERE ULTRASTRUCTURALLY TYPICAL OF C-TYPE ONCORNAVIRUSES AND WERE ANTIGENICALLY CROSS-REACTIVE WITH FESV (FELV). CORRELATION WAS NOT DETECTED BETWEEN TUMOR RECURRENCE AND THE PRESENCE OF TRANSFORMING OR NONTRANSFORMING VIRUS IN THE CIRCULATION FOLLOWING PRIMARY TUMOR REGRESSION.

02893

PALUMBO, N.E.
PERRI, S.F.
LOO, B.
TAYLOR, D.
REECE, V.
CAT LIVER FLUKE, PLATYNOSOMUM CONCINNUM, IN HAWAII.
AM. J. VET. RES. 35(11):1455, 1974.
THE OCCURRENCE OF THE CAT LIVER FLUKE, PLATYNOSOMUM CONCINNUM, IN OAHU, HI, BASED UPON NECROPSIES OF 201 CATS DURING 1964, 1967, 1970, AND 1973 WAS FOUND TO AVERAGE 41%. LIVERS FROM ALL CATS WERE EXAMINED AT NECROPSY FOR ADULT FLUKES. THREE METHODS OF FECAL FLUKE OVA EXAMINATION WERE EVALUATED, USING 28 CATS, AND THE FORMALIN-ETHER SEDIMENTATION TECHNIQUE PROVED MOST EFFICATIOUS, IDENTIFYING ALL INFECTED CATS.

02894

WINSTANLEY, E.W.
TREPHINING FRONTAL SINUSES IN THE TREATMENT OF RHINITIS AND SINUSITIS IN THE CAT.
VET. REC. 95:289-292, 1974.
THE IRRIGATION AND APPLICATION OF MEDICAMENTS TO THE FRONTAL SINUSES AND NASAL CHAMBERS VIA TREPHINE OPENINGS INTO THE FRONTAL SINUSES WAS FOUND TO BE AN EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR RECENT CASES OF RHINITIS AND SINUSITIS IN THE CAT. THE USE OF TREATMENT IN LONGSTANDING CASES OF RHINITIS AND SINUSITIS USUALLY PRODUCES ONLY TEMPORARY RELIEF. ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE POSITION AND SMALL SIZE OF THE FRONTAL SINUSES IN YOUNG CATS.

02895

GORCZYNSKI, R.J.
LEFER, A.M.
PROPERTIES OF THE RETICULOENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM OF THE CAT.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE 147:24-28, 1974.
INTRAVASCULAR PHAGOCYTIC CLEARANCE OF COLLOIDAL CARBON AND A "RE-TEST-LIPID EMULSION" WAS COMPARABLE TO THAT REPORTED FOR THE RAT, MOUSE, AND DOGS. CLEARANCE OF A RE-TEST-LIPID EMULSION 3 HR AFTER INJECTION OF AN INITIAL DOSE WAS MARKEDLY DEPRESSED. HOWEVER, PREOPSONIZATION OF THE EMULSION WITH NORMAL CAT PLASMA PRIOR TO INJECTION SIGNIFICANTLY PREVENTED THIS DEPRESSION. PHAGOCYTOSIS OF CAT LIVER SLICES IN VITRO WAS FOUND TO BE DEPENDENT ON THE AMOUNT OF NORMAL CAT PLASMA IN THE INCUBATION MEDIUM. AS THE CONCENTRATION OF PLASMA IN THE INCUBATION MEDIUM WAS INCREASED, THE DEGREE OF PHAGOCYTIC UPTAKE OF THE RE-TEST-LIPID EMULSION INCREASED PROPORTIONATELY.

HEAT TREATMENT OF NORMAL CAT PLASMA DESTROYED ITS PHAGOCYTIC SUPPORTING PROPERTY. FINALLY, IT WAS FOUND THAT HEMORRHAGIC HYPOTENSION RESULTS IN ABOUT 50% DEPRESSION IN THE CLEARANCE OF COLLOIDAL CARBON AS COMPARED TO NONHEMORRHAGED CONTROLS. THE EVIDENCE IS CONSISTENT WITH THE HYPOTHESIS THAT SERUM OPSONINS AND/OR RES-DEPENDENT SUBSTANCES MAY BE INVOLVED IN DEPRESSION OF RES FUNCTION IN POSTOLIGEMIC SHOCK.

02896

BENIRSCHKE, K.
EDWARDS, R.
LOW, R.J.
TRISOMY IN A FELINE FETUS.
AM. J. VET. RES. 35(2):257-259, 1974.
DURING THE EXAMINATION OF A PREGNANT CAT, 1 OF 4 FETUSES WAS FOUND TO BE CONSIDERABLY SMALLER AND MACERATED, AND THE OTHER 3 WERE NORMAL. RESULTS OF CHROMOSOME STUDIES INDICATED THE FETAL RUNT HAD 39 CHROMOSOMES WITH TRISOMY OF AUTOSOME E3. THIS IS THE FIRST REPORT ON FELINE AUTOSOMAL CHROMOSOMAL ERROR. THE GIEMSA BANDING PATTERN OF THE FELINE CHROMOSOMES IS DESCRIBED.

02897

ARMIJO, J.A.
FLOREZ, J.
THE INFLUENCE OF INCREASED BRAIN 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE UPON THE RESPIRATORY ACTIVITY OF CATS.
NEUROPHARMACOL. 13:977-986, 1974.
THE EFFECTS OF L-TRYPTOPHAN (100MG/KG) AND 5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN (5 AND 10 MG/KG) ON RESPIRATION WERE STUDIED IN DECEREBRATE AND INTACT ANAESTHETIZED CATS. BOTH 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE (5-HT) PRECURSORS DEPRESSED THE RESPIRATORY FREQUENCY AND MINUTE VOLUME DURING RESTING AS WELL AS CO2-STIMULATED RESPIRATION. INHIBITION OF THE MONOAMINE OXIDASE WITH TRANYLCYPROMINE ENHANCED THE RESPIRATORY DEPRESSION TO THE EXTENT OF INDUCING A PROFOUND DISRUPTION OF THE RESPIRATORY PATTERN. ON THE OTHER HAND, INHIBITION OF CEREBRAL L-AROMATIC AMINOACID DECARBOXYLASE WITH RO 4-4602 PREVENTED THE DEPRESSION OF RESPIRATION. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE INCREASE IN 5-HT LEVELS IN THE BRAINSTEM HAS A DEPRESSANT INFLUENCE ON THE RESPIRATORY MECHANISMS, ESPECIALLY THOSE INVOLVED IN THE RESPIRATORY RHYTHMICITY.

02898

BITTLE, J.L.
RUBIC, W.J.
STUDIES OF FELINE VIRAL RHINOTRACHEITIS VACCINE.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 1503-1505, 1974.
THE SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF A LIVE MODIFIED FELINE VIRAL RHINOTRACHEITIS VACCINE IS DESCRIBED. THE VACCINE CAUSES NO UNTOWARD RESPONSE IN VACCINATED CATS AND DOES NOT SPREAD TO CATS IN CONTACT WITH CATS THAT HAVE BEEN VACCINATED. THE DEGREE OF SEROCONVERSION AND PROTECTIVE EFFECTS IS GREATER THAN 95%.

02899

BRYAN, D.T.
CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH GENTAMICIN IN SMALL ANIMALS.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 1509-1512, 1974.

GENTAMICIN SULFATE (VETERINARY) WAS EFFECTIVE IN TREATING URINARY, RESPIRATORY, GASTROINTESTINAL, AND SKIN AND SOFT TISSUE INFECTIONS IN 57 DOGS AND 23 CATS. AN EXCELLENT TO GOOD RESPONSE WAS ACHIEVED IN 94% OF THE DOGS, 78% OF THE CATS AND IN 32% OF ALL PATIENTS. OVERALL IMPROVEMENT WAS SEEN AFTER TREATMENT IN 91% OF THE CASES. IN COMPARATIVE SUSCEPTIBILITY TESTS ON 111 ISOLATES, 93 WERE SENSITIVE TO GENTAMICIN (10 MCG) AND CHLORAMPHENICOL (30 MCG). GENTAMICIN WAS THE ONLY ANTIBACTERIAL AGENT ACTIVE AGAINST ALL ISOLATES OF STAPHYLOCOCCI, ESCHERICHIA COLI, PSEUDOMONAS, PROTEUS, AND AEROBACTER-KLEBSIELLA SPP. LOCAL TOLERANCE WAS EXCELLENT TO GOOD IN 98% OF THE CASES. NO SYSTEMIC SIDE EFFECTS WERE NOTED.

12900

HEAVNER, L.W.
MOYE, R.J.
BLOODLESS CASTRATION OF THE CAT USING THE ELECTROSCALPEL AND CAUTERY (A PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAY).
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 1515-1517, 1974.

12901

HOOVER, E.A.
KOCIBA, G.J.
HARDY, W.D.,JR.
YOHN, D.S.
ERYTHROID HYPOPLASIA IN CATS INOCULATED WITH FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS.
J NATIONAL CANCER INSTIT. 53(5):1271-1276, 1974.

SEVERE ANEMIA WAS INDUCED IN 13 OF 15 CATS INOCULATED AT BIRTH WITH PREPARATIONS OF THE KT FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS (FELV). THE DISEASE WAS TRANSMITTED THROUGH 3 SERIAL PASSAGES. THE SURVIVAL PERIOD FOR THE AFFECTED CATS WAS 49-179 DAYS. SERIAL EXAMINATION OF BLOOD AND BONE MARROW REVEALED PROGRESSIVE, NONREGENERATIVE ANEMIA ASSOCIATED WITH PROFOUND ERYTHROID HYPOPLASIA IN THE MARROW. IN THE FIRST FELV PASSAGE, 2 OF 7 ANEMIC CATS HAD CONCURRENT FOCAL LYMPHOSARCOMA CONFINED TO THE MARROW. NO NEOPLASIA WAS EVIDENT IN THE CATS THAT DEVELOPED ANEMIA IN THE SECOND AND THIRD SERIAL PASSAGES. SERIAL BLOOD SMEARS OF 3 INOCULATED CATS WERE EXAMINED FOR FELV GROUP-SPECIFIC ANTIGENS. FELV ANTIGENS WERE DETECTED IN LEUKOCYTES OF CATS 5 WEEKS POST INOCULATION, WHICH WAS 4 WEEKS BEFORE THE ONSET OF ANEMIA. THE CATS REMAINED FELV POSITIVE THROUGHOUT THE ANEMIC PERIOD.

12902

HOOVER, E.A.
KOCIBA, G.J.
BONE LESIONS IN CATS WITH ANEMIA INDUCED BY FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS.
J. NATL. CANCER INST. 53:1277-1284, 1974.

VARYING DEGREES OF MEDULLARY OSTEOSCLEROSIS WERE IN 12 OF 13 CATS WITH NONREGENERATIVE ANEMIA INDUCED BY INOCULATION OF FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS (FELV). IN 7 CATS WITH SEVERE BONE LESIONS, A TRABECULAR NETWORK OF CANCELLOUS BONE EXTENDED FROM THE PRIMARY SPONGIOSUM THROUGHOUT THE DIAPHYSIS AND REPLACED THE MEDULLARY MARROW CAVITY. DESPITE THE DRAMATIC INCREASE IN MEDULLARY TRABECULAR BONE, HISTOLOGIC AND

ULTRASTRUCTURAL EXAMINATION OF THE BONES INDICATED ATROPHY OF OSTEOBLASTS AND FEW OSTEOCLASTS, WHICH IMPLIES GENERAL DEPRESSION OF BONE GROWTH AND REMODELLING. C-TYPE VIRUS PARTICLES COMPATIBLE WITH FELV WERE ASSOCIATED WITH OSTEOCYTES, OSTEOBLASTS, AND MEGAKARYOCYTES, BUT NOT WITH OTHER MARROW CELLS.

02903

STEELE, C.
PARACETAMOL TOXICITY IN THE CAT. A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.
VET. REC. 95(25 AND 26):578-579, 1974.

02904

BARRETT, R.P.
A NEW METHOD OF ABDOMINAL AND THORACIC PARACENTESIS IN THE DOG AND CAT.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 76-78, 1975.
A NEW METHOD OF ABDOMINAL AND THORACIC PARACENTESIS IS DESCRIBED. AN INDWELLING INTRAVENOUS CATHETER IS USED FOR THE TAP. TO LOCATE FLUID, AIR IS INJECTED THROUGH THE CATHETER WHILE THE ABDOMEN OR THORAX IS AUSCULTATED AND THE OPERATOR LISTENS FOR A DIAGNOSTIC "BUBBLING" SOUND. THE MAIN ADVANTAGES OF THIS METHOD OVER THE OLDER METHOD USING A HYPODERMIC NEEDLE ARE THAT A NEGATIVE TAP IS TRULY DIAGNOSTIC OF THE ABSENCE OF FLUID, FLUID IS EASILY LOCATED AND SAMPLED, AND THE RISK OF INJURING INTRAABDOMINAL OR THORACIC ORGANS IS MINIMAL.

02905

WOLFF, C.F.
SURGICAL RELIEF FOR URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION DUE TO SABULOUS CALCULI IN THE MALE CAT.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 73-75, 1975.
THE SURGICAL PROCEDURE ILLUSTRATED HERE HAS PROVEN SUCCESSFUL AS A METHOD FOR RELIEVING URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION DUE TO SABULOUS CALCULI IN THE MALE CAT. THE SOLE PURPOSE OF THIS PROCEDURE IS TO ELIMINATE THE NARROW, EASILY-BLOCKED AREAS OF THE URETHRA AND PENIS. LARGE QUANITITES OF CALCULI WILL PASS THROUGH THE URETHRAL OPENING CREATED BY SURGERY. NO SERIOUS POSTOPERATIVE URETHRAL CONSTRICTIONS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN 40 CASES DURING A THREE-YEAR POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD. EXCEPT FOR A FEW MINOR MODIFICATIONS, THE PROCEDURE AS PRESENTED HERE IS NOT NEW AND THE AUTHOR TAKES NO CREDIT FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT.

02906

ROMAND, R.
MARTY, R.
POSTNATAL MATURATION OF THE COCLEAR NUCLEI IN THE CAT: A NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY.
BRAIN RES. 83:225-233, 1975.
THE STUDY OF THE POSTNATAL MATURATION OF THE VENTRAL COCLEAR NUCLEI (VCN) AND THE DORSAL COCLEAR NUCLEI (DCN) WAS CARRIED OUT ON THE CAT BY MEANS OF RECORDINGS OF THE EXTRA-CELLULAR NEURONAL ACTIVITY. AT BIRTH IT IS ALREADY POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN TONE-BURST RESPONSES IN THE VCN AND DCN. AT THIS AGE THE RESPONSES ARE CHARACTERIZED BY A SMALL NUMBER OF SPIKES GROUPED IN THREE BURSTS WHEN THE TONE-BURST LASTED 500 MSEC. SUBSEQUENTLY, THE NUMBER OF BURSTS INCREASES UNTIL, FROM 9 OR 10 DAYS ONWARDS THE RESPONSES

BECOME SUSTAINED. THESE RESPONSES DO NOT ACQUIRE THEIR ADULT CHARACTERISTICS UNTIL MORE THAN A MONTH AFTER BIRTH. DURING POSTNATAL MATURATION OF THE COCLEAR NUCLEI, THE VCN IS DISTINGUISHABLE FROM THE DCN BY THE GREATER NUMBER OF UNITS REVEALING SPONTANEOUS ACTIVITY. ANOTHER CRITERION, SUCH AS LATENCY, DIFFERENTIATES THE VCN FROM THE DCN FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE KINETICS OF MATURATION.

02907

SUKHOMLINOV, B.F.
KASHCHENKO, V.E.
RADIATION ANOMALIES OF CAT HEMOGLOBIN.
RADIOBIOLOGIYA 14(1):30-34, 1974.
THE PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND PARTIAL CHEMICAL STRUCTURE OF HEMOGLOBIN OF CATS IRRADIATED AT A DOSE OF 1000 R WERE INVESTIGATED. PREPARATIVE ISOLATION OF A SUPPLEMENTARY FRACTION, SPECIFIC FOR RADIATION PATHOLOGY, WAS PERFORMED BY COLUMN CHROMATOGRAPHY ON 650 CM-CELLULOSE. THE RESULTS OF AMINO ACID AND DACTYLOGRAPHIC ANALYSES OF THIS FRACTION INDICATE A DIFFERENCE OF THE CHEMICAL STRUCTURE OF HEMOGLOBIN FROM THE REMAINING HEME FRACTIONS OBTAINED FROM HEMOLYZATES OF CAT ERYTHROCYTES. THE DETECTION OF SUPPLEMENTARY PEPTIDES ON THE DACTYLOGRAMS OF TRYPTIC HYDROLYZATES OF THE SPECIFIC FRACTION OF THE IRRADIATED ANIMALS IS CHARACTERISTIC OF HEMOGLOBIN SYNTHETIZED DE NOVO, WHICH IS ONE OF THE BASIC CRITERIA OF THE VULNERABILITY OF ITS PROTEIN-SYNTHESIZING SYSTEM.

02908

HUMPHREYS, J.
DYSTOCIA IN CATS. A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.
VET. REC. 95(15):553, 1974.
IN A SURVEY OF 19,355 CATS DURING A FOUR-AND-A-HALF YEAR PERIOD AND 30,222 DOGS DURING A TWO-AND A-HALF YEAR PERIOD, DYSTOCIA WAS RECORDED IN 134 OF 4077 ENTIRE FEMALE CATS (AN INCIDENCE OF 33 PER 1000) AND IN 88 OF 8354 ENTIRE FEMALE DOGS (10 PER 1000).

02909

MACKEY, L.
FELINE LEUKAEMIA VIRUS AND ITS CLINICAL EFFECTS IN CAT.
VET. REC. 96:5-11, 1975.
FELINE LEUKAEMIA VIRUS (FELV) INFECTION IS COMMON AMOUNG CATS WHERE CONTACT IS HIGH. THE VIRUS CAN BE TRANSMITTED READILY BETWEEN CATS. IT CAUSES A VARIETY OF HAEMOPOIETIC AND LYMPHOID NEOPLASMS; THE MOST COMMON TYPES ARE ALIMENTARY, MULTICENTRIC AND THYMIC LYMPHOSARCOMA AND LYMPHATIC LEUKAEMIA. THE VIRUS IS INVOLVED IN THE AETIOLOGY OF CERTAIN OTHER DISEASES INCLUDING ANAEMIA, GLOMERULONEPHRITIS AND AN IMMUNO-SUPPRESSIVE SYNDROME WHICH PREDISPOSES CATS TO INTERCURRENT INFECTIONS. MANY INFECTED CATS MOUNT AN IMMUNE RESPONSE AND DO NOT SUFFER FROM ANY OF THESE. THE IMMUNE STATUS IS SHOWN BY SERUM ANTIBODY LEVELS TO FELINE LEUKAEMIA VIRUS ASSOCIATED CELL MEMBRANE ANTIGENS. CATS WITH A TITRE OF 32 OR MORE ARE MOST UNLIKELY TO SUFFER ANY ILL EFFECTS AND MAY ELIMINATE THE VIRUS INFECTION. THE OUTCOME OF INFECTION IN AN INDIVIDUAL CAT DEPENDS ON THE IMMUNOLOGICAL COMPETENCE OF THE CAT, THE DOSE OF VIRUS RECEIVED AND ITS ABILITY TO INDUCE IMMUNOSUPPRESSION.

FELV INFECTION CAN BE DETECTED BY EXAMINATION OF TISSUES BY ELECTRON MICROSCOPY, AND BY CULTURE OF VIRUS FROM PLASMA AND OTHER TISSUES. IN THE UNITED STATES, A METHOD IS NOW IN USE FOR THE DETECTION OF LEUKAEMIA VIRUS ANTIGEN IN PERIPHERAL BLOOD LEUKOCYTES; THIS IS CARRIED OUT ON ORDINARY BLOOD FILMS. SUCCESSFUL PROTECTIVE VACCINES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED AGAINST FELV. THIS PAPER DESCRIBES THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE VIRUS, THE DISEASES IN WHICH IT IS IMPLICATED AND DISCUSSES RECENTLY DEVELOPED DIAGNOSTIC METHODS.

02910

SIMS, M.A.
FLAVOBACTERIUM MENINGOSEPTICUM: A PROBABLE CAUSE OF MENINGITIS IN A CAT.
VET. REC. 95:357-359, 1974.
THE ISOLATION OF AN ORGANISM RESEMBLING FLAVOBACTERIUM MENINGOSEPTICUM FROM THE CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID OF A CAT SHOWING CLINICAL SYMPTOMS OF MENINGITIS IS RECORDED. THE CASE AND ITS LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS IS DESCRIBED.

02911

PENUMARTHY, L.
OEHME, F.W.
TREATMENT OF ETHYLENE GLYCOL TOXICOSIS IN CATS.
AM. J. VET. RES. 36(2):209-212, 1975.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL (EG) WAS ORALLY ADMINISTERED TO 27 CATS AT DOSE LEVELS OF 4, 6, OF 8 ML/KG OF BODY WEIGHT. TREATMENT WAS INITIATED 4 OR 8 HOURS LATER AND CONSISTED OF GIVING (INTRAPERITONEAL INJECTION, IP) 5 ML OF 20% ETHANOL IN ISOTONIC SALINE SOLUTION AND 6 ML OF 5% SODIUM BICARBONATE IN ISOTONIC SALINE SOLUTION PER KILOGRAM OF BODY WEIGHT. TREATMENT WAS REPEATED EVERY 6 OR 8 HOURS FOR APPROXIMATELY 56 HOURS AFTER INITIAL TREATMENT WAS GIVEN. THE 6 CONTROL CATS AND ALL CATS TREATED 8 HOURS AFTER EG WAS GIVEN IN DOSES OF 6 ML/KG (4 CATS) OR 8 ML/KG (4 CATS) DIED. ONLY 1 OF 4 CATS (25%) RECOVERED IN THE GROUP GIVEN EG AT THE DOSE LEVEL OF 4 ML/KG OF BODY WEIGHT AND INITIAL TREATMENT STARTED 8 HOURS LATER. TWO OF 3 CATS (67%) RECOVERED IN EACH OF THE GROUPS GIVEN EG AT THE DOSE LEVELS OF 4 ML/KG AND 6 ML/KG AND INITIALLY TREATED 4 HOURS AFTER DOSING, BUT ONLY 1 OF 3 CATS (33%) RECOVERED IN THE GROUP GIVEN 8 ML OF EG/KG AND FIRST TREATED 4 HOURS LATER. LIMITATIONS OF SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT ARE HIGH DOSES OF EG AND DELAYS IN INITIATING THE TREATMENT.

02912

TIFFIN, R.R.
UNEXPECTED REACTION TO NALIDIXIC ACID. A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.
VET. REC. 96(6):139, 1975.

02913

MACKEY, L.J.
JARRETT, W.F.H.
COOMBS, R.R.A.
TWO POPULATIONS OF LYMPHOCYTES IN A CAT.
VET. REC. 96(2):41, 1975.
THE RESULTS SHOW THAT A POPULATION OF LYMPHOCYTES EXISTS IN THE CAT, WHICH HAS THE SURFACE IMMUNOGLOBULIN

CHARACTERISTICS OF B CELLS; THEY OCCUR IN THE LYMPH NODES AND THE BLOOD AND NOT IN THE THYMUS. THERE IS ALSO A SUBSTANCIAL PROPORTION OF LYMPHOID CELLS WHICH FORM SPONTANEOUS ROSETTES WITH GUINEA PIG ERYTHROCYTES. SINCE BOTH NORMAL AND NEOPLASTIC THYMIC CELLS FORMED SUCH ROSETTES AND DID NOT HAVE SURFACE IMMUNOGLOBULIN, OUR PRELIMINARY FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT THE ROSETTE FORMING CELLS MAY BE OF THE T TYPE. IN THYMIC LYMPHOSARCOMA, THE TUMOUR ARISES WITHIN THE THYMUS, WHICH IT REPLACES BEFORE DISSEMINATING TO OTHER ORGANS; THE NEOPLASTIC CELLS ARE THEREFORE LIKELY TO BE OF T CELL ORIGIN. FURTHER STUDIES ARE IN PROGRESS IN NORMAL AND THYMECTOMISED CATS AND IN CATS WITH DIFFERENT FORMS OF LYMPHOID MALIGNANCY USING DOUBLE LABELLING TECHNIQUES TO ESTABLISH WHETHER THE GUINEA PIG ERYTHROCYTES DO INDEED PROVIDE A RELIABLE MARKER FOR FELINE T CELLS.

02914

DUNBAR, I.F.
BEHAVIOR OF CASTRATED ANIMALS.
VET. REC. 96(4):92-93, 1975.

02915

NOONAN, C.D.
MARGULIS, A.R.
SMALL BOWEL TRANSIT TIME OF WATER SOLUBLE IODINATED CONTRAST MEDIUM AND BARIUM SULFATE IN CATS WITH SIMULATED SURGICAL ACUTE ABDOMEN.
SOURCE UNKNOWN 110(2):334-337, 1970.
THE TRANSIT TIME OF BARIUM SULFATE AND HYPAQUE THROUGH THE SMALL BOWEL WAS COMPARED IN: (A) NORMAL CATS; (B) THE SAME CATS MEDICATED WITH PROBANTHINE (A DRUG WHICH PRODUCES A SIMULATED ADYNAMIC ILEUS); (C) THE SAME CATS 24 HOURS AFTER ABDOMINAL EXPLORATION; (D) THE SAME CATS WITH INDUCED MECHANICAL OBSTRUCTION OR PERFORATION OF THE SMALL BOWEL; AND (E) A SMALL GROUP OF CATS IN WHICH BOTH MECHANICAL SMALL BOWEL OBSTRUCTION AND PERFORATION WERE SURGICALLY EFFECTED. THE SMALL BOWEL TRANSIT TIME FOR HYPAQUE WAS SHORTER THAN FOR BARIUM IN MOST INSTANCES, WITH OR WITHOUT ADYNAMIC ILEUS PRODUCED BY PROBANTHINE. THE TRANSIT TIME OF BARIUM SULFATE 24 HOURS AFTER ABDOMINAL EXPLORATION WAS UNCHANGED COMPARED WITH THAT IN THE SAME INTACT ANIMAL. TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AFTER ABDOMINAL EXPLORATIONS, HOWEVER, TRANSIT TIMES WITH HYPAQUE IN HALF OF THE EXAMINED CATS WERE LONGER THAN THOSE OF THE CONTROL STUDY IN THE SAME ANIMAL.

02916

DREWITT, M.ST. G.N.
CATS AT WAR. A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.
VET. REC. 93(12):351, 1973.
THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS' MUSEUM IN STIRLING CASTLE (VET. REC. SEPT, 1973) PROMPTS ME TO ASK WHAT THE PURPOSE OF "WARLIKE STUFFED CATS" IS. ARE THEY MASCOTS OR DID THEY FULFIL A MORE SINISTER ROLE WHEN ALIVE? THE FATHER OF MY GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER'S SECOND WIFE WAS A COLONEL IN NAPOLEON'S GRANDE ARMEE AND HIS LETTERS SHOW THAT HE KEPT THREE CATS WHEN AT WAR. THE LOGICAL EXPLANATION IS THAT THESE CATS WERE USED TO CONTROL

THE RATS WHICH PLAGUED THE ARMY BUT HE HIMSELF MAINTAINED THAT THEY WERE AN EFFECTIVE DETERRENT TO THE CARRIER PIGEONS USED BY ENEMY AGENTS IN THE CAMP AREA. HE ALSO RECORDS THAT ONE CAT WAS INJURED IN THE BATTLE OF LEIPZIG AND HIS SERVANT LATER AMPUTATED THE AFFECTED FORELEG USING HIS MASTER'S SWORD. HAEMOSTASIS WAS ACHIEVED BY DIPPING THE FORELEG IN BOILING PITCH. THE CAT APPARENTLY SURVIVED AND WAS PENSIONED OFF IN 1816.

02917

JACKSON, O.F.
A SPRINGTIME RISE IN THE INCIDENCE OF UROLITHIASIS.
VET. REC. 93(12):337, 1973.

02918

PETTIGREW, J.D.
FREEMAN, R.D.
VISUAL EXPERIENCE WITHOUT LINES: EFFECT ON DEVELOPING CORTICAL NEURONS.
SCIENCE 182:599-601, 1973.
KITTENS WERE REARED IN A PLANETARIUM-LIKE VISUAL ENVIRONMENT THAT LACKED STRAIGHT LINE CONTOURS. CORTICAL NEURONS WERE SUBSEQUENTLY HIGHLY SENSITIVE TO SPOTS OF LIGHT BUT NOT TO STRAIGHT LINES, IN MARKED CONTRAST TO THOSE FROM A NORMAL CAT. IF LINEAR CONTOUR PROCESSING IS AN INNATE FUNCTION IT APPEARS TO BE SUBJECT TO SUBSTANTIAL MODIFICATION BY EARLY VISUAL EXPERIENCE.

02919

TINDALL, J.P.
HARRISON, C.M.
PASTEURELLA MULTOCIDA INFECTIONS FOLLOWING ANIMAL INJURIES, ESPECIALLY CAT BITES.
ARCH DERM 105:412-416, 1972.
A SERIES OF ELEVEN PATIENTS HAD PASTURELLA MULTOCIDA INFECTIONS FOLLOWING ANIMAL INJURIES, SIX DOG BITES, THREE CAT BITES, ONE CAT SCRATCH, AND ONE OPOSSUM BITE. ALL PATIENTS RESPONDED SLOWLY BUT WELL TO APPROPRIATE THERAPY. AN EXTENSIVE LITERATURE REVIEW REVEALED P. MULTOCIDA INFECTIONS TO BE COMMON, THE INCIDENCE AND RECOGNITION OF THE ORGANISM TO BE INCREASING, AND THE INFECTIONS TO BE AT TIMES SEVERE OR EVEN FATAL.

02920

ISHIDA, K.
TORYU, Y.
HISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF DECIDUOUS AND PERMANENT TEETH IN VARIOUS STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT.
TOHOKU J. OF AGRI. RES. VII(2):103-111, 1956.
THE RESULTS OBTAINED FROM THIS INVESTIGATION, USING THE RAT, CAT AND GOAT TOOTH AS MATERIALS, ARE SUMMARIZED AS FOLLOWS: 1. A LARGE AMOUNT OF GLYCOGEN WAS FOUND IN THE ORAL EPITHELIUM, DENTAL LAMINA AND IN THE PERIODONTAL TISSUE THROUGH THE COURSE OF DEVELOPMENT. A MODERATE AMOUNT OF IT WAS DEMONSTRATED IN THE ENAMEL PULP AT THE STAGE OF ENAMEL ORGANFORMATION. IT DISAPPEARED AT THE STAGE OF CALCIFICATION. 2. A LARGE AMOUNT OF ACID MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDE WAS FOUND IN THE INTERPRISMATIC SUBSTANCE OF ENAMEL AND IN THE NEUMANN'S SHEATH OF DENTIN, AND A SMALL AMOUNT IN THE STELLATE RETICULUM.

3. A LARGE AMOUNT OF RNA WAS DEMONSTRATED IN THE ORAL EPITHELIUM, DENTAL LAMINA, ENAMEL EPITHELIUM, ENAMEL PULP, AMELOBLASTS AND IN THE ODONTOBLASTS; A MODERATE AMOUNT IN THE DENTAL PAPILLA; AND A SMALL AMOUNT IN THE STELLATE RETICULUM AND DENTAL PULP. 4. AN INTENSE ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE REACTION OCCURRED IN THE STRATUM INTERMEDIUM, AMELOBLASTS, ODONTOBLASTS, ENAMEL PRISM AND IN THE DENTAL FIBER; A MODERATE REACTION IN THE DENTAL PULP; AND A WEAK REACTION FREQUENTLY IN THE ENAMEL PULP AND IN THE DENTAL PAPILLA. 5. THE DISTRIBUTION PATTERN OF GLYCOGEN, ACID MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDE, RNA AND ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE IN THE ENAMEL ORGAN OF PERMANENT TEETH WAS NOT ESSENTIALLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT IN THE CORRESPONDING ORGAN OF DECIDUOUS TEETH. 6. IT APPEARS PROBABLE THAT GLYCOGEN PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOOTH AT THE STAGE PRIOR TO THE CALCIFICATION, AND THAT ACID MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDE AND ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE IN THE CALCIFICATION PROCESS.
7. RNA IN THE AMELOBLASTS AND ODONTOBLASTS INDICATES A HIGH METABOLIC ACTIVITY DURING THE FORMATION OF ENAMEL AND DENTIN.

02921

FRYE, F.L.
DETRICK, J.F.
A METHOD FOR VACUUM DECOMPRESSION OF THE DISEASED URINARY BLADDER OF DOGS AND CATS.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. P. 424, 1973.

02922

HUDSON, R.D.
PATELLAR REFLEX (PR) RESPONSE TO CIGARETTE SMOKE INHALATION IN THE CAT.
PHARMACOLOGIST 13:254, 1970.
INTACT, PENTOBARBITAL ANESTHETIZED CATS (WITH BRAINSTEM STIMULATING ELECTRODE IMPLANTS) AND UNANESTHETIZED GAMMA-DECEREBRATE CATS "SMOKED" CIGARETTES (CIGS) OF VARYING NICOTINE CONTENT (0.2-2.5 MG) VIA A SPECIALIZED TRACHEAL CATHETER. NICOTINE FREE LETTUCE LEAF CIGS WERE USED AS CONTROLS. CATS WERE PRESENTED WITH EITHER PERIODIC SMOKE INHALATIONS CLOSELY PARALLELING THE HUMAN SMOKING PATTERN OR 5-7 CONSECUTIVE INHALATIONS. "EQUAL" AMOUNTS OF CIG SMOKE WERE INHALED DURING COMPARABLE "SMOKING" PERIODS. A NON-SMOKING PERIOD OF 30-60 MIN WAS OBSERVED BETWEEN EACH CIG. "SMOKING DOSES" OF NICOTINE BASE (25-50 MICROG/KG) WERE ADMINISTERED I.V. FOR COMPARISON. SMOKE INHALATION PRODUCED PR DEPRESSION AND ARTERIAL PRESSOR RESPONSES WHICH APPARENTLY PARALLELED THE NICOTINE CONTENT OF THE CIGS SMOKED. PR FACILITATION DUE TO MESENCEPHALIC STIMULATION WAS REDUCED BUT NOT ABOLISHED BY DOSES OF NICOTINE AND CIG SMOKE. CIGS (2.5 MG NICOTINE) AND DOSES OF NICOTINE (25-50 MICROG/KG I.V.) SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED RIGIDITY AND PR AMPLITUDE IN THE GAMMA-DECEREBRATE CAT. DIHYDRO-BETA-ERYTHROIDINE BLOCKED THE NICOTINE AND SMOKE INDUCED PR DEPRESSION BUT NOT THE DIMINUTION IN RIGIDITY. TACHYPHYLAXIS TO CIG SMOKE WAS NOT OBSERVED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT CIG SMOKE HAS A DEPRESSANT EFFECT ON THE PR APPARENTLY VIA THE

NICOTINE CONTENT.

02924
MCKEE, C.C.
MARTIN, C.P.
HEARTWORM DISEASE IN A CAT. A CASE REPORT.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 67(10):1112, 1972.

02925
SCARBOROUGH R.A.
THE BLOOD PICTURE OF NORMAL LABORATORY ANIMALS.
YALE J. OF BIOL. MED. 3(2):267-282, 1930.

02926
KEEP, J.M.
FELINE DERMATOSES.
UNIV. OF SYDNEYSUITE 97, LINCOLN HOUSE, 280 PITT ST.,
SYDNEY, 2000, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1971.

02927
OSKOSHI, S.
TOMODA, I.
MAKIMURA, S.
ANALYSIS OF NORMAL CAT SERUM BY IMMUNOELECTROPHORESIS.
JAP. J. VET. SCI. 29:337-345, 1968.
NORMAL ADULT CAT SERUM WAS ANALYZED BY ELECTROPHORETIC AND IMMUNOELECTROPHORETIC TECHNIQUES. CONVENTIONAL FIVE PROTEIN FRACTIONS WERE IDENTIFIED BY PAPER ELECTROPHORESIS, SIX BY CELLULOSE ACETATE ELECTROPHORESIS, AT LEAST NINE, INCLUDING SOME WEAK BANDS, BY AGAR GEL ELECTROPHORESIS, AND 23 BY IMMUNOELECTROPHORESIS. SOME SPECIFIC STAINING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRECIPITIN LINES WERE INVESTIGATED. A STANDARD SYSTEM OF NOMENCLATURE WAS PROPOSED TO IDENTIFY THE ANTIGENIC COMPONENTS REVEALED BY IMMUNOELECTROPHORESIS AND COMPARE THEM WITH THE BANDS OBSERVED IN HUMAN SERUM BY ELECTROPHORESIS. THE NUMBER OF ANTIGENIC COMPONENTS AND THEIR CHARACTERS WERE VERY SIMILAR AMONG HUMAN, DOG, AND CAT SERA, ESPECIALLY BETWEEN DOG AND CAT SERA, ALTHOUGH THERE WERE DIFFERENCES IN ELECTROPHORETIC MOBILITY AMONG THE THREE SERA. ON THE OTHER HAND, THERE WAS IMMUNOLOGIC CROSS REACTIVITY BETWEEN HUMAN AND CAT SERA, OR DOG AND CAT SERA. IN ADDITION, THE SERA OF CATS, INCLUDING FETUSES, THE NEWBORN, AND ADULTS, WERE ANALYZED. IT WAS OF INTEREST TO NOTE THAT VARIATION IN THE GAMMA-GLOBULIN FRACTION WITH THE ADVANCE IN AGE WAS SOMEWHAT SIMILAR BETWEEN CAT SERUM AND THE DOG SERUM EXAMINED IN THE PREVIOUS STUDY.

02928
KIANG, N.Y.J.
DISCHARGE PATTERNS OF SINGLE FIBERS IN THE CAT'S AUDITORY NERVE.
M.I.T. PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. MONOGRAPH NO. 35, 1965.

02930
TOMODA, I.
PAPER ELECTROPHORETIC STUDIES ON SERUM PROTEINS IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS. I. SERUM PROTEINS IN HEALTHY ANIMALS.
JAP. J. VET. SCI. 24:337-348, 1962.
NORMAL VALUES AND PHYSIOLOGICAL VARIATIONS OF SERUM PROTEINS WERE DETERMINED IN VARIOUS DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN ORDER TO OBTAIN BASIC DATA ON THE CLINICAL APPLICATION OF PAPER ELECTROPHORESIS. HEALTHY ANIMALS, INCLUDING 66 COWS,

59 HORSES, 11 SHEEP, 26 GOATS, 21 PIGS, 112 DOGS, 10 CATS, AND 28 RABBITS, WERE USED. TOTAL SERUM PROTEIN CONCENTRATIONS WERE DETERMINED BY USING A HITACHI HAND PROTEIN REFRACTOMETER. THE SERUM PROTEINS WERE FRACTIONATED BY FILTER-PAPER ELECTROPHORESIS. ALL THE SERUM SAMPLES COLLECTED WERE EXAMINED UNDER SIMILAR ELECTROPHORETIC CONDITIONS. THE FRACTIONATION VALUES AND ELECTROPHORETIC MOBILITIES OF SERUM PROTEINS IN THE HEALTHY ANIMALS WERE INDICATED IN TABLES 1, 2, AND 5. THERE WERE REMARKABLE DIFFERENCES AMONG THESE ANIMALS IN THE PAPER-ELECTROPHORETIC DIAGRAMS AND CONCENTRATIONS OF SERUM PROTEINS. THE RELATIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF SERUM PROTEINS AND THE TOTAL PROTEIN VALUES SHOWED SIGNIFICANT VARIATION WITH AGE AND A DISTINCT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN YOUNG AND ADULT.

02934

FOX, C.A.
CERTAIN BASAL TELENCEPHALIC CENTERS IN THE CAT.
J. COMP. NEUR. 72(1), 1940.
THIS STUDY BASED ON TWO TOLUIDIN BLUE SERIES AND FIVE SERIES STAINED FOR FIBER TRACTS, REVEALS WELL-DEVELOPED OLFACTORY AND ACCESSORY BULBS IN THE CAT. THE ANTERIOR OLFACTORY NUCLEUS EXHIBITS A ROSTROCAUDAL DIFFERENTIATION AND MERGES WITH THE PYRIFORM AND FRONTAL CORTICES, THE HIGHLY SPECIALIZED TUBERCULUM OLFACTORIUM AND THE ANTERIOR CONTINUATION OF THE HIPPOCAMPUS. THE GRANULAR ISLANDS OF CALLEJA PRESENT IN THE TUBERCULUM WERE STUDIED BY MEANS OF A BLOTTING PAPER RECONSTRUCTION. THE SEPTAL GRAY IS DIVIDED INTO MEDIAL AND LATERAL LINES TO EMPHASIZE THE RELATIONSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN THIS VENTROMEDIAL QUADRANT OF THE HEMISPHERE AND THE BASAL AND STRIATAL PORTIONS OF THE LATERAL HEMISPHERE WALL. THE DIAGONAL BAND FORMS A CELLULAR AND FIBROUS CONTINUITY BETWEEN THE MEDIAL SEPTAL NUCLEUS AND THE ANTERIOR AMYGDALOID AREA, AND ALSO BETWEEN THE MEDIAL SEPTAL NUCLEUS AND AN ANTEROVENTRAL EXTENSION OF THE GLOBUS PALLIDUS. THE LATTER CONNECTION PROVIDES THE NECESSARY MECHANISM FOR THE EXCHANGE OF IMPULSES BETWEEN THE SEPTUM AND THE STRIATUM. THE AMYGDALA IS SUBDIVIDED INTO MEDIAL, LATERAL, AND ANTERIOR NUCLEAR GROUPS, AND THEIR FIBER CONNECTIONS STUDIED. THE SUPRACOMMISSURAL IS THE LARGEST COMPONENT OF THE STRIA TERMINALIS. THE NON-STRIAL CONNECTIONS OF THE AMYGDALA, SUCH AS THE LONGITUDINAL ASSOCIATION BUNDLE, THE EXTERNAL CAPSULE, THE ANTERIOR COMMISSURE, AND DIFFUSE FIBERS TO THE PREOPTIC AREA, ARE EMPHASIZED PARTICULARLY.

02935

LANGWORTHY, O.R.
MURPHY, E.L.
NERVE ENDINGS IN THE URINARY BLADDER.
J. COMP. NEUR. 71(3), 1939.
THE NERVE FIBERS AND ENDINGS IN THE DIFFERENT LAYERS OF THE BLADDER WALL OF THE CAT WERE STUDIED IN MATERIAL VITALLY STAINED WITH METHYLENE BLUE. THE PARASYMPATHETIC FIBERS SUPPLY THE ONLY MOTOR ENDINGS TO THE DETRUSOR MUSCLE OF THE BLADDER AND THE MUSCULAR STRUCTURE OF THE URETHRA SAVE THAT WHICH IS DERIVED FROM THE BELL'S MUSCLES. MYELINATED FIBERS GIVE RISE TO STRETCH RECEPTORS UPON THE MUSCLE AS WELL AS

ENDINGS IN THE SUBMUCOSA AND SUBSEROSA. THE SYMPATHETIC FIBERS INNERVATE THE MUSCLE OF THE URETERS AND ITS CONTINUATION INTO BELL'S MUSCLES AND THE CRISTA OF THE URETHRA. THEY ALSO SUPPLY THE MAJORITY OF THE FIBERS INNERVATING THE BLOOD VESSELS. MOST OF THE SENSORY NERVES WHICH FORM A PLEXUS IN THE SUBMUCOSA AND MUCOSA AT THE BASE OF THE BLADDER ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE SYMPATHETIC TRUNKS; THOSE OVER THE DOME RUN IN THE PARASYMPATHETIC PATHWAY.

02936

SCHOLZ, R.O.
RALSTON, E.M.
THE PATHWAYS OF ABSORPTION OF SODIUM FERROCYANIDE FROM THE SUBARACHNOID SPACE INTO THE VENOUS SYSTEM.
ANAT. REC. 75(3), 1939.
THE PATHWAYS OF ABSORPTION OF SODIUM FERROCYANIDE FROM THE SUBARACHNOID SPACE INTO THE VENOUS SYSTEM WERE STUDIED BY BY A METHOD DESIGNED TO ELIMINATE POST MORTEM DIFFUSION. IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE INJECTION OF AN ISOTONIC SOLUTION OF SODIUM FERROCYANIDE INTO THE CISTERNA MAGNA OF YOUNG ADULT CATS AND DOGS, THE BRAIN WAS FROZED IN SITU WITH LIQUID AIR. THE TISSUE DESIRED FOR STUDY WAS REMOVED AND FIXED BY MEANS OF THE ALTMANN-GERSH FREEZING DRYING TECHNIQUE. SERIAL SECTIONS WERE MADE AND ALTERNANT ONES WERE PRECIPITATED BY MEANS OF FERRIC CHLORIDE OR STAINED WITH HAEMATOXYLIN AND EOSIN. MALLORY'S CONNECTIVE TISSUE STAIN WAS USED IN HISTOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE SUBARACHNOID SPACE OF NORMAL ANIMALS. THE PRECIPITATES CRYSTALS WERE FOUND CONFINED TO THE SUNARACHNOID SPACE AND WERE OBSERVED IN GREAT CONCENTRATION WITHIN THE ARACHNOID VILLI AND IN SMALLER CONCENTRATIONS IN THE WALLS OF THE VEINS OF THE SUBARACHNOID SPACE. THE EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THAT CEREBROSPINAL FLUID ENTERS THE VENOUS SYSTEM PRIMARILY BY THE ARACHNOID VILLI AND SECONDARILY BY THE VEINS OF THE SUBARACHNOID SPACE. NO MUSCLE WAS OBSERVED IN THESE VEINS.

02937

CORBIN, K.B.
HINSEY, J.C.
ANAT. REC. 75(3), 1939.
IN THIRTEEN CATS THE SKELETON PARTS OF ONE HIND LIMB WERE COMPLETELY DENERVATED FOR PERIODS OF FROM 2 WEEKS TO 3.5 YEARS FOLLOWING LUMBAR SYMPATHECTOMY AND SECTION OF L4-S3 DORSAL ROOTS. IN EACH OF TWO CATS THE LUMBAR SYMPATHETIC CHAIN WAS REMOVED UNILATERALLY WITHOUT CAUSING DEAFFERENTIATION. ROENTGENOLOGIC, GRAVIMETRIC, MACROSCOPIC AND MICROSCOPIC STUDIES WERE THEN MADE OF THE DENERVATED AND NORMALLY INNERVATED BONES AND JOINTS. NO CHANGES WERE SEEN IN BONES AND JOINTS COMPLETELY DENERVATED (DEAFFERENTED AND SYMPATHECTOMIZED) FOR AS LONG AS 3 YEARS IN THOSE ANIMALS WHOSE MOVEMENTS WERE RESTRICTED BY CONFINEMENT IN STANDARD SMALL ANIMAL CAGES. IN CATS WHICH RAN FREE IN A LARGE OUTDOOR CAGE, CONSTANT TRAUMA OF THE ANESTHETIC HIP JOINT, USED CONSIDERABLY AND IN AN ABNORMAL FASHION, RESULTED IN AN ATTRITION ARTHRITIS WITH CONCOMMITANT SCLEROSIS OF THE SUBARTICULAR CANCELLOUS BONE. THE OTHER DENERVATED BONES AND JOINTS IN THE LATTER ANIMALS SHOWED NO ALTERATIONS FROM THE NORMAL. BECAUSE THE STRUCTURE OF THE

SKELETAL PARTS MAY BE MAINTAINED IN A NORMAL CONDITION FOR OVER 7 YEARS FOLLOWING COMPLETE DENERVATION, WE CONCLUDE THAT BONES AND JOINTS ARE NOT SUPPLIED WITH NERVES HAVING A SPECIFIC TROPHIC FUNCTION. DEAFFERENTIATION RESULTS IN A LOSS OF THE PROTECTION AFFORDED BY THE PROPRIOCEPTIVE MECHANISM AND, THEREFORE, MAY LEAD TO ATTRITION ARTHRITIS IN THOSE JOINTS SUBJECT TO CONSTANT TRAUMA.

02938

WOTTON, R.M.
ZWEMER, R.L.
STUDIES ON DIRECT AND VISIBLE INGESTION OF FAT BY DIFFERENTIATED BODY CELLS OF THE CAT.
THE ABILITY OF DIFFERENTIATED, ADULT MAMMALIAN CELLS TO TAKE IN FAT IN VISIBLE PARTICULATE FORM HAS BEEN INVESTIGATED. PARTICULATE FAT ABSORPTION BY INTESTINAL COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM WAS SUGGESTED BY MUNK, BUT CURRENT TEACHINGS POSTULATE HYDROLYSIS IN THE LUMEN OF THE SMALL INTESTINE AND RESYNTHESIS WITHIN THE CELLS. RECENT STUDIES LED US TO BELIEVE THAT THIS PROCESS IS MORE PHYSICAL THAN CHEMICAL. EIGHTEEN CATS FED A MEAL OF FAT, PREVIOUSLY STAINED WITH SUDAN IV, WERE SACRIFICED AT SELECTED INTERVALS. FROZEN SECTIONS WERE THEN MADE OF GELATIN-EMBEDDED INTESTINE, LIVER, LUNG AND OTHER ORGANS. OUR OBSERVATIONS INDICATE THAT LARGE AND SMALL FAT DROPLETS PASS THROUGH THE CUTICULAR BORDER OF THE INTESTINAL COLUMNAR CELLS, TRAVERSE DIRECTLY TO THE LIVER BY THE PORTAL SYSTEM, WHERE THE FAT IS ENGORGED BY PARENCHYMATOUS LIVER CELLS. SOME OF THE FAT IN THE VILLI ENTERS THE CENTRAL LACTEAL AND GETS TO THE THORACIC DUCT BY WAY OF THE RECEPTACULUM CHYLI. THENCE PASSING THROUGH THE CHAMBERS OF THE RIGHT HEART IT REACHES ITS FIRST CAPILLARY BED IN THE LUNGS, WHERE SOME IS TAKEN UP. THE ADMINISTRATION OF FATS OF HIGH OR LOW MELTING POINTS OF PLANT OR ANIMAL ORIGIN MADE NO ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCE IN THE HISTOLOGICAL PICTURE. MINERAL OIL DID NOT PASS THROUGH THE COLUMNAR CELLS.

02939

HOUGH, H.B.
WOLFF, H.G.
THE RELATIVE VASCULARITY OF SUBCORTICAL GANGLIA OF THE CAT'S BRAIN; THE PUTAMEN, GLOBUS PALLIDUS, SUBSTANTIA NIGRA, RED NUCLEUS, AND GENICULATE BODIES.
J. COMP. NEUR 71(3), 1939.
BRAIN TISSUE SATISFACTORILY INJECTED WITH BERLIN BLUE WAS SECTIONED AND MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE OF THE LENGTH OF CAPILLARIES IN MILLIMETERS PER CUBIC MILLIMETER. THE RESULTS WERE AS FOLLOWS: PUTAMEN, 653; GLOBUS PALLIDUS, 536; RED NUCLEUS, 776; MEDIAN GENICULATE BODY, 879; LATERAL GENICULATE BODY, 873; SUBSTANTIA NIGRA, COMPACT ZONE, 580; SUBSTANCIA NIGRA, RETICULAR ZONE, 482. THE NUMBER OF CELL BODIES AND THE AREA OF THE PERIKARYON WERE ALSO ASCERTAINED. THE NUMBER OF CELL BODIES IN EACH SECTION PER SQUARE MILLIMETER WERE AS FOLLOWS: PUTAMEN, 797; GLOBUS PALLIDUS, 187; RED NUCLEUS, 95; SUBSTANTIA NIGRA, COMPACT ZONE, 538; SUBSTANTIA NIGRA, RETICULAR ZONE, 329. THE AVERAGE SECTIONED AREA OF NERVE CELL BODIES IN SQUARE MICRONS WAS AS FOLLOWS: PUTAMEN, 133; GLOBUS

PALLIDUS, 230; RED NUCLEUS, 1105; SUBSTANTIA NIGRA, COMPACT ZONE, 255; SUBSTANTIA NIGRA, RETICULAR ZONE, 200. THE THESIS THAT THE VASCULARITY OF A REGION WITHIN THE NEURAXIS VARIES DIRECTLY AS THE MAGNITUDE OF THE TOTAL NEURAL SURFACE AREA WITHIN THAT REGION IS SUPPORTED BY ADDITIONAL DATA.

02940

DEMARSH, Q.B.
AXON HILLOCK OF MULTIPOLAR NEURONS OF THE CAT.
J. COMP. NEUR. 71(3), 1939.
BY MEANS OF MAPS OF NISSL STAINED SERIAL SECTIONS, 511 LARGE MOTOR AND SMALL ASSOCIATIONAL MULTIPOLAR NEURONS WERE CAREFULLY STUDIED IN THE ENTIRETY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE AXON HILLOCKS. THE CELLS WERE CLASSIFIED IN THREE GROUPS ON THE BASIS OF PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF CHROMOPHIL SUBSTANCE IN THE AXON HILLOCK, AND COMPLETE ABSENCE OF HILLOCKS. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE MAJORITY OF THE LARGE MULTIPOLAR NEURONS POSSESSED AXON HILLOCKS BUT THAT FEW WERE DEVOID OF CHROMOPHIL SUBSTANCE. IT WAS NOTED THAT THE AXON HILLOCKS OF THE LARGE SPINAL MOTOR NEURONS VARIED GREATLY IN SIZE. IN THE SMALL MULTIPOLAR NEURONS DEFINITE AXON HILLOCKS WERE INFREQUENTLY FOUND AND THE AXON COULD NOT ALWAYS BE DIFFERENTIATED FROM THE DENDRONS. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT ALL MULTIPOLAR NEURONS DO NOT POSSESS AXON HILLOCKS; THAT ALL AXON HILLOCKS DO NOT LACK CHROMOPHIL SUBSTANCE, AND FURTHERMORE, THAT AXON HILLOCKS OF LARGE MOTOR NEURONS VARY GREATLY IN SIZE AND CHROMOPHIL CONTENT.

02941

MORATO, M.J.X.
THE BLOOD SUPPLY OF THE HYPOPHYSIS.
ANAT. REC. 74(3), 1939.
1. THREE METHODS HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED IN THE STUDY OF THE VASCULAR SYSTEM OF THE HYPOPHYSIS (CAT AND DOG): A) THE EXPERIMENTAL PRODUCTION OF A DYED FAT EMBOLISM IN LIVING ANIMALS. B) THE INTRAVASCULAR INJECTION OF A SINGLE DYED FAT INTO DEAD ANIMALS. C) THE SUCCESSIVE INTRAVASCULAR INJECTION OF TWO DIFFERENTLY DYED FATS INTO DEAD ANIMALS.
2. THE USE OF THESE METHODS LEADS TO THE CONCLUSION THAT: A) THE PARS DISTALIS AND THE PARS NEURALIS POSSESS RELATIVELY INDEPENDENT BLOOD SUPPLIES. B) THE DIRECTION OF BLOOD FLOW IN POPA AND FIELDING'S PORTAL VESSELS IS DOWNWARD. C) ANASTOMOSES EXIST AMONG THE VASCULAR NETWORKS OF THE DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE PITUITARY.

02942

HAMMOND, W.S.
ON THE ORIGIN OF THE CELLS LINING THE LIVER SINUSOIDS IN THE CAT AND THE RAT.
AM. J. ANAT. 65(2), 1939.
INTERCRESCENCE OF DEVELOPING HEPATIC CORDS AND THE ENDOTHELIUM OF THE VITELLINE AND UMBILICAL VEINS IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS ONLY ONE METHOD FOR THE FORMATION OF LIVER SINUSOIDS. CELLS FOR SINUSOIDAL LININGS ARE ALSO DERIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES: 1) BY A TRANSFORMATION OF MESENCHYMAL CELLS OF THE SEPTUM TRANSVERSUM; 2) BY THE MIGRATION OF ENDOTHELIAL CELLS FROM LARGE VASCULAR TRUNKS; 3) BY MESOTHELIAL INVAGINATIONS. THE QUESTIONS OF BLOOD FORMATION

WITHIN THE LIVER, AND THE MULTIPOTENTIALITY OF BLASTODERMIC CELLS IS BRIEFLY CONSIDERED.

02943

NONIDEZ, J.F.
STUDIES ON THE INNERVATION OF THE HEART: I. DISTRIBUTION OF THE CARDIAC NERVES, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE SYMPATHETIC AND PARASYMPATHETIC POSTGANGLIONICS.
AM. J. ANAT. 65(3), 1939.
A STUDY OF THE FIBER COMPONENTS OF THE CARDIAC NERVES OF VERY YOUNG ANIMALS IN SERIAL SECTIONS OF THE HEART AFTER IMPREGNATION WITH THE CHLORAL HYDRATE FORMULA OF THE CAJAL METHOD. THE SYMPATHETIC POSTGANGLIONICS STAIN FAINTLY WHILE ALL OTHER FIBERS INCLUDING THE PREGANGLIONICS AND THE AXONES OF THE NEURONES OF THE INTRINSIC CARDIAC GANGLIA (PARASYMPATHETIC POSTGANGLIONICS) STAIN MUCH MORE DEEPLY (DARK BROWN TO BLACK). CORRESPONDING DIFFERENCES IN THE DEGREE OF ARGYROPHILA ARE OBSERVED IN THE FETUS; IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THESE DIFFERENCES IN YOUNG ANIMALS ARE THE CONTINUATION OF A CONDITION ALREADY EXISTING IN FETAL LIFE, BUT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DECIDE WHETHER THEY ARE DUE TO A DIFFERENT DEVELOPMENTAL RATE OR TO DIFFERENCES IN THE CHEMICAL SUBSTRATUM OF THE CELLS.
THE ARRANGEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE CARDIAC NERVES OF THE CAT AND DOG ARE DESCRIBED AND DISCUSSED IN THIS PAPER AND A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE TERMINATION OF THE PARASYMPATHETIC POSTGANGLIONICS IS ALSO GIVEN. THE BULK OF THE LATTER IS SEEN ENDING IN THE STRUCTURES ABOVE THE CORONARY SULCUS INCLUDING THE MYOCARDIUM AND THE CONDUCTIVE SYSTEM. IN THE VENTRICLES, ON THE CONTRARY, THE PARASYMPATHETIC POSTGANGLIONICS ARE RESTRICTED TO THE VESSEL WALLS, THE INNERVATION OF THE VENTRICULAR MYOCARDIUM BEING SYMPATHETIC.

02944

STARKEY, W.F.
LEATHEM, J.H.
ACTION OF ESTRONE ON SEXUAL ORGANS IN IMMATURE MALE CATS.
ANAT. REC. 75(1), 1939.
ESTRONE WAS INJECTED INTRAMUSCULARLY, OVER VARYING PERIODS OF FROM 10 TO 30 DAYS, INTO TEN IMMATURE MALE CATS. SEVEN MALES, SIX OF WHICH WERE LITTER MATES OF THE EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS, SERVED AS CONTROLS. ALL EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS SHOWED HYPERTROPHY OF THE GLANDULAR EPITHELIUM OF THE PROSTATE. IN ADDITION, THERE RESULTED METAPLASIA OF THE URETHRAL AND DUCTAL EPITHELIUM WITHOUT LEUCOCYTIC INFILTRATION. NO EVIDENCE OF ATROPY WAS OBSERVED IN THE REPRODUCTIVE TRACT OF THE EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS.

02945

GRAFFLIN, A.L.
FOOTE, J.J.
EPITHELIAL CELL SHAPES IN THE FIRST SEGMENT OF THE PROXIMAL TUBULE OF THE CAT NEPHRON, AS DEMONSTRATED BY THE CHROME-SILVER METHOD.
AM. J. ANAT. 65(2)., 1939.
THE PROXIMAL TUBULE OF THE NEPHRON IN CAT AND DOG IS DIVISIBLE, ON THE BASIS OF CELL SHAPE, INTO TWO DISTINCT

SEGMENTS, THE TRANSITION BETWEEN WHICH IS ABRUPT. THE CELLS OF THE FIRST SEGMENT EXHIBIT EXTREMELY COMPLICATED CONTOURS AT THE LUMINAL SURFACE; IN THE SECOND SEGMENT THE LUMINAL CELL CONTOURS ARE ESSENTIALY RECTILINEAR (ZIMMERMANN). THE COMPLICATED SHAPE OF THE CELLS CONSTITUTING THE FIRST SEGMENT OF THE PROXIMAL TUBULE HAS BEEN INVESTIGATED IN THE CAT, USING THE CHROME-SILVER METHOD TO IMPREGNATE THE INTERCELLULAR SUBSTANCE. AT THE LUMINAL SURFACE THE CELL OUTLINES ARE EXTRAORDINARILY WAVY (INTERDIGITATED) IN CHARACTER. AS ONE PROCEEDS BASALLY FROM THE LUMEN, THIS EXTREME COMPLEXITY DISAPPEARS, AND AT AN INTERMEDIATE LEVEL THE CELL OUTLINES ARE RELATIVELY SIMPLE, ALTHOUGH STILL FAR FROM RECTILINEAR. PROCEEDING STILL MORE BASALLY, THE CELL OUTLINES AGAIN BECOME IRREGULAR, AND THIS IRREGULARITY IS PROGRESSIVE, BEING MOST MARKED AT THE LEVEL OF THE BASEMENT MEMBRANE. HOWEVER, THE PATTERN IS HERE MUCH COARSER THAN AT THE LUMEN. IF WE CONSIDER THE APPEARANCE OF THE CELLS IN LATERAL VIEW, THE CELL WALL EXHIBITS ALTERNATING RIDGES AND FURROWS IN THE APICAL AND BASAL REGIONS, AND THESE FURROWS-DELICATE AT THE APEX, MUCH COARSER AT THE BASE-TAPER OFF AND LARGELY DISAPPEAR AS THE MIDDLE OF THE CELL IS APPROACHED FROM BOTH DIRECTIONS. THESE FEATURES OF THE LATERAL CELL WALL ARE ILLUSTRATED IN A RECONSTRUCTION.

02949

KINGSBURY, B.F.
ATRESIA AND THE INTERSTITIAL CELLS OF THE OVARY.
AM. J. ANAT. 65(2), 1939.
THERE IS REVIEWED THE INTERPRETATION OF THE INTERSTITIAL CELLS AS ENDOCRINE CELLS OF THE OVARY. FROM A DETAILED STUDY OF THEIR ORIGIN FROM THE THECA OF ATRETIC FOLLICLES IN THE CAT, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OF THEIR GLANDULAR NATURE. ON THE CONTRARY, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE CONTENT OF LIPID DROPLETS CHARACTERISTIC OF SUCH CELLS EXPRESSES AN ALTERATION IN THE METABOLISM OF THE STROMA CELLS DETERMINING A RETENTION OF LIPID SUBSTANCES. THE RELATION OF FOLLICULAR EPITHELIUM AND THECA STROMA CELLS, THE CAUSATION OF ATRESIA AND THE SOURCE OF OVARIAN HORMONES ARE BRIEFLY DISCUSSED.

02950

KUNTZ, A.
HAMILTON, J.W.
AFFERENT INNERVATION OF THE SKIN.
ANAT. REC. 71(4), 1938.

02951

VONBONIN, G.
STUDIES OF THE SIZE OF THE CELLS IN THE CEREBRAL CORTEX II. THE MOTOR AREA OF MAN, CEBUS AND CAT.
J. COMP. NEUR. 69(3), 1938.

02952

KINGSBURY, B.J.
THE POSTPARTUM FORMATION OF EGG CELLS IN THE CAT.
J. MORPH. 63(2), 1938.

02953

FOOTE, J.J.
GARFFLIN, A.L.

QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENTS OF THE FAT-LADEN AND FAT-FREE SEGMENTS OF THE PROXIMAL TUBULE IN THE NEPHRON OF THE CAT AND DOG.
ANAT. REC. 72(2), 1938.
THE PROXIMAL TUBULE OF THE CAT AND DOG NEPHRON CHARACTERISTICALLY CONTAINS FAT UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS, AND THIS FAT IS REGULARLY DISTRIBUTED IN APARTICULAR MANNER IN THE TWO SPECIES. IN THE CAT THE ENTIRE PARS CONVOLUTA AND THE UPPER PORTION OF THE PARS RECTA IS NORMALLY FAT-LADEN, WHILE THE TERMINAL PORTION OF THE PARS RECTA IS FAT FREE. IN THE DOG THE REVERSE IS TRUE, THE FAT BEING CONFINED TO THE TERMINAL PORTION OF THE PARS RECTA. THE TRANSITION BETWEEN FAT-LADEN AND FAT FREE PORTIONS IS ABRUPT, NOT ONLY WITH RESPECT TO FAT CONTENT, BUT ALSO WITH RESPECT TO CELL TYPE (ZIMMERMANN). THE FINDINGS SEEM AMPLY TO JUSTIFY THE CONCLUSION THAT WE ARE DEALING WITH TWO CYTOLOGICALLY DISTINCT SEGMENTS OF THE PROXIMAL TUBULE. IN THE PRESENT STUDY THE ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO OBTAIN A QUANTITATIVE ESTIMATE OF THE RELATIVE LENGTHS OF THESE TWO SEGMENTS IN THE ADULT. FROM EACH SPECIES SIXTY COMPLETE PROXIMAL TUBULES-FIFTEEN FROM EACH OF FOUR ANIMALS-HAVE BEEN ISOLATED FROM MACERATION MATERIAL AND MAESURED. THE TUBULES WERE STAINED FOR FAT, AND BY THIS MEANS THE POINT OF TRANSITION BETWEEN THE TWO SEGMENTS COULD BE READILY IDENTIFIED. IN PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THE PROXIMAL TUBULE, THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF THE SECOND SEGMENT IS 19.5% IN THE CAT, 10.8% IN THE DOG.

02954

ACHESON, G.H.
THE TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY OF THE SMOOTH MUSCLE OF THE CAT'S NICTITATING MEMBRANE.
ANAT. REC 71(3), 1938.

02955

KUNTZ, A.
THE STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CELIAC GANGLIA.
J. COMP. NEUR. 69(1), 1938.

02956

LATIMER, H.B.
THE WEIGHTS OF THE BRAIN AND OF ITS PARTS, OF THE SPINAL CORD AND OF THE EYEBALLS IN THE ADULT CAT.
J. COMP. NEUR. 68(3), 1938.

02957

LATIMER, H.B.
THE PRENATAL GROWTH OF THE CAT. VII. THE GROWTH OF THE BRAIN AND OF ITS PARTS, OF THE SPINAL CORD AND OF THE EYEBALLS.
J. COMP. NEUR. 68(3), 1938.

02958

DUNCAN, D.
KEYSER, L.L.
FURTHER DETERMINATIONS OF THE NUMBERS OF FIBERS AND CELLS IN THE DORSAL ROOTS AND GANGLIA OF THE CAT.
J. COMP. NEUR. 68(4), 1938.

02959

HAIR, G.W.
THE NERVE SUPPLY OF THE HYPOPHYSIS OF THE CAT.

ANAT. REC. 71(2), 1938.

02960

DAWSON, A.B.
THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE EPITHELIAL COMPONENTS OF THE PITUITARY GLAND OF THE RABBIT AND CAT.
ANAT. REC. 69(4), 1937.

02961

WISLOCKI, G.B.
THE VASCULAR SUPPLY OF THE HYPOPHYSIS CEREBRI OF THE CAT.
ANAT. REC. 69(3), 1937.

02962

SNEIDER, M.E.
CYTOLOGICAL ABNORMALITIES IN THE OOCYSTS OF THE 3-WEEK KITTEN'S OVARY.
ANAR. REC. 70(1), 1937.

02963

KLEYNTJENS, F.
LANGWORTHY, O.R.
SENSORY NERVE ENDINGS ON THE SMOOTH MUSCLE OF THE URINARY BLADDER.
J. COMP. NEUR. 67(3), 1937.

02964

HALL, V.E.
MACGREGOR, W.W.
RELATION OF KIDNEY WEIGHT TO BODY WEIGHT IN THE CAT.
ANAT. REC. 69(3), 1937.

02965

DUNNING, H.S.
WOLFF, H.G.
THE RELATIVE VASCULARITY OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM OF THE CAT AND ITS RELATION TO FUNCTION.
J. COMP. NEUR. 67(3), 1937.

02966

BUCHANAN, A.R.
THE COURSE OF THE SECONDARY VESTIBULAR FIBERS IN THE CAT.
J. COMP. NEUR. 67(2), 1937.

02967

LATIMER, H.B.
THE WEIGHTS AND LINEAR MEASUREMENTS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM OF THE ADULT CAT.
ANAT. REC. 68(4), 1937.

02968

WALLER, W.H.
BARRIS, R.W.
RELATIONSHIPS OF THALAMIC NUCLEI TO THE CEREBRAL CORTEX IN THE CAT.
J. COMP. NEUR. 67(2), 19<37.

02969

JONES, R.L.
CELL FIBER RATIOS IN THE VAGUS NERVE.
J. COMP. NEUR. 67(<3), 1937.

02970

HOLLINSHEAD, W.H.
THE INNERVATION OF THE ABDOMINAL CHROMAFFIN TISSUE.
J. COMP. NEUR. 67(1), 19<37.

ARTICLES

02971

DUBOIS, F.S.
FOLEY, J.O.
QUANTITATIVE STUDIES OF THE VAGUS NERVE IN THE CAT.
II. THE RATIO OF JUGULAR TO NODOSE FIBERS.
J. COMP. NEUR. 67(1), 19<37.

02972

FOLEY, J.O.
DUBOIS, F.S.
QUANTITATIVE STUDIES OF THE VAGUS NERVE IN THE CAT.
I. THE RATIO OF SENSORY TO MOTOR FIBERS.
J. COMP. NEUR. 67(1), 19<37.

02973

CLARK, S.L.
INNERVATION OF THE INTRINSIC MUSCLES OF THE EYE OF THE CAT.
J. COMP. NEUR. 66(2), 19<37.

02974

ELLIOTT, R.
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION OF TASTE BUDS ON THE TONGUE OF THE KITTEN AT BIRTH.
J. COMP. NEUR. 66(2), 1937.

02975

LATIMER, H.B.
WEIGHTS AND LINEAR MEASUREMENTS OF THE ADULT CAT.
AM. J. ANAT. 58(2), 1936.

02976

INGRAM, W.R.
FISHER, C.
THE RELATION OF THE POSTERIOR PITUITARY TO WATER EXCHANGE IN THE CAT.
ANAT. REC. 66(3), 1936.

02977

STEVENS, H.M.
A STUDY OF THE VASCULARITY OF THE PITUITARY BODY IN THE CAT.

02978

BARRON, D.H.
A NOTE ON THE COURSE OF THE PROPRIOCEPTOR FIBERS FROM THE TONGUE.

02979

LEE, F.C.
A STUDY OF THE PACINIAN CORPUSCLE.
J. COMP. NEUR. 64(3), 1936.

02980

BRASHEAR, A.D.
THE INNERVATION OF THE TEETH. AN ANALYSIS OF NERVE FIBER COMPONENTS OF THE PULP AND PERIDENTAL TISSUES AND THEIR PROBABLE SIGNIFICANCE.
J. COMP. NEUR. 64(1), 1936.

02981

GIBBS, E.L.
GIBBS, F.A.
A PURRING CENTER IN THE CAT'S BRAIN.
J. COMP. NEUR. 64(2), 1936.

02982

WINDLE, W.F.
NEUROFIBRILLAR DEVELOPMENT OF CAT EMBRYOS: EXTENT OF

DEVELOPMENT IN THE TELECEPHALON AND DIENCEPHALON UP TO 15 MM.
J. COMP. NEUR. 63(1), 1935.

02984

HOWE, H.A.
THE REACTION OF THE COCHLEAR NERVE TO DESTRUCTION OF ITS END ORGANS: A STUDY ON DEAF ALBINO CATS.
J. COMP. NEUR. 62(1), 1935.

02985

ROGERS, J.B.
OBSERVATIONS IN VIVO ON THE CAPILLARIES IN THE GREATER OMENTUM OF THE CAT.

02986

FOSTER, M.A.
HISAW, F.L.
EXPERIMENTAL OVULATION AND THE RESULTING PSEUDOPREGNANCY IN ANOESTRUS CATS.
ANAT. REC. 62(1), 1935.

02987

BURNS, B.I.
THE DISTRIBUTION OF SYMPATHETIC NERVE FIBERS TO THE HIND LIMB OF THE CAT.
J. COMP. NEUR. 61(2), 1935.

02988

RAMSAY, A.J.
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PALATINE TONSIL (CAT).
AM. J. ANAT. 57(1), 1935.

02989

HINSEY, J.C.
MARKEE, J.E.
STUDIES ON UTERINE GROWTH. I. DOES THORACOLUMBAR SYMPATHECTOMY AFFECT THE GROWTH OF THE PREGNANT CAT UTERUS?
ANAT. REC. 61(2), 1935.

02990

MARKEE, J.E.
HINSEY, J.C.
A CASE OF PROBABLE SUPERFETATION IN THE CAT.
ANAT. REC. 61(2), 1935.

02991

AMBERSON, W.R.
FLEXNER, J.
STEGGERDA, F.R.
MULDER, A.G.
TENDLER, M.J.
PANKRATZ, D.S.
LAUG, E.P.
ON THE USE OF RINGER-LOCKE SOLUTIONS CONTAINING HEMOGLOBIN AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR NORMAL BLOOD IN MAMMALS.
J. CELL AND COMP. PHYSIOL. 5(3), 1934.

02992

MARKEE, J.E.
HINSEY, J.C.
STUDIES ON UTERINE GROWTH. II. A LOCAL FACTOR IN THE PREGNANT UTERUS OF THE CAT.
ANAT. REC. 61(3), 1935.

02993

ARTICLES

MULDER, A.G.
AMBERSON, W.R.
STEGGERDA, F.R.
FLEXNER, J.
OXYGEN CONSUMPTION WITH HEMOGLOBIN-RINGER.
J. CELL AND COMP. PHYSIOL. 5(3), 1934.

02994
DEDERER, P.H.
POLYOVULAR FOLLICLES IN THE CAT.
ANAT. REC 60(4), 1934.

02995
WISLOCKI, G.B.
HAMLETT, G.W.D.
REMARKS ON SYNCHORIAL LITTER MATES IN A CAT.

02996
JORDAN, H.E.
THE TRANSFORMATION OF ADIPOSE TISSUE INTO HEMOCYTOPOIETIC TISSUE.
ANAT. REC. 59(4), 1934.

02997
WIRTANEN, R.E.
OLMSTED, J.M.D.
TASTE FIBERS AND THE FIFTH NERVE.
J. COMP. NEUR. 60(1), 1934.

02998
SULLIVAN, W.E.
MORTENSEN, O.A.
VISUALIZATION OF THE MOVEMENT OF A BROMINIZED OIL ALONG PERIPHERAL NERVES.
ANAT. REC. 59(4), 1934.

02999
FOLEY, J.O.
DUBOIS, F.S.
AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE ROOTLETS OF THE VAGUS NERVE IN THE CAT.
J. COMP. NEUR. 60(1), 1934.

03000
GILBERT, M.S.
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HYPOPHYSIS: FACTORS INFLUENCING THE FORMATION OF THE PARS NEURALIS IN THE CAT.
AM. J. ANAT. 54(2), 1934.

03001
WINDLE, W.F.
CORRELATION BETWEEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL REFLEXES AND REFLEX ARCS IN THE SPINAL CORD OF CAT EMBRYOS.
J. COMP. NEUR. 59(3)? 1934.

03002
MODELL, W.
TRAVELL, J.
THE ROLE OF THE LIPOID IN THE RENAL TUBULE OF THE CAT IN URANIUM NEPHRITIS.
ANAT. REC. 59(2), 1934.

03003
WINDLE, W.F.
FISH, M.W.
O'DONNELL, J.E.

ARTICLES

MYELOGENY OF THE CAT AS RELATED TO DEVELOPMENT OF FIBER
TRACTS AND PRENATAL BEHAVIOR PATTERNS.
J. COMP. NEUR. 59(1), 1934.

03004

ROTHERMEL, J.E.
A NOTE ON THE MEGAKARYOCYTES OF THE NORMAL CAT'S SPLEEN.
ANAT. REC. 47(2), 1930.

03005

KINGSBURY, B.F.
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SEPTUM MEDULLAE (MAMMALS: CAT).
J. COMP. NEUR. 60(1), 1934.

03006

WINDLE, W.F.
NEUROFIBRILLAR DEVELOPMENT IN THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM
OF CAT EMBRYOS BETWEEN 8 AND 12 MM. LONG.
J. COMP. NEUR. 58(3), 1933.

03007

ABRAMSON, D.I.
CRAWFORD, J.H.
ROBERTS, G.H.
THE CORONARY BLOOD SUPPLY.
ANAT. REC. 58(1), 1933.

03008

RAMSAY, A.J.
COMMENTS ON THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH PATTERN OF THYROID
PARENCHYMA.
ANAT. REC. 70(3), 1938.

03009

MODELL, W.
OBSERVATIONS ON THE LIPOIDS IN THE RENAL TUBULE OF THE CAT.
ANAT. REC. 57(1), 1933.

03010

RANSON, S.W.
FOLEY, J.O.
ALPERT, C.D.
OBSERVATIONS ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE VAGUS NERVE.
AM. J. ANAT. 53(2), 1933.

03011

WINDLE, W.F.
O'DONNELL, J.E.
GLASSHAGLE, E.E.
THE EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF SPONTANEOUS AND REFLEX BEHAVIOR IN
CAT EMBRYOS AND FETUSES.
PHYSIOL. ZOOL. 6(4), 1933.

03012

DEPENYI, G.S.
CENTRAL BODIES IN THE CELLS OF THE INNER ENAMEL EPITHELIUM.
AM. J. ANAT. 53(3), 1933.

03013

BAKER, R.C.
THE CELLULAR CONTENT OF CHYLE IN RELATION TO LYMPHOID
TISSUE AND FAT TRANSPORTATION.
ANAT. REC. 55(3), 1933.

03014

KINGSBURY, B.F.
THE 'LAW' OF CEPHALOCAUDAL DIFFERENTIAL GROWTH IN ITS

APPLICATION TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.
J. COMP. NEUR. 56(2), 1932.

03015
FOWLER, E.P. JR.,
APPLEBAUM, E.
BONE STUDIES IN ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT. I.
ANAT. REC. 55(1), 1932.

03016
KINGSBURY, B.F.
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PHARYNGEAL TONSIL (CAT): CELL TYPES.
AM. J. ANAT. 51(2), 1932.

03017
AMBERSON, W.R.
HOBER, R.
THE PERMEABILITY OF MAMMALIAN SALIVARY GLANDS FOR ORGANIC NON-ELECTROLYTES.
J. CELL. AND COMP. PHYSIOL. 2(2), 1932.

03018
DUBOIS, F.S.
HUNT, E.A.
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE EMPTYING OF THE GALL BLADDER IN THE OPOSSUM AND THE CAT, TOGETHER WITH NOTES ON THE ANATOMY OF THE BILIARY TRACT OF THE OPOSSUM.
ANAT. REC. 54(3), 1932.

03019
ATWELL, W.J.
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GOLGI APPARATUS IN THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF CELLS OF THE ANTERIOR HYPOPHYSIS.
ANAT. REC. 55(1), 1932.

03020
NONIDEZ, J.F.
FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON THE PARAFOLLICULAR CELLS OF THE MAMMALIAN THYROID.
ANAT. REC. 53(3), 1932.

03021
WINDLE, W.F.
THE NEUROFIBRILLAR STRUCTURE OF THE 5.5 MM. CAT EMBRYO.
J. COMP. NEUR. 55(2), 1932.

03022
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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HYPOPHYSIS OF THE CAT (FELIS DOMESTICA).
AM. J. ANAT. 50(2), 1932.

03023
KATER, J.M.
SMITH, D.M.
THE FORMATION OF FAT IN THE HEPATIC CELL.
ANAT. REC. 52(1), 1932.

03024
KINGSBURY, B.F.
THE DEVELOPMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MAMMALIAN PHARYNGEAL TONSIL: CAT.
AM. J. ANAT. 50(2), 1932.

03025
WINDLE, W.F.
THE NEUROFIBRILLAR STRUCTURE OF THE 7-MM. CAT EMBRYO.

J. COMP. NEUR. 55(1), 1932.

03027

WINDLE, W.F.
FISH, M.W.
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VESTIBULAR RIGHTING REFLEX IN THE CAT.
J. COMP. NEUR. 54(1), 1932.

03028

DAVENPORT, H.A.
RANSON, S.W.
RATIOS OF CELL FIBERS AND OF MYELINATED TO UNMYELINATED FIBERS IN SPINAL NERVE ROOTS.
AM. J. ANAT. 49(2), 1931.

03029

MASON, V.A.
THE FATE OF THE ULTIMOBRANCHIAL BODY IN THE CAT (FELIS DOMESTICA), WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CYST FORMATION WITHIN THE THYROID.
AM. J. ANAT. 49(1), 1931.

03030

SMITH, W.K.
THE MOTOR INNERVATION OF THE SUPERFICIAL FACIAL AND SUPERFICIAL CERVICAL MUSCULATURE OF MAMMALS.
ANAT. REC. 50(4), 1931.

03031

CLARK, S.L.
INNERVATION OF THE PIA MATER OF THE SPINAL CORD AND MEDULLA.
J. COMP. NEUR. 53(1), 1931.

03032

WINDLE, W.F.
THE NEUROFIBRILLAR STRUCTURE OF THE SPINAL CORD OF CAT EMBRYOS CORRELATED WITH THE APPERANCE OF EARLY SOMATIC MOVEMENTS.
J. COMP. NEUR. 53(1), 1931.

03033

KATER, J.M.
VARIATIONS IN THE MITOCHONDRIA OF THE HEPATIC CELL IN RELATION TO ALTERATIONS OF THE GLYCOGEN-GLUCOSE EQUILIBRIUM.
ANAT. REC. 49(3), 1931.

03034

ARDAR, C.S.,JR.
THE ARTERIAL COLLATERAL RESPONSE IN THE CAT FOLLOWING LIGATION OF THE ABDOMINAL AORTA.
ANAT. REC. 49(2), 1931.

03035

CALDWELL, G.T.
STUDIES IN WATER METABOLISM OF THE CAT. THE INFLUENCE OF DEHYDRATION ON BLOOD CONCENTRATION, THERMO-REGULATION RESPIRATORY EXCHANGE, AND METABOLIC WATER PRODUCTION.
PHYSIOL. ZOOL. 4(2), 1931.

03036

BLANCHARD, E.W.
AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE OPSONINS OF THE BLOOD. II. EFFECT OF IRRADIATION WITH ULTRAVIOLET AND WITH X-RAYS.
PHYSIOL. ZOOL. 4(2), 1931.

03037

WINDLE, W.F.
NORMAL BEHAVIORAL REACTIONS OF KITTENS CORRELATED WITH THE POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT OF NERVE-FIBER DENSITY IN SPINAL GRAY MATTER.
J. COMP. NEUR. 50(2), 1930.

03038

RASMUSSEN, A.T.
AN ABERRANT (RECURRENT) PYRAMIDAL BUNDLE IN THE CAT.
J. COMP. NEUR. 51(1), 1930.

03039

PLAGENS, G.M.
BRADBURY, J.T.
A CASE OF CONGENITAL HERNIA THROUGH THE LEFT CENTRAL LINEA SEMILUNARIS OF THE DIAPHRAGM (CAT).
ANAT. REC. 45(3), 1930.

03040

SIMER, P.H.
THE DISTRIBUTION AND DRAINAGE OF OMENTAL LYMPHATICS IN THE DOG AND CAT.
ANAT. REC. 60(2), 1934.

03042

FARRELL, D.F.
BAKER, H.J.
HERNDON, R.M.
LINDSEY, J.R.
MCKHANN, G.M.
FELINE GM1 GANGLIOSIDOSIS: BIOCHEMICAL AND ULTRASTRUCTURAL COMPARISONS WITH THE DISEASE IN MAN.
J. NEUROPATH. AND EXPER. NEUR. 32(1):1-18, 1973.
BIOCHEMICAL AND ULTRASTRUCTURAL FINDINGS IN A SIAMESE CAT WITH GM1 GANGLIOSIDOSIS HAVE BEEN PRESENTED AND COMPARED WITH THE ANALOGOUS DISEASE IN MAN, TYPE II GM1 GANGLIOSIDOSIS. IN BOTH SPECIES THERE IS MARKED ACCUMULATION OF GM1 GANGLIOSIDE IN CEREBRAL CORTEX. THE DEGREE OF GANGLIOSIDE ACCUMULATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR GANGLIOSIDES IN BRAIN OF DISEASED CAT AND CHILD ARE REMARKABLY SIMILAR. BETA-GALACTOSIDASE ACTIVITY WITH A PH OPTIMUM OF 3.8 WAS FOUND TO BE MARKEDLY DEFICIENT IN BRAIN AND KIDNEY OF THE DISEASED CAT. A SECOND BETA-GALACTOSIDASE WITH A PH OPTIMUM OF 5.0 WAS PRESENT AT NORMAL LEVELS OF ACTIVITY IN KIDNEY OF THE DISEASED CAT. REDUCED ACTIVITY OF ONLY ONE OF TWO BETA-GALACTOSIDASES HAS ALSO BEEN OBSERVED IN CHILDREN WITH TYPE II GM1 GANGLIOSIDOSIS. CERTAIN FEATURES OF THE FELINE MUTANT BETA-GALACTOSIDASE ACTIVITY INCLUDING, HEAT INACTIVATION, DIFFERENCES IN APPARENT MICHAELIS' CONSTANT AND DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSE TO THE INHIBITOR GALACTONO-(1-4)-LACTONE SUGGEST THAT DECREASED MEASURABLE ENZYMATIC ACTIVITY MAY BE THE RESULT OF STRUCTURAL ALTERATION IN THE ENZYME. THE ULTRASTRUCTURE OF LAMELLAR INCLUSION BODIES PRESENT IN CYTOPLASM OF NEURONS FROM THE DISEASED CAT'S BRAIN WERE SIMILAR TO THOSE FOUND IN NEURONS OF CHILDREN WITH GANGLIOSIDE STORAGE DISEASES. FELINE GM1 GANGLIOSIDOSIS APPEARS TO REPRESENT AN ANIMAL MODEL OF EXCEPTIONAL VALUE FOR THE STUDY OF BASIC MECHANISMS OF INHERITED DEFECTS OF GANGLIOSIDE METABOLISM AND MAY ALSO GREATLY FACILITATE

INVESTIGATION OF THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION IN THESE DISEASES.

03043

DUBEY, J.P.
FELINE TOXOPLASMOSIS AND COCCIDIOSIS: A SURVEY OF DOMICILED AND STRAY CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 162(10):873-877, 1973.
SERUMS OF 510 DOMICILED CATS FROM KANSAS CITY AND 157 STRAY CATS FROM IOWA AND MISSOURI WERE EXAMINED FOR ANTIBODIES TO TOXOPLASMA GONDII, USING THE SABIN-FELDMAN DYE TEST. TITERS OF 1:2 OR GREATER WERE FOUND IN 3.6% OF 4.5 TO 10 WEEK OLD DOMICILED KITTENS, 16.2% OF 11 TO 26 WEEK OLD DOMOCILED KITTENS, 37.5% OF ADULT DOMICILED CATS AND 57.9% OF ADULT STRAY CATS. PASSIVELY TRANSFERRED ANTIBODY DISAPPEARED IN THE BLOOD OF MOST KITTENS BY 3 MONTHS OF AGE. TISSUES OF YOUNG KITTENS WITH TITERS OF GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 1:64 WERE INOCULATED INTO MICE AND T. GONDII WAS ISOLATED IN MICE FROM 9 OF 11 KITTENS. OOCYSTS OF ISOPORA FELIS WERE FOUND IN 17.3%, OF ISOPORA RIVOLTA IN 9.4%, OF ISOPORA CATI IN 0.2%, AND OF T. GONDII IN NONE OF DOMICILED CATS; FECES OF STRAY CATS WERE NOT EXAMINED.

03044

GIBBS, C.J.
GAJDUSEK, D.C.
EXPERIMENTAL SUBACUTE SPONGIFORM VIRUS ENCEPHALOPATHIES IN PRIMATES AND OTHER LABORATORY ANIMALS.
SCIENCE 182:67-68, 1973.
THE HOST RANGE OF SUBACUTE SPONGIFORM VIRUS ENCEPHALOPATHIES IS DESCRIBED. THE ASYMPTOMATIC INCUBATION PERIOD AND THE DURATION OFTHE ILLNESSES IN VARIOUS SPECIES OF ANIMAL HOSTS IS DISCUSSED ALONG WITH INFORMATION ON ADDITIONAL SPECIES OF OLD WORLD AND NEW WORLD MONKEYS AND THE DOMESTIC CAT, WHICH HAVE BEEN SHOWN TO BE SUSCEPTIBLE TO SUBACUTE SPONGIFORM VIRUS ENCEPHALOPATHIES.

03045

VANVEEN, T.S.
BARNES, H.J.
OCCURRENCE OF CHEYLETIELLA MITES ON PET ANIMALS IN NORTHERN NIGERIA.
VET. REC. 93(18):487, 1973.
INFESTATIONS WITH MITES OF THE GENUS CHEYLETIELLA HAVE BEEN RECOGNISED IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD. IN AFRICA, HOWEVER, THEIR OCCURRENCE HAS BEEN REPORTED ONLY FROM SOUTH AFRICA. DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS CHEYTIELLA SPP. HAVE BEEN RECOVERED FROM FOUR DOGS AND ONE CAT EXAMINED IN THE CLINIC OF THIS FACILITY.

03046

JOUBERT, L.
BILLION, J-F.
EPIDEMIOLOGY OF AN OUTBREAK OF AUJESZKY'S DISEASE IN THE VALROMEY VALLEY, AIN, IN DOGS, CATS, AND MINK.
BULL. SOC. SCI. VET. LYON 71:267-275, 1969.
THE OUTBREAK LASTED A WEEK ONLY AND AFFECTED 18 DOGS, 6 CATS AND 4 MINK IN A SMALL AREA (RADIUS 10 KM) WITH SYMPTOMS AND LESIONS OF THE CLASSICAL DISEASE. VIRUS ISOLATION WERE MADE FROM A DOG AND A MINK AND THE

ISOLATES WERE SHOWN TO BE THE SAME STRAIN OF AUJESZKY VIRUS BY USING REFERENCE STRAINS AND SERUM FROM THE COLLECTION AT BRN, CZECHOSOLVAKIA. THE SOURCE OF THE OUTBREAK WAS NOT DETERMINED, BUT PORK IMPORTED FROM BELGIUM OR PERHAPS WILDLIFE CARRIERS MIGHT HAVE BEEN INVOLVED.

03047

CANIC, J.
FIRST CASES OF AUJESZKY'S DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN THE DISTRICTS OF NIS AND LESKOVAC.
VET. GLASN. 23:231-234, 1969.
THE DISEASE WAS DIAGNOSED, BETWEEN 1964 AND 1966, IN ISOLATED CASES IN A COW AND HEIFER; IN AN OUTBREAK IN WHICH 24 PIGLETS OF A GROUP OF 47 WERE AFFECTED, FOUR FATALLY; IN AN OUTBREAK IN WHICH 48 PIGLETS DIED, TOGETHER WITH 18 DOGS WHICH NOSED THE GROUND IN WHICH THEY WERE BURIED; AND ALSO IN AN OUTBREAK AMONGST NINE CATS, OF WHICH TWO DIED. THE SYMPTOMS WERE IN ALL CASES CHARACTERISTIC OF AUJESZKY'S DISEASE, EXCITABILITY, CONVULSIVE MOVEMENTS AND SOMETIMES CIRCLING. RABBITS WERE INJECTED WITH SUSPENSIONS OF BRAIN FROM ANIMALS AFFECTED IN THE OUTBREAKS AND DIED WITH TYPICAL SYMPTOMS. INVESTIGATIONS OF BRAIN SECTIONS FOR NEGRI BODIES WERE ALL NEGATIVE.

03048

ASHWORTH, B.
THE FREQUENCY OF ANIMAL POISONING BY WARFARIN.
VET. REC. 93(2):50, 1973.
THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN POISONED BY WARFARIN WAS 685: THIS INCLUDED 544 DOGS AND 56 CATS.

03049

MOTT, J.C.
ACUTE EFFECTS OF HAEMORRHAGE ON THE COMPOSITION OF ARTERIAL BLOOD IN IMMATURE AND ADULT RABBITS, KITTENS AND CATS.
J. PHYSIOL. 194:35-49, 1968.
1. THE FALL OF THE HAEMATOCRIT AFTER STEPWISE BLEEDING IN RABBITS AND YOUNG KITTENS WAS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY AN EQUIVALENT FALL OF PLASMA NITROGEN. THE RELATIVE FAILURE OF PLASMA NITROGEN TO DECREASE AFTER HAEMORRHAGE WAS NOT ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE ENTRY OF DIFFUSIBLE NITROGEN INTO THE CIRCULATION. 2. PLASMA PROTEIN RECOVERY BY A COMBINATION OF STEPWISE BLEEDING AND VIVIPERFUSION WAS SUCH AS TO YIELD VALUES FOR THE WHOLE BODY/GREAT VESSEL HAEMATOCRIT RATIO (F CELLS) IN THE NORMAL RANGE IN ADULT CATS BUT SIGNIFICANTLY BELOW THE NORMAL RANGE IN YOUNG KITTENS AND RABBITS. 3. THE RESULTS OF ELECTROPHORETIC EXAMINATION EXAMINATION OF PRE- AND POST-HAEMORRHAGIC PLASMA WERE CONSISTENT WITH THE ENTRY OF FRESH PROTEIN INTO THE CIRCULATION AFTER HAEMORRHAGE OCCURRING PREFERENTIALLY IN THE ALBUMIN FRACTION, BUT INCREASE OF ALBUMIN/GLOBULIN RATIO WAS SMALL IN ADULT CATS. 4. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE FALL OF HAEMATOCRIT AFTER HAEMORRHAGE IN YOUNG KITTENS AND RABBITS WAS MAINLY DUE TO THE ENTRY OF PROTEIN RICH TISSUE FLUID INTO THE CIRCULATION. IN ADULT CATS, HOWEVER, THE HAEMATOCRIT DID NOT ALWAYS FALL AND ANY SUCH FALL MAY HAVE BEEN PARTLY DUE TO A SHIFT OF PLASMA FROM THE PERIPHERY TO THE GREAT VESSELS. 5. THE BEARING OF THESE

OBSERVATIONS ON THE VALIDITY OF CALCULATION OF BLOOD VOLUME FROM RED CELL MASS AND HAEMATOCRIT DURING STEPWISE HAEMORRHAGE WAS CONSIDERED.

03050

CLARKSON, T.B.
ANIMAL MODELS OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS.
ADVANCES IN VET. SCI. AND COMPAR. MED. 16:151-173, 1972.
THE PURPOSE OF THIS COMMUNICATION IS TO SUMMARIZE ADVANCES MADE IN UNDERSTANDING HUMAN ATHEROSCLEROSIS BY USING ANIMAL MODELS OF THE DISEASE. COMMENTS ARE RESTRICTED TO THE ATHEROSCLEROTIC LESION BECAUSE IT IS THE MOST COMMON FORM OF HUMAN ARTHERIOSCLEROSIS AND, IN ADDITION, VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE EFFORT IN ATHERIOSCLEROSIS RESEARCH HAS BEEN DIRECTED TOWARD ATHEROSCLEROSIS. EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATHEROSCLECTIC LESIONS IS STRONGLY INFLUENCED BY GENETICALLY CONTROLLED MECHANISMS AFFECTING PLASMA CHOLESTEROL CONCENTRATION AND THE REACTION OF THE ARTERIAL WALL TO THAT CONCENTRATION. BOTH OF THESE CONTROL MECHANISMS ARE ALSO INFLUENCED BY ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES AND NEITHER EXOGENOUS NOR ENDOGENOUS FACTORS MAY BE IMPLICATED, EXCLUSIVELY OF THE OTHERS.

03051

WILSON, G.P.
NEWTON, C.D.
BURT, J.K.
A REVIEW OF 116 DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIAS IN DOGS AND CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 159(9):1142-1145,1971.
OVER AN 11-YEAR PERIOD (1959-1969), 116 DOGS AND CATS WITH DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA WERE EVALUATED FOR CAUSE, CLINICAL SIGNS, AND SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF SURGICAL REPAIR. AT SURGERY, THE SITE OF HERNIATION AND VISCERA IN THE THORAX WERE CORRELATED WITH THE PREOPERATIVE RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS. MORTALITY BEFORE AND AFTER SURGICAL REPAIR WAS COMPARED.

03052

PERSSON, C.G.A.
RESISTANCE TO FLOW THROUGH THE PANCRÉATIC DUCT BY THE ISOLATED CAT SPHINCTER OF ODDI.
SEPARATUM EXPERIENTIA 28(3):275-276, 1972.
THE INVESTIGATION HAS SHOWN THAT IN THE ISOLATED CAT SPHINCTER OF ODDI THE SPONTANEOUS SPHINCTER ACTIVITY OF MYOGENIC ORIGIN AFFECTS THE RESISTANCE TO FLOW THROUGH THE PANCREATIC DUCT AND THE BILE DUCT IN THE SAME WAY. THE THE EFFECT OF ALPHA- AND BETA-ADRENOCEPTOR STIMULATION AND CHOLINOCEPTOR, DOES NOT SUPPORT A FUNCTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE POSSIBILITY THAT PANCREATIC AND BILE FLOW MAY BE SELECTIVELY AFFECTED BY THE SPHINCTER. THE FINDING THAT CHANGES IN PRESSURES AND TENSION INDUCED BY SPONTANEOUS MYOGENIC ACTIVITY OR BY THE SPHINCTER-ACTIVE AGENTS OCCUR SIMULATANEOUSLY IS IN CONCORD WITH THE VIEW THAT THE CAT SPHINCTER OF ODDI IS A FUNCTIONAL SYNCYTIUM FOR SMOOTH MUSCLE ORGANS.

03053

APPERLEY, G.H.
DALY, M.J.
SIMULTANEOUS MEASUREMENT OF SKELETAL MUSCLE, PULMONARY

MECHANICAL AND VASCULAR RESPONSES TO BRONCHODILATORS IN THE CAT. LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.
J. PHARM. PHARMAC. 24:152-153, 1972.

03054

SILVA, D.G.
KAILIS, D.G.
ULTRASTRUCTURAL STUDIES ON THE CERVICAL LOOP AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMELO-DENTINAL JUNCTION IN THE CAT.
ARCHS ORAL BIOL. 17:279-289, 1972.
ULTRASTRUCTURAL STUDIES WERE CARRIED OUT ON THE CERVICAL LOOP AND ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMELO-DENTINAL JUNCTION ON THE LOWER PERMANENT CANINE TEETH OF NORMAL CATS.- THE CERVICAL LOOP, COMPOSED OF A HOMOGENEOUS POPULATION OF CELLS, IS SEPARATED FROM THE DENTAL PAPILLA AND DENTAL FOLLICLE BY A CONTINUOUS BASEMENT MEMBRANE. COLLAGEN FIBRILS ARE MORE NUMEROUS AND MORE CLOSELY RELATED TO THE BASEMENT MEMBRANE IN THE FOLLICLE THAN IN THE PAPILLA. PRE-AMELOBLASTS APPEAR ABOUT 150 MICRONS FROM THE CERVICAL LOOP. ABOUT 250 MICRONS FROM THE CERVICAL LOOP, CELLS ADJACENT TO THE CELL-FREE ZONE OF THE PULP DIFFERENTIATE INTO LIGHT AND DARK ODONTOBLASTS. AT THIS STAGE, THE FUTURE AMELO-DENTINAL JUNCTION IS A MORE OR LESS STRAIGHT LINE AND IS REPRESENTED BY THE DISTAL PLASMA MEMBRANE OF THE PRE-AMELOBLASTS AND A CONTINUOUS BASEMENT MEMBRANE. WHEN THE PREDENTINE IS ABOUT 35 MICRONS WIDE, THE FUTURE AMELO-DENTINAL JUNCTION PRESENTS A SERRATED APPEARANCE AND THE BASEMENT MEMBRANE DISAPPEARS. INITIAL CALCIFICATION BEGINS IN THE DENTINE AND EXTENDS TOWARD THE PRE-AMELOBLASTS. WHEN IT IS ABOUT 2 MICRONS FROM THE AMELODENTINAL JUNCTION, THE PRE-AMELOBLASTS DIFFERENTIATE INTO AMELOBLASTS AND STIPPLED MATERIAL MERGES WITH THE COLLAGEN FIBRILS OF THE PREDENTINE. CALCIFICATION OF THE ENAMEL FOLLOWS AND THIS APPEARS TO RESULT FROM AN EXTENSION OF THE CALCIFICATION FRONT OF THE DENTINE RATHER THAN FROM NEW NUCLEATION SITES IN THE ENAMEL MATRIX.

03055

PETERSON, H.A.
WINKELMANN, R.K.
COVENTRY, M.B.
NERVE ENDINGS IN THE HIP JOINT OF THE CAT: THEIR MORPHOLOGY, DISTRIBUTION, AND DENSITY.
J. BONE AND JOINT SURGERY 54-A(2):333-343, 1972.
THE TYPE, DISTRIBUTION, AND DENSITY OF ENCAPSULATED NERVE ENDINGS IN THE HIP OF THE CAT WERE STUDIED BY MEANS OF THE CHOLINESTERASE WHOLE-MOUNT STAINING TECHNIQUE. THE CAPSULES OF THE HIP JOINTS OF TEN CATS REVEALED THREE BASIC TYPES OF ENCAPSULATED NERVE ENDINGS: SIMPLE, ELONGATED, AND COMPLEX. THE NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION OF THESE TYPES OF NERVE ENDINGS WERE TABULATED FOR EACH OF THE QUADRANTS OF EACH JOINT: POSTERIOR, INFERIOR, ANTERIOR, AND SUPERIOR. THE HIGHEST DENSITY OF ENCAPSULATED NERVE ENDINGS WAS FOUND IN THE INFERIOR QUADRANT, THE LOWEST IN THE SUPERIOR QUADRANT. THE LIGAMENTUM TERES CONTAINED NERVE ENDINGS IN ALL BUT SIX OF THE SPECIMENS STUDIED.

03056

CARRIC, C.E.

GOURLEY, I.M.
PHILBRICK, A.L.
PRIMARY ABDOMINAL PREGNANCY IN A CAT SUBSEQUENT TO OVARIOHYSTERECTOMY.
J.A.V.M.A. 160(3):308-310, 1972.
ABDOMINAL PREGNANCY WAS DIAGNOSED IN A CAT 18 MONTHS AFTER OVARIOHYSTERECTOMY. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THE ABDOMINAL PREGNANCY RESULTED WHEN FERTILIZED OVA WERE DISLODGED INTO THE ABDOMINAL CAVITY AT THE TIME OF OVARIOHYSTERECTOMY, WHERE THEY ESTABLISHED A BLOOD SUPPLY ON THE OMENTUM. DEVELOPMENT OF THE FETUSES APPARENTLY CONTINUED UNTIL THE BLOOD SUPPLY BECAME INADEQUATE FOR FURTHER GROWTH.

03057

OPPONG, E.N.W.
ROMMEL, W.
PLATYNOSOMUM CONCINNUM INFECTION IN CATS IN WEST AFRICA. A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.
VET. REC. 90(16):492, 1972.

03058

EYQUEM, A.
PODLIACHOUK, L.
(BLOOD GROUPS OF CATS.)
ANN. INST. PASTEUR 81:91-94, 1954.

03059

HUNTUNGTON, G.S.
THE GENETIC PRINCIPLES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYSTEMIC LYMPHATIC VESSELS IN THE MAMMALIAN EMBRYO.
ANAT. REC. 4(11):399-424, 1910.

03060

RASHBAUM, P.A.
PERINEAL HERNIA IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 147(5):514-515, 1965.

03061

ROBINSON, G.W.
UTERUS UNICORNIS AND UNILATERAL RENAL AGENESIS IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 147(5):516-517, 1965.

03062

TAYLOR, R.M.
CHEYLETIELLA PARASITIVORAX INFESTATION OF A CAT AND ASSOCIATED SKIN LESIONS OF MAN.
AUST. VET. J. 45:435, 1969.

03063

CHATTERJEE, I.B.
EVOLUTION AND THE BIOSYNTHESIS OF ASCORBIC ACID.
SCIENCE, 182:1271-1272, 1973.
THE ABILITY TO SYNTHESIZE ASCORBIC ACID IS ABSENT IN THE INSECTS, INVERTEBRATES, AND FISHES. THE BIOSYNTHETIC CAPACITY STARTED IN THE KIDNEY OF AMPHIBIANS, RESIDED IN THE KIDNEY OF REPTILES, BECAME TRANSFERRED TO THE LIVER OF MAMMALS, AND FINALLY DISAPPEARED FROM THE GUINEA PIG, THE FLYING MAMMALS, MONKEY, AND MAN. A SIMILAR TRANSITION IN THE BIOSYNTHETIC ABILITY WAS OBSERVED IN THE BRANCHED EVOLUTION OF THE BIRDS.

03064

WALLACE, G.D.

FRENKEL, J.K.
BESNOITIA SPECIES (PROTOZOA, SPOROZOA, TOXOPLASMATIDAE): RECOGNITION OF CYCLIC TRANSMISSION BY CATS.
SCIENCE 188(4186):369-371, 1975.
ISOSPORAN OOCYSTS, MEASURING 13 BY 16 MICROMETERS, FROM A CAT IN HAWAII PRODUCED BESNOITIA CYSTS IN TISSUES OF MICE AND RATS. FEEDING THESE CYSTS TO CATS LED TO OOCYST SHEDDING AFTER 11 TO 13 DAYS, CONTINUING FOR A MEAN OF 11 DAYS. THIS INDICATES A TWO-HOST CYCLE FOR BESNOITIA, ADDING AN INTESTINAL PHASE AND OOCYST PRODUCTION BY A CARNIVORE TO THE ALREADY KNOWN TISSUE STAGES. THUS A REPRESENTATIVE OF BESNOITIA, SIMILAR TO OTHER SPECIES IN CATTLE, HORSES, REINDEER, IMPALA, OTHER MAMMALS, AND REPTILES, HAS BEEN SHOWN TO BE A COCCIDIAN OF CATS, CAPABLE OF BEING SPREAD BY FECAL CONTAMINATION. BESNOITIA IS THE FOURTH MAMMALIAN TISSUE PARASITE, TOGETHER WITH TOXOPLASMA, HAMMONDIA, AND SARCOCYSTIS, FOUND TO PRODUCE ISOSPORAN-TYPE OOCYSTS.

03065

MISDORP, W.
COMPARISON OF SOME ASPECTS OF MAMMARY CANCER IN THE BITCH, THE CAT AND WOMAN.
RECUEIL DE MEDICINE VETERINAIRE. 148(5):583-590, 1972.

03066

GRAHAM, T.C.
WILSON, J.
MAMMARY ADENOMA ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY IN THE CAT.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 67:82-84, 1972.

03067

LEVENE, A.
COMPARATIVE PATHOLOGY OF TUMORS IN MAN AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS.
LONDON CLIN. MED. J. 13:25-35, 1972.

03068

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INTRAOCULAR MALIGNANT MELANOMA IN DOMESTIC CATS.
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MAST CELL RETICULOSIS IN THE CAT.
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MULTIPLE HEPATIC MYELOLIPOMAS IN A CAT.
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BONE-METASTASIZING LUNG CARCINOMA IN A CAT.
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HISTOGENESIS OF A PULMONARY ADENOCARCINOMA IN THE CAT.
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SPONTANEOUS EPIDERMOID CARCINOMA OF A FELINE. STUDIES WITH FLUORESCENT MICROSCOPY.
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A CASE OF MULTIPLE ADENOMATOUS BRONCHIAL GLAND HYPERPLASIA IN A CAT.
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RENAL PELVIC CARCINOMA IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 159:1238-1241, 1971.

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ON LARYNGEAL CARCINOMA IN CATS.
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DELLAROCA, R.J.
BUSTAD, L.K.
HEALTH PHYSICS 20(2):113-137, 1971.
AN EXTENSIVE REVIEW OF ANIMAL AND HUMAN METABOLISM DATA FOR SELECTED RADIONUCLIDES IS PRESENTED IN AN ATTEMPT TO ASSESS THE VALUE OF ANIMAL RESEARCH AND SUBSEQUENT EXTRAPOLATION OF THE RESULTS TO MAN. SINCE ISOTOPES OF RELATED ELEMENTS GENERALLY FOLLOW SIMILAR METABOLIC PATHWAYS, RADIONUCLIDES OF BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE WERE SELECTED AND GROUPED BY THEIR RESPECTIVE CHEMICAL FAMILIES. CRITERIA FRO SELECTION INCLUDED WORLD-WIDE ATMOSPHERIC CONTAMINATION, GENERAL USE IN MEDICINE AND INDUSTRY, CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATURAL RADIATION ENVIRONMENT, AND THEIR RADIOTOXICITY. IN THIS REVIEW, REPORTED RESULTS, SUPPLEMENTED BY ORIGINAL WORK, WERE COMPLIED FOR THE FOLLOWING RADIONUCLIDES: 137CS FOR THE ALKALI METALS; 90 SR AND 226RA FOR THE ALKALINE EARTHS; 65ZN; AND 239PU FOR THE LANTHANIDES AND ACTINIDES; 131I FOR THE HALIDES; 210PO AND 210PB FOR THE TRANSITIONAL ELEMENTS;
ND 106RU FOR THE TRANSITION
METALS. AN APPRASIAL OF BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS AND OF THERAPUETIC OR PREVENTATIVE METHODS FOR EACH RADIONUCLIDE IS ALSO GIVEN. COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF HAZARDOUS RADIONUCLIDES IN ANIMALS ARE NECESSARY SINCE THEY PROVIDE BASIC DATA USEFUL FOR ASSESSMENT OF THEIR METABOLIC PATHWAYS AND RESPONSE IN MAN. ANIMAL DATA ARE ESPECIALLY VALID WHEN VALUES ARE OBTAINED FOR SEVERAL SPECIES FROM DIFFERENT MAMMALIAN SUB-FAMILIES WITH LIFE SPANS OF DIFFERENT DURATION. IN CERTAIN CASES, HOWEVER, THE DATA SUGGEST SPECIES SPECIFIC METABOLIC PATHWAYS FOR INDIVIDUAL ISOTOPES. THE AUTHORS CONCLUDE THAT EXTRAPOLATION TO MAN FROM ANIMAL DATA IS ADMITTEDLY DIFFICULT AND SOMETIMES INACCURATE; HOWEVER, THE RISKS IN NOT EXTRAPOLATING ARE UNQUESTIONABLY GREATER.

03141
FOOTE, J.J.
GRAFFLIN, A.L.
QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENTS OF THE FAT-LADEN AND FAT-FREE SEGMENTS OF THE PROXIMAL TUBULE IN THE NEPHRON OF THE CAT AND DOG.
ANAT. REC. 72:169-179, 1938.
THE PROXIMAL TUBULE OF THE CAT AND DOG NEPHRON CHARACTERISTICALLY CONTAINS FAT UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS, AND THIS FAT IS REGULARLY DISTRIBUTED IN A PARTICULAR MANNER IN THE TWO SPECIES. IN THE CAT THE
ENTIRE PARS CONVOLUTA AND THE UPPER PORTION OF THE PARS

RECTA ARE NORMALLY FAT-LADEN, WHILE THE TERMINAL PORTION OF OF THE PARS RECTA IS FAT-FREE. IN THE DOG THE REVERSE IS TRUE, THE FAT BEING CONFINED SOLELY TO THE TERMINAL PORTION OF THE PARS RECTA. THE TRANSITION BETWEEN THE FAT-LADEN AND FAT-FREE PORTIONS IS ABRUPT, NOT ONLY WITH RESPECT TO FAT CONTENT, BUT ALSO WITH RESPECT TO CELL TYPE DESPITE THE REVERSAL IN FAT DISTRIBUTION
IN THE TWO SPECIES, THE FINDINGS SEEM TO JUSTIFY THE CONCLUSION THAT WE ARE DEALING WITH TWO CYTOLOGICALLY DISTINCT SEGMENTS OF THE PROXIMAL TUBULE. IN THE PRESENT STUDY THE ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO OBTAIN A QUANTITATIVE ESTIMATE OF THE RELATIVE LENGTHS OF THESE TWO SEGMENTS IN THE ADULT. FROM EACH SPECIES SIXTY COMPLETE PROXIMAL TUBULES--FIFTEEN FROM EACH OF FOUR ANIMALS--HAVE BEEN ISOLATED FROM MACERATION MATERIAL AND MEASURED. THE TUBULES WERE STAINED FOR FAT, AND BY THIS MEANS THE POINT OF TRANSITION BETWEEN THE TWO SEGMENTS COULD BE READILY IDENTIFIED. IN PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL LENGHT OF THE PROXIMAL TUBULE, THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF THE SECOND SEGMENT IS 19.5% IN THE CAT, AND 10.8% IN THE DOG.

03142

KONTUREK, S.J.
RADECKI, T.
BIERNAT, J.
THOR, P.
EFFECT OF CAERULEIN ON PENTAGASTRIN-INDUCED GASTRIC ACID SECREITON AND PEPTIC ULCERS IN CATS.
J. GASTROENTEROLOGY 5:613-616, 1970.
CAERULEIN ALONE PRODUCED A MAXIMAL GASTRIC ACID RESPONSE EQUAL TO THAT PROVOKED BY PENTAGASTRIN IN GASTRIC FISTULA CATS. CAERULEIN INFUSED AGAINST BACKGROUND STIMULATION WITH PENTAGASTRIN CAUSED A SHARP DECLINE IN ACID OUTPUT AND ALMOST COMPLETE PREVENTION OF PEPTIC ULCERS MAINLY DUE TO THE INCREASE IN DUODENAL NEUTRALIZATION.

03143

NOSEMATOSIS IN A CAT: A CASE REPORT.
RENSBURG, I.B.J.
DUPLESSIS, J.L.
J. S. AFR. VET. MED. ASS. 42(4):327-331, 1971.
NOSEMA CUNICULI INFECTION, PREVIOUSLY RECORDED IN RODENTS, DOGS AND MAN, IS REPORTED IN A SIAMESE KITTEN. NERVOUS SYMPTOMS HAD BEEN OBSERVED IN THREE LITTERMATE KITTENS FROM ONE OF WHICH SPECIMENS WERE SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT HISTOPATHOLOGICAL LESIONS WERE NONPURULENT MENINGOENCEPHALITIS AND INTERSTITIAL NEPHRITIS. SPORES OF N. CUNICULI WERE OBSERVED IN BRAIN, KIDNEY, SPLEEN AND LYMPH NODE; THE TUNICA MEDIA OF SOME OF THE BLOOD VESSELS IN ALL ORGANS EXAMINED, EXCEPT THE INTESTINE, WAS PARASITIZED.

03144

MCCULLOUGH, B.
HOOVER, E.A.
HARDY, W.D.
SUSCEPTIBILITY OF GERMFREE NEONATAL CATS TO RAUSCHER MURINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS.
AM. J. VET. RES. 32(12):2077-2079, 1971.

NEONATAL GERMFREE CATS WERE INOCULATED WITH RAUSCHER MURINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS. INOCULATED CATS OBSERVED FOR AS LONG AS 15 MONTHS DID NOT DEVELOP SIGNS OF DISEASE. IMMUNODIFFUSION, ELECTRON MICROSCOPY, AND MOUSE INOCULATION METHODS WERE USED TO EXCLUDE THE POSSIBILITY THAT VIRAL INFECTION OCCURRED WITHOUT DEVELOPMENT OF DISEASE.

03145

CORN, M.
KOTSKO, N.
STANTON, D.
BELL, W.
THOMAS, A.P.
RESPONSE OF CATS TO INHALED MIXTURES OF SO2 AND SO2-NACL AEROSOL IN AIR.
ARCH ENVIRON HEALTH 24:248-256, 1972.
TWENTY HEALTHY, ADULT MALE CATS WERE LIGHTLY ANESTHETIZED WITH PENTOBARBITAL (NEMBUTAL) SODIUM AND TRACHEOTOMIZED; RESPIRATION WAS MAINTAINED BY PUMP. MEDICAL-GRADE BREATHING AIR, WITH OR WITHOUT SULFUR DIOXIDE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION WITH SODIUM CHLORIDE AEROSOL WAS DELIVERED IN PREDETERMINED EXPOSURE SEQUENCES. PULMONARY FLOW RESISTANCE AND LUNG COMPLIANCE WERE EVALUATED. POLLUTANTS WERE ALSO DELIVERED VIA ENDOTRACHEAL CATHETER OR FACE MASK, OR BOTH. APPROXIMATELY 20 PPM OF SO2 IN AIR WAS REQUIRED TO EVOKE A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN PULMONARY FLOW RESISTANCE IN "REACTORS". THE MAJORITY OF ANIMALS SHOWED NO RESPONSE TO THIS CONCENTRATION OF SO2 EITHER ALONE OR WITH NACL AEROSOL (10 MG/CU M). AN INCREASED FREQUENCY OF SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN PULMONARY FLOW RESISTANCE WAS SUGGESTED WHEN POLLUTANTS WERE DELIVERED VIA ENDOTRACHEAL CATHETER OR FACE MASK. ALL ALTERATIONS IN PARAMETERS OF RESPONSE WERE REVERSIBLE SHORTLY AFTER EXPOSURE CEASED.

03146

SUTHERLAND, S.D.
THE ROLE AND EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF THE VETERINARY PROFESSION IN LABORATORY ANIMAL SCIENCE.
VET. REC. 90(7):173-178, 1972.
SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE VETERINARY PROFESSION IN THE FIELD OF LABORATORY ANIMAL SCIENCE IN THE U.K. A QUESTIONAIRE SENT OUT TO 593 PLACES REGISTERED BY THE HOME OFFICE AND 64 ANIMAL BREEDERS RECEIVED A RESPONSE OF OVER 75% AND SHOWED THAT 23% OF ESTABLISHMENTS CALLED UPON THE SERVICES OF THE VETERINARY PROFESSION. APPROXIMATELY 40% OF THE VETERINARY SURGEONS INVOLVED WERE GENERAL PRACTITIONERS AND A FURTHER 40% WERE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES WHO PROVIDED ADVICE ON LABORATORY ANIMALS AS A MINOR PART OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES. THE REMAINDER WERE EMPLOYED FULL-TIME WITH LABORATORY ANIMAL CARE AS THEIR PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY. A SECOND QUESTIONAIRE SENT TO 159 VETERINARY SURGEONS RECEIVED A RESPONSE OF 35% AND SHOWED THAT 33 VETERINARY SURGEONS DEVOTED MORE THAN HALF OF THEIR TIME TO LABORATORY ANIMALS. THE NUMBER AND THE AMOUNT OF TIME INVOLVED BY VETERINARY SURGEONS IN LABORATORY ANIMAL SCIENCE HAS INCREASED DURING THE LAST DECADE WITH THE EXPANSION OF BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH. LITTLE TIME IS DEVOTED TO THE

TEACHING OF LABORATORY ANIMAL SCIENCE AND NO POSTGRADUATE COURSES ARE AVAILABLE. A FURTHER SURVEY OF 116 VETERINARY SURGEONS SHOWED THAT ALL WERE IN FAVOR OF MORE POSTGRADUATE COURSES IN THE FORM OF REFRESHER, M.SC. OR DIPLOMA COURSES. MORE UNDERGRADUATE TEACHING AND POSTGRADUATE COURSES ARE NEEDED TO MEET FUTURE DEMANDS.

03147

ROSZEL, J.F.
MEMBRANE FILTRATION OF CANINE AND FELINE CEREBROSPINAL FLUID FOR CYTOLOGIC EVALUATION.
J.A.V.M.A. 160(5):720-725, 1972.
MORE THAN 1000 CANINE AND FELINE CSF SAMPLES WERE PROCESSED, UTILIZING A MEMBRANE TECHNIQUE THAT RETAINS VIRTUALLY ALL THE CELLS, AND IS SUITABLE FOR THE SMALL QUANITY OF SPINAL FLUID USUALLY OBTAINABLE FROM THESE SPECIES. SAMPLES COLLECTED INTO PREMEASURE FIXATIVE ALLOWED A SEMIQUANTITATIVE EVALUATION OF THE CELL POPULATION. MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF CELLS WERE CLEAR IN SPECIMENS THAT HAD REMAINED IN 40% ALCOHOL FOR AS LONG AS 120 HOURS PRIOR TO MEMBRANE FILTRATION AND STAINING.

03148

GHOSHAL, N.G.
THE ARTERIES OF THE PELVIC LIMB OF THE CAT (FELIS DOMESTICUS).
ZENTRALBLATT FUR VETERINARMEDIZIN 19(1):78-85, 1972.
THE MAJOR ARTERIAL BLOOD SUPPLY TO THE PELVIC LIMB OF THE CAT IS DESCRIBED FROM A COMPARATIVE ASPECT AND SOME OF THE DISCREPANCIES IN THE LITERATURE ARE INDICATED. THERE ARE FIVE ILLUSTRATIONS.

03149

HALL, L.W.
THE ANAESTHESIA AND EUTHANASIA OF NEONATAL AND JUVENILE DOGS AND CATS.
VET. REC. 90(10):303-306, 1972.
THE IMPORTANT FEATURES OF NEONATAL PHYSIOLOGY ARE DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO ANAESTHESIA. THE USE OF ETHER AND THE T-PIECE IS RECOMMENDED FOR THOSE UNFAMILIAR WITH PAEDIATRIC ANAESTHESIA. THE ADVANTAGES OF ENDOTRACHEAL INTUBATION ARE CONSIDERED TO OUTWEIGH THE DISADVANTAGES. METHODS OF INDUCTION AND MAINTANENCE OF GENERAL ANAESTHESIA ARE DISCUSSED IN GENERAL TERMS AND CONTROLLED RESPIRATION ADVOCATED FOR PROLONGED ANAESTHESIA TO REDUCE THE WORK OF BREATHING THROUGH ADDED RESPIRATORY RESISTANCE. ACCEPTABLE METHODS OF EUTHANASIA FOR NEONATAL AND YOUNG PUPPIES AND KITTENS ARE DESCRIBED.

03150

BAGGOT, J.D.
DAVIS, L.E.
SPECIES DIFFERENCES IN PLASMA PROTEIN BINDING OF MORPHINE AND CODEINE.
AM. J. VET. RES. 34(4):571-574, 1973.

03151

MCMAHON, T.
SIZE AND SHAPE IN BIOLOGY.
SCIENCE 179(4079):1201-1204, 1973.
ELASTIC CRITERIA IMPOSE LIMITS ON BIOLOGICAL PROPORTIONS,

AND CONSEQUENTLY ON METABOLIC RATES.

03152

ANON.
SHOULD YOUR PET TRAVEL BY AIR?
CONSUMER REPORTS 38(3):200-201, 1973.

03153

KRUCKENBERG, S.M.
VESTWEBER, J.G.E.
WHOLE BLOOD CHOLINESTERASE ACTIVITY OF LABORATORY AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS: CONTRIBUTION OF ERYTHROCYTE AND SERUM ENZYMES.
VET. MED./SMALL ANIM. CLIN. 68(1):54-55, 1973.

03154

CHEN, C.F.
CHOW, S.Y.
EFFECTS OF KETAMINE ON SYNAPTIC TRANSMISSION IN CAT SPINAL CORD.
NEUROPHARMACOL. 14:147-149, 1975.
EFFECTS OF KETAMINE ON THE EVOKED SYNAPTIC POTENTIALS AND ON THE POST-TETANIC POTENTIATION (PTP) OF SYNAPTIC RESPONSES WERE STUDIED IN DORSAL ROOT-VENTRAL ROOT PREPARATIONS OF UNANAESTHETIZED SPINAL CATS. KETAMINE, IN DOSES OF 10-20 MG/KG, DEPRESSED THE SYNAPTIC TRANSMISSION, BUT ENHANCED THE PTP RESPONSES IN SPINAL CORD. THE ENHANCEMENT OF PTP RESPONSES AFTER KETAMINE MAY BE RELATED TO ITS SEIZURE-INDUCING PROPERTY.

03155

BORISON, H.L.
SNOW, S.R.
LONGNECKER, D.S.
SMITH, R.P.
3-CHLORO-P-TOLUIDINE: EFFECTS OF LETHAL DOSES IN RATS AND CATS.
TOXICOL. AND APPL. PHARMACOL. 31:403-412, 1975.
3-CHLORO-P-TOLUIDINE (3-CPT) GIVEN SYSTEMICALLY TO RATS OR INTO THE CEREBROVENTRICULAR SYSTEM OF CATS PRODUCED DEATH IN RESPIRATORY ARREST. RESPIRATORY DEPRESSION IN CATS CAN ALSO BE INDUCED BY THE RAPID SYSTEMIC INFUSION OF 3-CPT, BUT METHEMOGLOBIN FORMATION AND HEMOLYSIS ARE COMPLICATIONS OF THE IV ROUTE IN CATS. THE RESPIRATORY EFFECTS OF 3-CPT IN CATS MIMIC THOSE OF SURGICAL VAGOTOMY, E.G., ALTERATIONS IN PATTERN, SLOWING OF RATE, AND ABOLITION OF THE HERING-BREUER REFLEX. DESPITE THESE DRASTIC CHANGES, THE CO2-TIDAL VOLUME RESPONSE RELATIONSHIP WAS NOT ALTERED.

03156

WATERMAN, A.
ACCIDENTAL HYPOTHERMIA DURING ANAESTHESIA IN DOGS AND CATS.
VET. REC. 96:308-313, 1975.
THE RECTAL TEMPERATURE OF 15 CATS AND 18 DOGS WAS RECORDED DURING ANAESTHESIA AND SURGERY. THERE WAS A MEAN DECREASE OF 3.4C IN ANIMALS WEIGHING LESS THAN 10 KG AND OF 1.5C IN ANIMALS WEIGHING ON AVERAGE 30.2 KG. IN FOUR DOGS WHICH WERE PROTECTED FROM ACCIDENTAL HYPOTHERMIA BY USE OF A CIRCULATION WARM WATER BLANKET, THE MEAN DECREASE IN RECTAL TEMPERATURE WAS 0.5C.

ARTICLES

03157

HAYES, K.C.
CAREY, R.E.
SCHMIDT, S.Y.
RETINAL DEGENERATION ASSOCIATED WITH TAURINE DEFICIENCY IN THE CAT.
SCIENCE 188(4191):949-951, 1975.
A DEGENERATION OF THE RETINAL PHOTORECEPTOR CELLS DEVELOPS IN CATS WHEN CASEIN IS THE SOURCE OF DIETARY PROTEIN. AMINO ACID PROFILES INDICATE THAT THE DEGENERATION IS ASSOCIATED WITH A SELECTIVE DECREASE IN PLASMA AND RETINAL TAURINE CONCENTRATIONS. A SULFUR AMINO ACID DEFICIT IN THE CASEIN DIET COMBINED WITH SPECIFIC AMINO ACID REQUIREMENTS OF THE CAT APPEAR RELATED TO THIS UNIQUE EXPRESSION OF TAURINE DEFICIENCY.
PLASMA AMINO ACID CONCENTRATIONS (IN NANOMOLES PER ML.) IN CATS FED CONTROL (CHOW) OR CASEIN DIETS (NINE ANIMALS PER GROUP) FOR THREE OR MORE MONTHS WERE AS FOLLOWS: (MEAN +/- STANDARD DEVIATION)

AMINO ACID	CONTROL	TEST
ISOLEUCINE	76+/-27	60+/-14
LEUCINE	137+/-49	103+/-34
LYSINE	112+/-26	119+/-42
METHIONINE	75+/-34	92+/-35
PHENYLALANINE	106+/-53	71+/-9
THREONINE	147+/-53	113+/-36
VALINE	161+/-55	172+/-73
ALANINE	472+/-173	435+/-171
ARGININE	154+/-64	118+/-43
ASPARAGINE	66+/-26	51+/-17
ASPARTIC ACID	38+/-13	42+/-21
HALF-CYSTINE	23+/-7	28+/-9
CYSTEIC ACID	34+/-12	23+/-11
GLUTAMIC ACID	186+/-55	211+/-84
GLUTAMINE	484+/-298	468+/-279
GLYCINE	385+/-120	322+/-93
HISTIDINE	138+/-34	161+/-32
PROLINE	154+/-62	194+/-86
SERINE	255+/-84	216+/-95
TAURINE	54+/-24	1+/-0
TYROSINE	70+/-21	66+/-23

03158

CRAPPER, D.R.
KRISHNAN, S.S.
DALTON, A.J.
BRAIN ALUMINUM DISTRIBUTION IN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND EXPERIMENTAL NEUROFIBRILLARY DEGENERATION.
SCIENCE 180:511-513, 1973.
NEUROFIBRILLARY DEGENERATION IS AN IMPORTANT PATHOLOGICAL FINDING IN SENILE AND PRESENILE DEMENTIA OF THE ALZHEIMER TYPE. EXPERIMENTALLY, ALUMINUM INDUCES NEUROFIBRILLARY DEGENERATION IN NEURONS OF HIGHER MAMMALS. ALUMINUM CONCENTRATIONS APPROACHING THOSE USED EXPERIMENTALLY HAVE BEEN FOUND IN SOME REGIONS OF THE BRAIN OF PATIENTS WITH ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE. ALUMINUM CONCENTRATIONS IN REGIONS FROM BRAINS FROM NORMAL CATS (ALUMINUM CONCENTRATION

IN MICROGRAMS/GRAM OF DRY WEIGHT IN TISSUE).

REGION	FRONTAL	OCCIPITAL	CENTRAL WHITE	OTHER
	0.7	0.8	2.6	
CORTEX	2.7	0.6	1.5	0.6
CORTEX	1.0	2.6		2.4
CEREBELLUM				1.5
CORTEX	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.5
	1.5	2.1		
MEAN	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5
S.D.	.8	.8	.8	.7

03159

MURAKAMI, Y.
KIRCHNER, J.A.
RESPIRATORY MOVEMENTS OF THE VOCAL CORDS: AN ELECTROMYOGRAPHIC STUDY IN THE CAT.
LARYNGOSCOPE 82(3):454-467, 1972.

03160

OSBORNE, C.A.
QUAST, J.F.
BARNES, D.M.
FITZ, C.R.
RENAL PELVIC CARCINOMA IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 159(10):1238-1241, 1971.
A NONPAPILLARY, INFILTRATING TRANSITIONAL CELL CARCINOMA OCCURRED IN THE LEFT RENAL PELVIS OF A 16-YEAR-OLD FEMALE CAT. METASTATIC LESIONS ASSOCIATED WITH A SCIRRHOUS REACTION WERE IN ADJACENT RENAL PARENCHYMA, SPLEEN, LUNG, AND URINARY BLADDER. THE INFREQUENT OCCURRENCE OF TRANSITIONAL CELL NEOPLASMS IN THE URINARY SYSTEM OF CATS AS COMPARED TO OTHER SPECIES MIGHT BE RELATED TO SPECIES DIFFERENCES IN THE METABOLISM OF POTENTIAL ENDOGENOUS CARCINOGENS.

03161

WOOTEN, G.F.
REIS, D.J.
BLOOD FLOW IN EXTRAOCULAR MUSCLE OF CAT.
ARCH NEUROL. 26:350-352, 1972.
FRACTIONAL BLOOD FLOW WAS MEASURED AND ABSOLUTE BLOOD FLOW CALCULATED IN THE SIX EXTRAOCULAR MUSCLES OF THE QUIET, ALERT CAT BY THE ISOTOPE DILUTION METHOD. ABSOLUTE BLOOD FLOW RANGED FROM 51.0 ML/MIN/100 GM MUSCLE IN THE SUPERIOR OBLIQUE TO 78.2 ML/MIN/100 GM MUSCLE IN THE SUPERIOR RECTUS. AVERAGE BLOOD FLOW IN THE SIX EXTRAOCULAR MUSCLES EXCEEDED THAT OF ALL OTHER SKELETAL MUSCLES EXAMINED AND WAS EXCEEDED ONLY BY MYOCARDIUM. THE HIGH CONSTANT LEVEL OF ACTIVITY IN EXTRAOCULAR MUSCLE DURING WAKEFULNESS APPEARED TO BE A DETERMINANT FACTOR IN THE MAINTENANCE OF HIGH EXTRAOCULAR MUSCLE BLOOD FLOW.

03162

MCQUEEN, D.S.
THE EFFECT OF SOME PROSTAGLANDINS ON RESPIRATION IN RATS AND CATS.
BRIT. J. PHARMAC. 45(1):147-148, 1972.

03163

DAY, M.D.

WHITING, R.L.
AN IMPROVED TECHNIQUE FOR THE CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT OF ARTERIAL BLOOD PRESSURE IN THE CONSCIOUS UNRESTRAINED CAT.
BRIT. J. PHARM. 45(1):182, 1972.

03164
CROWELL, W.A.
GOLDSTON, R.T.
SCHALL, W.D.
FINCO, D.R.
GENERALIZED AMYLOIDOSIS IN A CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 161(10):1127-1133, 1972.
GENERALIZED AMYLOIDOSIS WAS DIAGNOSED BY LIGHT AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPY IN A 15-MONTH-OLD MALE CAT WITH A HISTORY OF CHRONIC ANEMIA. AMYLOID DEPOSITS WERE FOUND IN THE KIDNEYS, LIVER, PANCREAS, SPLEEN, ADRENAL GLANDS, THYROID GLAND, PARATHYROID GLANDS, AND SMALL INTESTINES. AZOTEMIA, PROTEINURIA, AND LEUKOCYTOSIS DEVELOPED DURING THE COURSE OF THE DISEASE. STIMULATION OF THE RETICULOENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM WAS EVIDENT, BUT AN ETIOLOGIC AGENT WAS NOT FOUND.

03165
STRASSER, V.H.
BRUNK, R.
BAEDER, C.
UNTERSUCHUNGEN ZUM SEXUALZYKLUS DER KATZE.
BERL. MUNCH. TIER. WCHSCH. 84:253-254, 1971.
A REPORT ON THE SEXUAL CYCLE OF THE CAT WHICH WAS MOSTLY UNDERTAKEN BY USING DIFFERENTIAL CYTOLOGICAL VALUES FROM VAGINAL SMEARS. ACCORDING TO THE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND VAGINAL CELL PICTURE, THE CATS WHICH ARE SEASONAL POLYOESTRIC ARE ON HEAT ACTIVELY DURING THE MONTHS FROM JANUARY TO JULY. THE FINDINGS CONFLICT WITH SOME OPINIONS FOUND IN THE LITERATURE ON THIS SUBJECT WHICH STATE THAT IN THE DIFFERENTIAL CYTOLOGIC PICTURE THE PERCENTAGE OF ACIDOPHILE SUPERFICIAL CELLS ALONE SHOW OESTRUS AND READINESS FOR MATING.

03168
KIRBY, D.
GILLICK, A.
POLYCYTHEMIA AND TETRALOGY OF FALLOT IN A CAT.
CAN. VET. J. 15:114-119, 1974.

03169
GUILLERY, R.W.
VISUAL PATHWAYS IN ALBINOS.
SCIENTIFIC AMERIC. 230(5):44-54, 1974.
A GENETIC ABNORMALITY IN SIAMESE CATS, WHITE TIGERS AND OTHER ALBINO MAMMALS PROVIDES A NATURAL EXPERIMENT FOR INVESTIGATING HOW THE BRAIN ACQUIRES AN ORDERLY PICTURE OF THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

03170
GUILLERY, R.W.
CASAGRANDE, V.A.
OBERDORFER, M.D.
CONGENITALLY ABNORMAL VISION IN SIAMESE CATS.
NATURE, 252(5480):195-199, 1974.

03171

WEST, C.D.
HARRISON, J.M.
TRANSNEURONAL CELL ATROPHY IN THE CONGENITALLY DEAF WHITE CAT.
J. COMP. NEUROL. 151:377-398, 1973.

03172
LEIPOLD, H.W.
HUSTON, K.
BLAUCH, B.
GUFFY, M.M.
CONGENITAL DEFECTS OF THE CAUDAL VERTEBRAL COLUMN AND SPINAL CORD IN MANX CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 164:520-523, 1974.

03173
LOEVY, H.T.
CYTOGENIC ANALYSIS OF SIAMESE CATS WITH CLEFT PALATE.
J. DENT. RES. 53:453-456, 1974.

03174
ATKINS, C.E.
SUSPECT CONGENITAL PERITONEOPERICARDIAL DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA IN AN ADULT CAT.
J.A.V.M.A. 165:175-178, 1974.

03175
FRYE, F.L.
SPINA BIFIDA OCCULTA WITH SACRO-COCCYGEAL AGENESIS IN A CAT.
ANIMAL HOSP. 3:238-242, 1967.

03176
FRYE, F.L.
MCFARLAND, L.Z.
SPINA BIFIDA WITH RACHISCHISIS IN A KITTEN.
J.A.V.M.A. 146:481-482, 1965.

03177
SCHNECK, G.W.
TWO CASES OF CONGENITAL MALFORMATION (PEROMELUS ASCELUS AND ECTRODACTYLY) IN CATS.
VET. MED. 69:1025-1026, 1974.

03178
FIELD, B.
WANNER, R.A.
CEREBRAL MALFORMATION IN A MANX CAT.
VET. REC. 96:42-43, 1975.

03179
WOODARD, J.C.
COLLINS, G.H.
HESSLER, J.R.
FELINE HEREDITARY NEUROAXONAL DYSTROPHY.
AM. J. PATH. 74:551-566, 1974.

03180
MISKOWIEC, J.F.
HANKES, G.H.
ENGEL, H.N.,JR.
BARTELS, J.E.
INTERNAL BRANCHIAL FISTULA IN A KITTEN.
VET. MED. 69:259-263, 1974.

03182
ADAMS, H.R.

DIXIT, B.N.
PROLONGATION OF PENTOBARBITAL ANESTHESIA BY CHLORAMPHENICOL IN DOGS AND CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 156(7):902-905, 1970.
CONCURRENT INTRAMUSCULAR OR INTRAVENOUS ADMINISTRATION OF THERAPEUTIC DOSES OF CHLORAMPHENICOL (CHPC) CAN SIGNIFICANTLY PROLONG THE DURATION OF PENTOBARBITAL ANESTHESIA ON DOGS AND CATS. WHEN CHPC WAS ADMINISTERED INTRAVENEOUSLY TO DOGS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PENTOBARBITAL, THE MEAN DURATION OF ANESTHESIA ON CHPC-TREATED DOGS WAS 120% LONGER THAN IN CONTROL DOGS. WHEN CHPC WAS ADMINISTERED INTRAVENEOUSLY TO CATS 10 MINUTES FOLLOWING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PENTOBARBITAL, THE MEAN DURATION OF ANESTHESIA IN CHPC-TREATED CATS WAS 250% LONGER THAN IN CONTROL CATS.

03183

CARTER, G.R.
ISOUN, T.T.
KEAHEY, K.K.
J.A.V.M.A. 156(9):1313-1318, 1970.
ON BACTERIOLGIC CULTURE OF CLINICAL SPECIMENS FROM VARIOUS ANIMAL SPECIES OVER A 3-YEAR PERIOD THERE WERE 70 ISOLATIONS OF HERELLEA SPECIES AND 194 OF MIMA SPECIES. INCLUDED WAS THE RECOVERY OF PURE CULTURES OF HERELLEA SPECIES FROM THE BLOOD OF 13 SICK DOGS AND PURE CULTURES OF MIMA SPECIES FROM THE STOMACH CONTENTS OF 17 EQUINE AND 4 BOVINE ABORTED FETUSES. IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES THE ORGANISMS MIGHT BE PATHOGENIC.

03184

HEAVNER, J.E.
MORPHINE FOR POSTSURGICAL USE IN CATS.
J.A.V.M.A. 156(8):1018-1019, 1970.
CATS SLIGHTLY ANESTHETIZED WITH HALOTHANE-NITROUS OXIDE WERE GIVEN AN INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF 0.5 MG MORPHINE SULFATE POSTSURGICALLY. CHANGES IN RESPIRATION OR SEGREE OF ANESTHESIA WERE NOT OBSERVED. THOUGH RECOVERY FROM ANESTHESIA WAS SLIGHTLY PROLONGED, EMERGENCE WAS SMOOTHER THAN THAT GENERALLY OBSERVED UNDER COMPARABLE CONDITIONS IN CATS NOT TREATED WITH MORPHINE. THE SAME DOSE OF MORPHINE (0.5 MG, IV) MADE AN UNANESTHETIZED CAT TRANQUIL. THESE OBSERVATIONS INDICATE THAT SMALL INTRAVENOUS DOSES OF MORPHINE PRODUCE NONE OF THE UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS SEEN WITH LARGER DOSES AND CAN BE USED SAFELY IN CATS.

03185

MARX, M.B.
TWO SURVEYS OF SALMONELLA INFECTION AMONG CERTAIN SPECIES OF WILDLIFE IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA (1963 AND 1965-1966).
AM. J. VET. RES. 30(11):2203-2205, 1969.
OF 101 FOXES (VULPES FULVA AND UROCYCON SP.), SKUNKS (MEPHITIS MEPHITIS), AND OPOSSUMS (DIDELPHIS MARSUPIALIS VIRGINIANA) TRAPPED ALIVE IN A NORTHERN VIRGINIA COUNTY IN JULY, 1963, A SALMONELLA INFECTION RATE OF 13% WAS FOUND. SEVEN PER CENT OF THE FOXES, 21% OF THE SKUNKS, AND 22% OF THE OPOSSUMS WERE HARBORING SALMONELLA ORGANISMS. SEVEN SEROTYPES WERE ISOLATED. IN THE 2ND SURVEY CONDUCTED 2 YEARS LATER IN AN ADJOINING COUNTY, SPECIMENS WERE

EXAMINED FROM 217 FOXES, SKUNKS, AND OPOSSUMS AND FROM 199 STARLINGS (STURNUS VULGARIS), FERAL CATS (FELIS DOMESTICA), AND RACCOONS (PROCYON LOTOR). AN INFECTION RATE OF 0.06% WAS FOUND. FOXES (1.2%), OPOSSUMS (1.3%), AND FERAL CATS (3.8%) WERE THE ONLY SPECIES HARBORING SALMONELLA ORGANISMS. TWO SEROTYPES WERE ISOLATED. IN THESE TWO SURVEYS, ALL ANIMALS WERE COLLECTED WHILE APPARENTLY HEALTHY. IN ADDITION, MORE FOXES, SKUNKS, AND OPOSSUMS WERE EXAMINED THAN HAS BEEN REPORTED IN OTHER SURVEYS OF SALMONELLA IN WILDLIFE.

03186

TAN, R.J.S.
MILES, J.A.R.
MYCOPLASMA ISOLATIONS FROM CLINICALLY NORMAL CATS.
BR. VET. J. 128: 87-90, 1972.
TEN STRAINS OF M. LAIDLAWII WERE ISOLATED FROM NINE THROAT SWABS AND ONE VAGINAL SWAB OF CLINICALLY NORMAL CATS. THESE STRAINS APPEARED MORPHOLOGICALLY AND BIOCHEMICALLY ALIKE; AND WERE IDENTIFIED AS M. LAIDLAWII WITH SPECIFIC M. LAIDLAWII ANTISERUM BY GROWTH INHIBITION TESTS.

03187

SLAUSON, D.O.
FINN, J.P.
MENINGOENCEPHALITIS AND PANOPHTHALMITIS IN FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS.
J.A.V.M.A. 160(5):729-734, 1972.
IN A VARIANT FORM OF FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS (FIP), THE PRINCIPLE LESIONS WERE MENINGOENCEPHALITIS AND PANOPHTHALMITIS. THE LACK OF DETECTABLE ABDOMINAL INVOLVEMENT MADE CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS DIFFICULT. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT FIP SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN THE DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF NEUROLOGIC AND OPHTHALMOLOGIC DISORDERS OF CATS.

03188

FREUDIGER, U.
LEPTOSPIRA INFECTION IN CATS.
BERL. U. MUNCH. TIERARZTL. WOCHSCH. 82(20):390-392, 1969.
106 CATS FROM BERNE AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD WERE TESTED WITH AGGLUTINATION TESTS, AND ONLY 4 SHOWED POSITIVE SEROTYPES AGAINST THREE TO FOUR SEROTYPES. THESE RESULTS ARE COMPARED WITH LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT, AND THE REASONS FOR THE INFREQUENCY OF LEPTOSPIRA INFECTIONS IN CATS DISCUSSED.

03189

RUDOLPH, R.
SO CALLED EOSINOPHHILIC GRANULOMA IN CATS.
CLINICAL-PATHOLOGICAL SURVEY.
BERL. U. MUNCH. TIERARZTL. WOCHSCH. 82(20):392-396, 1969.
THE DISEASE IS DISCUSSED BY REVIEWING LITERATURE AND GIVING DETAILS OF NINE CASES. LESIONS OCCUR MOSTLY ON THE UPPER LIP, GUMS, BASE OF THE TONGUE AND INSIDE LEG SURFACES, MAINLY IN YOUNG CATS. THE NODULAR-LIKE OR STRIP FORM LESIONS, OFTEN ULCERATED ON THE SURFACE, ARE CAUSED BY GRANULOMATOUS CHANGES. THE TYPICAL GRANULOMA CONSISTS OF A CENTRAL COLLAGEN FIBRE NECROSIS SURROUNDED BY NUMEROUS INFILTRATES OF EOSINOPHILIC GRANULOCYTES. MAST CELLS, LYMPHOCYTES, PLASMA CELLS, HISTIOCYTES, MACROPHAGES,

MULTINUCLEAR GIANT CELLS AND FIBROBLASTS ARE FEWER IN NUMBER. THE LAST-NAMED FOUND ESPECIALLY IN OLDER GRANULOMAS. MARKED BLOOD EOSINOPHILIA WAS ALWAYS NOTED. THE ETIOLOGY OF THIS ENTITY IS UNKNOWN, AND THERAPY IS UNSATISFACTORY. THERE ARE NO MORPHOLOGICAL OR ETIOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH EOSINOPHILIC GRANULOMA OF MAN.

03191

HOLZINGER, E.A.
KAHN, D.E.
PATHOLOGIC FEATURES OF PICORNAVIRUS INFECTIONS IN CATS.
AM. J. VET. RES. 31(9):1623-1630, 1970.
CATS INOCULATED INTRANASALLY WITH AN AEROSOL OF PICORNAVIRUS DEVELOPED A CLINICALLY RECOGNIZABLE DISEASE ENTITY. IN ADDITION TO DEVELOPING MILD RHINITIS AND CONJUNCTIVITIS, 17% OF THE CATS HAD PALATINE OR GLOSSAL ULCERATIONS (OR BOTH). VIRAL ANTIGEN WAS SEEN BY FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY TECHNIQUES AT THE MARGINS OF THE ULCERS. THE SIGNIFICANT LESIONS WERE BRONCHIOPNEUMONIA WHICH OCCURRED EARLY IN THE DISEASE AND PROLIFERATION OF ALVEOLAR AND BRONCHIOLAR EPITHELIUM IN AN "ADENOMATOID" MANNER WHICH OCCURRED LATER. VIRAL ANTIGEN IN REACTIVE CELLS IN THE LUNG WAS DEMONSTRATED BY FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY TECHNIQUES. SPLEENS IN 20% OF THE CATS HAD TRANSVERSE DARK BANDS NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.

03192

POTKAY, S.
GARMAN, R.
NEPHROBLASTOMA IN A CAT: THE EFFECTS OF NEPHRECTOMY AND OCCLUSION OF THE CAUDAL VENA CAVA.
J. SM. ANIM. PRACT. 10:345-349, 1969.
A NEPHROBLASTOMA OF THE RIGHT KIDNEY WAS OBSERVED IN A YOUNG MALE CAT. THE AFFECTED KIDNEY AND A PORTION OF THE VENA CAVA WAS SURGICALLY REMOVED. AFTER FAILURE TO ESTABLISH A PATENT CAVAL-PORTAL SHUNT, IT WAS FOUND THAT THE VERTEBRAL VEIN SYSTEM FUNCTIONED AS A BYPASS FOR CAVAL BLOOD FLOW. METASTATIC TUMOR WHICH BECAME APPARENT IN THE LUNGS AND PERITONEUM FIVE AND EIGHT MONTHS AFTER ABLATION OF THE PRIMARY TUMOR WAS REMOVED BY EXCISION BIOPSY.

03194

HUMMER, R.L.
PREVENTATIVE MEDICINE CONCEPTS FOR ANIMAL HANDLERS AND INVESTIGATORS.
J.A.V.M.A.155(12):2162-2170, 1969.
ASSIGNMENTS INVOLVING WORK WITH EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS ARE POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS. THEREFORE, PROPER TRAINING AND INDOCTRINATION OF ANIMAL HANDLERS AND INVESTIGATORS MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED AND ENFORCED. ANIMAL FACILITIES SHOULD BE DESIGNED TO PROVIDE A SUITABLE ENVIRONMENT FOR THE SPECIES INVOLVED. EMPHASIS SHOULD BE PLACED ON FLOW PATTERNS, VENTILATION, AND CLEANABILITY. PRE-EMPLOYMENT AND FOLLOW UP PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS AND IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMS ARE ARE IMPORTANT. THEY SHOULD BE DESIGNED USING A TEAM APPROACH--NAMELY, A PHYSICIAN, THE ATTENDING VETERINARIAN, AND THE MICROBIOLOGIST. EMPHASIS SHOULD BE PLACED ON THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE TRANSMISSION FROM MAN TO ANIMAL, ANIMAL TO MAN, AND ANIMAL TO ANIMAL. PERSONNEL AND ANIMAL SAFETY PRACTICES AND THE NEED FOR HUMANE AND

COMPASSIONATE CONSIDERATION MUST BE PRESENTED TO NEW EMPLOYEES AND INVESTIGATORS. THE PROPER METHOD OF RESTRAINT AND EQUIPMENT TO BE USED IN HANDLING THE VARIOUS SPECIES MUST BE DISCUSSED AND DEMONSTRATED AND AN ACCEPTABLE LEVEL OF PROFICIENCY ATTAINED BEFORE EITHER CATEGORY OF PERSONNEL ARE PERMITTED TO FUNCTION INDEPENDENTLY. WHEN GREAT APES ARE TO BE HANDLED, AT LEAST TWO QUALIFIED PERSONS SHOULD BE PRESENT IN THE ROOM TO ASSIST WITH HANDLING PROCEDURES AND TO GIVE AID IF A WORKER IS ACCIDENTALLY ATTACKED.

03195

STEVENSON, R.G.
TILT, S.E.
PURDY, J.G.
FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS AND PLEURISY.
CAN. VET. J. 12(4):97-99, 1971.
A REPORT OF A TWO-YEAR-OLD MALE CAT WITH SIGNS OF ANOREXIA, DIARRHEA, DYSPNEA AND ANEMIA IS PRESENTED. THE CLINICAL SIGNS, GROSS AND MICROSCOPIC LESIONS, SUGGESTED A DIAGNOSIS OF FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS AND PLEURITIS. A COMPARISON IS MADE WITH PUBLISHED DESCRIPTIONS OF THE DISEASE. THIS IS PROBABLY THE FIRST REPORT OF THE DISEASE IN A CAT FROM CANADA.

03196

CARMICHAEL, J.A.
NITROUS OXIDE IN SMALL ANIMAL ANESTHESIA.
J.A.V.M.A.153(7):857-862, 1971.

03197

COLGROVE, D.J.
PARKER, A.J.
FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS.
J. SMALL ANIM. PRACT. 12:225-232, 1971.
TEN CASES OF FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS, SEEN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IN 1969, ARE PRESENTED AND COMPARED WITH THOSE REPORTED BY OTHER AUTHORS. VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE DISEASE ARE SUMMARIZED, AND A TREATMENT EFFECTIVE IN TWO OR THREE CATS IS DESCRIBED.

03198

BLACKMORE, E.K.
HILL, A.
JACKSON, O.F.
THE INCIDENCE OF MYCOPLASMA IN PET AND COLONY MAINTAINED CAT.
J. SMALL ANIM. PRACT. 12:207-216, 1971.
PREVIOUS INFORMATION ON THE INCIDENCE OF FELINE MYCOPLASMA IS REVIEWED, AND THE RESULTS RECORDED OF AN ATTEMPT TO ISOLATE MYCOPLASMA FROM THE THROATS AND CONJUNCTIVA OF 254 CATS, 237 OF WHICH WERE FROM THREE UNRELATED CAT COLONIES, AND SEVENTEEN OF WHICH WERE HOUSEHOLD PETS. THE ANIMALS EXAMINED VARIED IN AGE FROM A FEW HOURS TO 15 YEARS. MYCOPLASMA FELIS AND M. GATAE WERE COMMONLY RECOVERED, AND OVER 80% OF ADULT CATS WERE FOUND INFECTED. ANALYSIS OF THESE RESULTS AND EXAMINATIONS POST-MORTEM OF FIFTEEN KITTENS AND YOUNG CATS FAILED TO REVEAL ANY EVIDENCE THAT EITHER ORGANISM WAS ASSOCIATED WITH CLINICAL DISEASE.

03199

SUTER, P.
CLINICAL AND ROENTGENOLOGICAL DIAGNOSES AND MISDIAGNOSES IN BONE TUMORS OF THE DOG AND CAT.
SCHWEIZER ARCH TIERHEILKUNDE 105(9):459-491, 1963.
EXCEPT IN VERY ADVANCED CASES THE DIAGNOSIS PRESENTS CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTIES; EARLY DIAGNOSIS IS RARE AND FALSE DIAGNOSES CORRESPONDINGLY FREQUENT.

03201
WALLACE, G.D.
EXPERIMENTAL TRANSMISSION OF TOXOPLASMA GONDII BY FILTH-FLIES.
AM. J. TROPICAL MED. HYGIENE. 20(3):411-413, 1971.
TWO SPECIES OF FILTH-FLIES, MUSCA DOMESTICA AND CHRYSOMYA MEGACEPHALA, WERE EVALUATED FOR THEIR ABILTIES TO AQUIRE AND TRANSMIT THE OOCYST OF TOXOPLASMA GONDII FROM THE FECES OF EXPERIMENTALLY INFECTED CATS. M. DOMESTICA CONTAMINATED MILK WITH VIABLE TOXOPLASMA OOCYSTS FOR ABOUT 24 HOURS AFTER LAST CONTACT WITH INFECTIOUS CAT FECES AND C. MEGACEPHALA FOR AS LONG AS 48 HOURS AFTERWARDS. TOXOPLASMA WAS ISOLATED FROM LARVAE AND PUPAE REARED IN INFECTIOUS CAT FECES, BUT NOT FROM NEWLY EMERGED ADULT FLIES.

03202
NILSSON, B.Y.
STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF TACTILE HAIR RECEPTORS ON THE CAT'S FORELEG.
ACTA PHYSIOL. SCAND. 77:396-416, 1969.
THE CAT'S CARPAL SINUS HAIRS ARE SHOWN TO BE SUPPLIED BY FREE NERVE ENDINGS AND MERKEL CELL NEURITE COMPLEXES. USING A MECHANICAL STIMULATOR PERMITTING HAIR DISPLACEMENTS AT VARYING RATES AND AMPLITUDES, DYNAMIC AND STATIC RESPONSES WERE ANALYZED. MOST UNITS RESPOND TO STATIC DISPLACEMENT BY SLOWLY ADAPTING DISCHARGES WHICH AFTER AN INITIAL DECLINE IN FREQUENCY ATTAIN A STEADY STATE WHOSE FREQUENCY IS RELATED TO THE DISPLACEMENT AMPLITUDE BY A POWER FUNCTION. THE FREQUENCY IN THE DYNAMIC PHASE RISES WITH THE RATE OF RISE, INCREASING DURING THE MOVEMENT AND DECREASING AS THE FINAL PLATEAU IS ATTAINED. THE DYNAMIC RESPONSE IS RELATED TO THE RATE OF RISE BY A POWER FUNCTION. MOST OF THESE SLOWLY ADAPTING RECEPTORS RESPOND MOST EFFECTIVELY TO PROXIMAL HAIR MOVEMENTS. MOVEMENT OF ONE HAIR ELICITS RESPONSES IN SEVERAL UNITS WHICH MAY HAVE RECIPROCAL DIRECTIONAL SENSITIVITY. EACH FIBER SUPPLIES ONLY ONE HAIR. EFFECTS OF PILOMOTOR MUSCLE ACTIVATION ON THE AFFERENT INFLOW WERE DEMONSTRATED IN EXPERIMENTS CONCERNING THE POSSIBLE EXISTENCE OF AN EFFERENT REGULATING MECHANISM. ABOVE A MINIMUM VELOCITY SOME RECEPTORS DISCHARGED IN THE DYNAMIC PHASE, BEING SILENT IN THE STATIC PHASE. THESE RAPIDLY ADAPTING RECEPTORS RESPONDED TO MOVEMENTS IN ALL DIRECTIONS AND DISPLAYED OFF RESPONSES. FIBER CONDUCTION VELOCITIES WERE DETERMINED.

03203
NILLSON, B.Y.
HAIR DISCS AND PACINIAN CORPUSCLES FUNCTIONALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE CARPAL TACTILE HAIRS IN A CAT.
ACTA PHYSIOL. SCAND. 77:417-428, 1969.

A HAIR DISC CONTAINING MERKEL CELL-NEURITE COMPLEXES AT THE BASE OF THE EPIDERMIS LATERAL TO EACH CARPAL SINUS HAIR IN THE CAT IS DEMONSTRATED. THE PHYSIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF THESE RECEPTORS AND OF THE PACINIAN CORPUSCLES AROUND THE SINUS HAIR ROOT WERE ANALYZED USING ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES AND A MECHANICAL STIMULATOR PERMITTING DISPLACEMENTS AT DIFFERENT RATES AND AMPLITUDES. THE HAIR DISC RECEPTOR COULD BE EXCITED BY DIRECT MECHANICAL STIMULI AND BY LATERAL DEFLECTION OF THE HAIR. THE DYNAMIC RESPONSE WAS DISPLACEMENT-RATE SENSITIVE. THE SLOWLY ADAPTING STATIC RESPONSE WAS RELATED TO THE DISPLACEMENT AMPLITUDE. THE PACINIAN CORPUSCLES FOLLOWED A SINUSOIDAL SKIN STIMULATION FROM 20 C/S TO 333-433 C/S. A PLOT OF THE LOWEST AMPLITUDE GIVING ONE IMP/CYCLE AT DIFFERENT FREQUENCIES GAVE A U-SHAPED CURVE WITH LOWEST THRESHOLD AT 125-250 C/S. THESE RECEPTORS WERE ALSO SENSITIVE TO VIBRATORY STIMULATION OF THE HAIRS; ON RAPID HAIR DISPLACEMENT ON AND OFF RESPONSES RESULTED. AN EXAMPLE IS GIVEN OF SIMULTANEOUS ACTIVATION OF SLOWLY ADAPTING HAIR RECEPTORS AND PACINIAN CORPUSCLES BY DISPLACEMENT OF A HAIR. THE FUNCTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE UNIQUE COMBINATION OF FOUR DIFFERENT TYPES OF MECHANORECEPTOR IN "THE TACTILE HAIR ORGAN" IS DISCUSSED.

03204

LEAHY, J.S.
SHILLAM, K.W.G.
WATERHOUSE, C.E.
PARTINGTON, H.
STUDIES OF THE RIBOFLAVIN REQUIREMENTS OF THE KITTEN.
J. SMALL ANIM. PRACT. 8:351-363, 1967.

A TOTAL OF 36 KITTENS IN 6 TREATMENT GROUPS WERE USED IN A STUDY OF THE RIBOFLAVIN REQUIREMENT FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT. FOLLOWING A 28-DAY "DEPLETION PERIOD" DURING WHICH A BASAL DIET OF LOW RIBOFLAVIN CONTENT WAS GIVEN, SUPPLEMENTS OF RIBOFLAVIN FROM 25 TO 200 MICROGRAMS DAILY WERE GIVEN FOR A FURTHER 28-DAY PERIOD; ADDITIONAL GROUPS WERE GIVEN NONE OR 200 MICROGRAM DAILY THROUGHOUT THE COMPLETE EXPERIMENT. THE PARAMETERS MEASURED INCLUDED WEIGHT GAIN, FOOD CONSUMPTION, CLINICAL SYMPTOMS, HAEMATOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL FINDINGS. AT TERMINATION, GROSS PATHOLOGY, HISTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, ORGAN WEIGHTS AND TISSUE LEVELS OF RIBOFLAVIN WERE RECORDED.

03205

EVERED, D.F.
SPECIES DIFFERENCES IN AMINO ACID EXCRETION BY MAMMALS.
COMP. BIOCHEM. PHYSIOL. 23:163-171, 1967.

1. THE MAMMALS REFERRED TO INCLUDE THE RAT, RABBIT, CAT, SHEEP, COW AND HUMAN. SPECIES DIFFERENCES ARE SUPERIMPOSED ON A COMMON PATTERN OF EXCRETION. URINE/PLASMA RATIOS FOR INDIVIDUAL AMINO ACIDS ARE PRESENTED AND DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO THE DIFFERENT SPECIES. 2. THE URINE/PLASMA RATIO OF HISTIDINE IS HIGHER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER PROTEIN AMINO ACID ONLY IN THE HUMAN. HYPEREXCRETION OF HISTIDINE IN PREGNANCY SEEMS TO BE CONFINED TO THE HUMAN SPECIES. 3. THE URINE/PLASMA RATIO OF GLYCINE IS HIGH IN SOME SPECIES (HUMAN, SHEEP, COW) BUT NOT IN OTHERS

(CAT, RABBIT, RAT). THIS MAY REFLECT THAT THE FILTERED LOAD OF GLYCINE (AND HISTIDINE) IS LOW OR THAT THERE IS A SPECIES DIFFERENCE.

03207
GOTTSCHALDT, K-M.
IGGO, A.
YOUNG, D.W.
ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY OF THE AFFERENT INNERVATION OF SINUS HAIRS, INCLUDING VIBRISSAE, OF THE CAT.
J. PHYSIOL. 222:60-61, 1971.

03208
GUARDA, F.
FREQUENCY AND CAUSES OF INTERNAL HAEMORRHAGE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.
ANNALI FAC. MED. VET. TORINO 17:253-263, 1968.
THE 226 CASES OF INTERNAL HAEMORRHAGE ENCOUNTERED IN 11,807 P.M. EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT IN THE INSTITUTE OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY OF THE TURIN VETERINARY FACULTY ARE ANALYZED ACCORDING TO SPECIES, AND ALSO ACCORDING TO THE ORGAN INVOLVED, AND TO THE CAUSE. THE HIGHEST INCIDENCE OF INTERNAL HAEMORRHAGES, 12.5%, OCCURRED IN CHAMOIS AND IBEXES, FOLLOWED BY 9% IN HORSES. PERCENTAGES ARE ALSO QUOTED FOR DOGS AND CATS, FOWLS AND OTHER POULTRY, HARES AND RABBITS, DEER AND TORTOISES.

03209
COMFORT, A.
MAXIMUM AGES REACHED BY DOMESTIC CATS.
J. MAMMALOGY 37(1):118-119, 1956.

03210
TONER, G.C.
HOUSE CAT PREDATION ON SMALL ANIMALS.
J. MAMMALOGY 37(1):119, 1956.

03211
DENHAM, D.A.
PONNUDURAI, T.
NELSON, G.S.
GUY, F.
ROGERS, R.
STUDIES WITH BRUGIA PAHANGI-I. PARASITOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS ON PRIMARY INFECTIONS OF CATS (FELIS CATUS).
INTERNAT. J. PARASIT. 2:239-247, 1972.
THE LARGE MAJORITY OF CATS GIVEN A SINGLE INOCULATION OF THIRD STAGE LARVAE OF BRUGIA PAHANGI BECAME MICROFILARAEMIC. SOME CATS HAD MICROFILARIA IN THEIR BLOOD 53 OR 54 DAYS AFTER INFECTION AND MOST HAD BECOME POSITIVE BEFORE 72 DAYS AFTER INFECTION. IN THE MAJORITY OF CATS MICROFILARIAL COUNTS REMAINED VERY STEADY BETWEEN 2 AND 10 MICROFILARIAE PER CUBIC MM FOR LONG PERIODS. AT AUTOPSY 10.7% OF THE INFECTIVE LARVAE INJECTED WERE RECOVERED AS ADULT WORMS. THE RECOVERY OF ADULT WORMS WAS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE NUMBER OF LARVAE INJECTED. THE MICROFILARIAL LEVEL DID NOT INCREASE SIGNIFICANTLY WITH AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ADULT WORMS.

03212
NIELSEN, S.W.
EXTRASKELETAL GIANT CELL TUMOR IN A CAT.

ARTICLES

CORNELL VET. 42:304-311, 1952.
THE REPORT DESCRIBES A RAPIDLY DEVELOPING, EXTRASKELETAL GIANT CELL TUMOR WITH AN EXPANSIVE GROWTH AND WITH ITS ORIGIN IN THE TENDON SHEATHS. MICROSCOPICALLY THE NEOPLASM SHOWED A TUMOROUS GROWTH OF FIBROBLASTS WITH DEVELOPMENT OF GIANT CELLS BY HYPERPLASIA OR AGGLOMERATION OF THE FIBROBLASTS. THE TUMOR DIFFERS FROM ITS HUMAN COUNTERPART, THE GIANT CELL XANTHOMA OF TENDON SHEATHS, IN ITS CLINICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL MALIGNANCY.

03213

CLARK, L.
THE EFFECT OF EXCESS VITAMIN A ON LONGBONE GROWTH IN KITTENS.
J. COMP. PATH. 80:625-634, 1970.
EIGHT KITTENS WERE DESTROYED AFTER RECEIVING A HIGH DAILY DOSE OF VITAMEN A FOR 21 DAYS OR 30 DAYS FOLLOWING WEANING. LONG BONE PATHOLOGY WAS STUDIED IN COMPARISON WITH BONES FROM PAIR-FED CONTROLS. TWO KITTENS WHICH HAD RECEIVED SIMILAR TREATMENT WERE RETURNED TO NORMAL DIETS AFTER THE DOSAGE PERIOD AND DESTROYED SOME WEEKS LATER. IN THE KITTENS DESTROYED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DOSING THE MAIN CHANGES WERE REDUCTION IN ENDOCHONDRAL BONE GROWTH DUE TO DAMAGE TO EPIPHYSEAL PLATES, AND OSTEOPOROSIS DUE TO CESSATION OR RETARDATION OF OSTEOID PRODUCTION IN THE DIAPHYSES. RETARDED ENDOCHONDRAL BONE GROWTH WAS ACCENTUATED IN THE TWO KITTENS ALLOWED TO RECOVER AFTER DOSING, WHILE BONE FORMATION IN THE DIAPHYSES HAD RETURNED TO NORMAL.

03214

FLORIO, R.
LESCURE, F.
GUELFI, J.F.
RICO, A.G.
LORGUE, G.
INFORMATION GIVEN BY THE BIOCHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF BLOOD IN CARNIVORA AND DOMESTIC EQUIDAE.
REVUE MED. VET. 34(2):95-119, 1971.
THE AUTHORS HAVE COLLECTED, IN THIS RESTATEMENT, THE MODERN TECHNIQUES USED FOR THE HEPATIC, PANCREATIC, DIGESTIVE, URINARY, CARDIAC, LOCOMOTOR, ENDOCRINOUS FUNCTIONAL EXPLORATIONS. THEY SET OUT THE VALUES USUALLY FOUND OUT AND THEY COMMENT UPON THEIR CONSEQUENCES ON THE DIAGNOSIS, PROGNOSIS AND THERAPY.

03215

HOWARD, E.B.
KENYON, A.J.
MALIGNANT OSTEOCLASTOMA (GIANT CELL TUMOR) IN THE CAT WITH ASSOCIATED MAST-CELL RESPONSE.
CORNELL VET. 57:398-409, 1967.

03216

MURRAY, M.
NEOPLASMS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN EAST AFRICA.
BR. VET. J. 124:514-524, 1968.
LITTLE DETAILED INFORMATION HAS BEEN PUBLISHED ON THE INCIDENCE AND TYPES OF TUMOURS OF ANIMALS IN EAST AFRICA. DURING 1967 AND 1968, A SURVEY OF DISEASES WAS MADE ON 411

DOMESTIC ANIMALS PRESENTED FOR POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION AT THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NAIROBI. IN ADDITION, SIXTY-NINE CANINE BIOPSY SPECIMENS WERE EXAMINED. ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT TUMOURS, OF WHICH SEVENTY-TWO WERE MALIGNANT, WERE FOUND. SEVERAL WERE OF INTEREST BECAUSE OF APPARENT GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCES IN INCIDENCE FROM AREAS WHERE DATA WERE AVAILABLE. THESE INCLUDED THYROID, OESOPHAGEAL, TRANSMISSIBLE VENEREAL TUMOURS, SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA AND HAEMANGIOSARCOMA.

03217

HILL, A.
FURTHER STUDIES ON THE MORPHOLOGY AND ISOLATION OF FELINE MYCOPLASMS.
J. SMALL ANIM. PRAC. 12:219-223, 1971.
THE COLONIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MYCOPLASMA FELIS AND M. CATAE ARE DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THESE CHATACTERISTICS MAY BE USED AS A METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION FOR THESE TWO FELINE MYCOPLASMAS. AN ASSESSMENT IS MADE OF THE EFFICACY OF RECOVERING MYCOPLASMAS FROM THE THROATS OF CATS USING BOTH SOLID AND LIQUID MEDIA. THE IMPORTANCE IS EMPHASIZED OF USING LIQUID MEDIA WHEN ATTEMPTING TO ISOLATE MYCOPLASMA FROM ANIMALS OR THEIR TISSUE.

03218

MCCLELLAND, R.B.
A GIANT-CELL TUMOR OF THE TIBIA OF THE CAT.
CORNELL VET. 31:86-87, 1941.

CROSS REFERENCE

ABDOMINAL CAVITY

ABDOMINAL CAVITY			
00393	YOUNG	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	COLONY DISEASES		
00408	PET	YOUNG	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	STATISTICS & MODELS	
00699	CARNIVORES	CARNIVORES, OTHER	FERAL
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
02017	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
02840	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	
02904	THORACIC CAVITY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
03051	DOG	THORACIC CAVITY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
03174	PERICARDIUM	CLINICAL CASE	GENETICS
03195	THORACIC CAVITY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL CASE
	VIROLOGY		
03197	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL CASE	VIROLOGY
SKIN ADNEXA			
00317	AGED	BRAIN	NERVOUS
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
00627	DOG	ADULT	AGED
	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	SKIN, GENERAL	PATHOLOGY
	VIROLOGY	GERIATRICS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
00636	RODENTS, OTHER	ADULT	AGED
	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	SKIN, GENERAL	PATHOLOGY
	VIROLOGY	GERIATRICS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
00296	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS	PHARMACOLOGY
00472	HEAD, EYES, EARS	ANATOMY	
00474	HEAD, EYES, EARS	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
00521	HEAD, EYES, EARS	ANATOMY	
00922	DOG	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
00963	PET	ADULT	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01517	MISC. ANIMALS	INFANCY	NUTRITION
	COLONY REARING	BIOCHEMISTRY	
01852	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	AGED
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01853	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	AGED
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01854	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	AGED
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01855	ADULT	SKIN, GENERAL	ANATOMY
ADRENAL			
00138	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	ENDOCRINOLOGY
	PATHOLOGY		
00289	RAT & MOUSE	ANIMALS GENERAL	EMBRYO
	FETUS	ENDOCRINOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	STATISTICS & MODELS	PITUITARY
00321	ADULT	HEART	OTHER VASCULAR
	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
00984	WHOLE BODY	ENDOCRINOLOGY	METABOLISM
	PHYSIOLOGY	CHEMISTRY	
00993	THYROID	ENDOCRINOLOGY	
01733	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR		
01750	YOUNG	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	
ANATOMY			
00018	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS	

CROSS REFERENCE

ANATOMY

00124	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS
	PHYSIOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	STATISTICS & MODELS
00129	RANDOM SOURCE	YOUNG	ADULT
	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	GENETICS
00140	INSECTS	ANIMALS GENERAL	BONE
	SKIN, GENERAL	LOCOMOTOR	
00187			
00275	FERAL	BONE	
00366	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL	
00390	RANDOM SOURCE	INFANCY	YOUNG
	ADULT	TEETH	BONE
	LOCOMOTOR	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	
00427	ANIMALS GENERAL	MISC. ANIMALS	TEETH
00470	HEAD, EYES, EARS		
00474	HEAD, EYES, EARS	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	SKIN ADNEXA
00513	AGED	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	
00521	HEAD, EYES, EARS	SKIN ADNEXA	
00798	DOG	OTHER VASCULAR	MUSCLE
	TESTICULAR	CARDIOVASCULAR	
00886	RANDOM SOURCE	GERM CELL	ADULT
	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	BONE	TENDONS & LIGAMENTS
	NERVOUS	TESTICULAR	PATHOLOGY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	GENETICS	
00888	DOG	HERBIVORES	RANDOM SOURCE
	YOUNG	ADULT	AGED
	BONE	TENDONS & LIGAMENTS	LOCOMOTOR
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	
00970	WHOLE BODY		
00976	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00987	BRAIN	NERVOUS	
00988	YOUNG	ENDOCRINOLOGY	PARATHYROID
01118	BRAIN	NERVOUS	
01158	PLACENTA		
01161	MAN	ANIMALS GENERAL	PLACENTA
01166	WHOLE BODY		
01167	WHOLE BODY		
01169	WHOLE BODY		
01170	WHOLE BODY		
01171	ANIMALS GENERAL	WHOLE BODY	
01172	WHOLE BODY		
01173	WHOLE BODY		
01271	MISC. ANIMALS	PLACENTA	
01273	EMBRYO	PLACENTA	PHYSIOLOGY
	PATHOLOGY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	
01414	DOG		
01415			
01416			
01417	ANIMALS GENERAL		
01802	HEART	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	CARDIOVASCULAR
	PHYSIOLOGY		
01803	HEART	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	CARDIOVASCULAR
01825	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		

ANATOMY

01826	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01865	WHOLE BODY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	MAN
01875	GERM CELL	GONADS	
01896	HERBIVORES	FETUS	
	GENITO-URINARY	PHYSIOLOGY	KIDNEY & URETER
	BIOCHEMISTRY		PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
01946	WHOLE BODY		
01970	BRAIN	NERVOUS	
01971	BRAIN	NERVOUS	
01983	OTHER VASCULAR	MUSCLE	TESTICULAR
	CARDIOVASCULAR		
01996	HEART	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM
	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	
02305	SPINAL CORD & NERVES		
02366	HEART	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	STATISTICS & MODELS
03005	FETUS	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
03010	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM		
03014	FETUS	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	
03028	DOG	RODENTS, OTHER	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
03040	DOG	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	ABDOMINAL CAVITY
03054	TEETH		
03055	LOCOMOTOR	NERVOUS	
03141	DOG	KIDNEY & URETER	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	PHYSIOLOGY		
03148	CARDIOVASCULAR		
03151	ANIMALS GENERAL	PLANTS	PHYSIOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
03202	HAIR	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
03203	HAIR	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
03207	HAIR	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY

ANIMALS GENERAL

00116	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY COMMERCIAL	PET
	HERD	RANDOM SOURCE	ZOO
	PATHOLOGY	ANATOMY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	COLONY RECORDS		
00129	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY COSTS	
00551	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	FETUS	BONE
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	ANATOMY	PATHOLOGY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT		

AUTONOMIC SYSTEM

00148	SPLEEN	NERVOUS	CARDIOVASCULAR
	PHYSIOLOGY		
00149	SPLEEN	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
	NEUROSECRETORY		
00151	SPLEEN	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES		
00172	HEART	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
00231	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	HEART
	CARDIOVASCULAR	ANATOMY	
00232	OTHER VASCULAR	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
00275	INFANCY	ADULT	OTHER VASCULAR
	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY

CROSS REFERENCE

AUTONOMIC SYSTEM

00240	OTHER VASCULAR	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
00241	INFANCY	OTHER VASCULAR	CARDIOVASCULAR
	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	
00243	OTHER VASCULAR	CARDIOVASCULAR	ANATOMY
00244	OTHER VASCULAR	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
00245	RODENTS, OTHER	OTHER VASCULAR	CARDIOVASCULAR
	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	
00268	OTHER VASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
00272	OTHER VASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY		
00273	OTHER VASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY		
00320	HEAD, EYES, EARS	NERVOUS	ANATOMY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00329	HEAD, EYES, EARS	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00593	SPLEEN	ANATOMY	
00702	HEART	PHYSIOLOGY	
00782	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	NEUROSECRETORY
	PITUITARY		
00783	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	NEUROSECRETORY
	PHARMACOLOGY		
00353	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	HEART
	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
00976	BRAIN	NERVOUS	ANATOMY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00379	OTHER VASCULAR	NERVOUS	CARDIOVASCULAR
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00385	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	CHEMISTRY
01043	HEART	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
01044	OTHER VASCULAR	MUSCLE	NERVOUS
	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	
01130	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	RESPIRATORY	
01193	RESPIRATORY	PHYSIOLOGY	
01203	LUNG	PHYSIOLOGY	
01217	RODENTS, OTHER	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01582	RECTUM & ANUS	DIGESTIVE	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01393	HEART	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
01863	HEART	CARDIOVASCULAR	ANATOMY
01997	OTHER VASCULAR	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	
01398	OTHER VASCULAR	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	
01999	HEART	NERVOUS	CARDIOVASCULAR
	ANATOMY		
02000	HEART	DIGESTIVE	NERVOUS
	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHARMACOLOGY	
02704	SMALL INTESTINE	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	ANATOMY
02505	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	
02533	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	
02325	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	ANATOMY	

		AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	
02935	BLADDER & URETHRA	ANATOMY	
02943	DOG	HEART	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
02955	ANATOMY		
02969	ANATOMY		
02970	ANATOMY		
02971	ANATOMY		
02972	ANATOMY		
02978	RODENTS	ORAL CAVITY	ANATOMY
02987	ANATOMY		
02999	ANATOMY		
03010	ANATOMY		
03053	LUNG	PHYSIOLOGY	
03128	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
BACTERIOLOGY			
00072	ANIMALS GENERAL	PHARMACOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
00370	MAN	PUBLIC HEALTH	
00381	DOG	MAN	ORAL CAVITY
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
00407	BLADDER & URETHRA	GENITO-URINARY	
00482	MAN	PET	HEAD, EYES, EARS
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL CASE	PUBLIC HEALTH
00490	ANIMALS GENERAL	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	CHEMICALS		
00527	CAT, WILD	RANDOM SOURCE	RESPIRATORY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
00689	BLADDER & URETHRA		
00804	DOG	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
	PUBLIC HEALTH	STATISTICS & MODELS	
00884	DOG	COLONY RESEARCH	RANDOM SOURCE
	ADULT	RECTUM & ANUS	DIGESTIVE
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	COLONY DISEASES	
00951	COLONY RESEARCH	INFANCY	YOUNG
	STOMACH	SMALL INTESTINE	LARGE INTESTINE
	RECTUM & ANUS	DIGESTIVE	NUTRITION
	PHYSIOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
01020	PET	NOSE	RESPIRATORY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	
01461	DOG	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
01462	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL	PHARMACOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
01463	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
01464	HAIR	SKIN ADNEXA	SKIN, GENERAL
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
01580	HEAD, EYES, EARS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	PUBLIC HEALTH
01581	HEAD, EYES, EARS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	PUBLIC HEALTH
01863	DOG	MISC. ANIMALS	RANDOM SOURCE
	WHOLE BODY	PHARMACOLOGY	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
	PUBLIC HEALTH	GENETICS	
01868	PET	YOUNG	RECTUM & ANUS
	DIGESTIVE	PHARMACOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	PUBLIC HEALTH	BIOEFFECTS
	CHEMICALS		

CROSS REFERENCE

BACTERIOLOGY

02011	THORACIC CAVITY	RESPIRATORY	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
02012	THORACIC CAVITY	RESPIRATORY	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	
02013	THORACIC CAVITY	RESPIRATORY	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
02122	WHOLE BODY	IMMUNOLOGY	
02180	DOG	HERBIVORES	PHARMACOLOGY
02225	DOG	PUBLIC HEALTH	IMMUNOLOGY
02226	DOG	PUBLIC HEALTH	IMMUNOLOGY
02227	DOG	MAN	RODENTS, OTHER
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	STATISTICS & MODELS	
02237	RODENTS, OTHER	SKIN	HAIR
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	PHARMACOLOGY	
02477	LUNG	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL CASE
	PATHOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	
02877	SKIN	HAIR	DERMATOLOGY
	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	SKIN
	CLINICAL CASE	DERMATOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
03074	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03154	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
03183	ANIMALS GENERAL	WHOLE BODY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	PHYSIOLOGY		
03185	ANIMALS GENERAL	FERAL	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
03186	RANDOM SOURCE	COLONY DISEASES	RESPIRATORY
	PHYSIOLOGY		

BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY

00006	ADULT	BRAIN	COLONY BEHAVIOR
	HEAD, EYES, EARS	CHEMICALS	INHALATION
00031	COLONY RESEARCH	CAGE	BIRTH
	INFANCY	DIGESTIVE	NERVOUS
	NUTRITION	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	COLONY REARING		
00066	DOG	RAT & MOUSE	ANIMALS GENERAL
	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY COMMERCIAL	COLONY REARING
	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY BEHAVIOR	
00085	FETUS	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	
00168	DOG	ANIMALS GENERAL	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
	COLONY BEHAVIOR		
00178	CAGE	INFANCY	YOUNG
	NERVOUS		
00197	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
00199	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PHARMACOLOGY
00270	OTHER VASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	
00271	OTHER VASCULAR	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00272	OTHER VASCULAR	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00273	OTHER VASCULAR	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00365	HEART	OTHER VASCULAR	CARDIOVASCULAR
	PHYSIOLOGY		
00384			
00385			

BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY

00391	YOUNG	NUTRITION	
00425			
00550	INSECTS	PHYSIOLOGY	CHEMICALS
00722	PET	CLINICAL CASE	NERVOUS
00728	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00785	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	NEUROSECRETORY
00787	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	HEAD, EYES, EARS
00851	DOG	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	
00981	OTHER VASCULAR	NERVOUS	CARDIOVASCULAR
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00982	OTHER VASCULAR	NERVOUS	CARDIOVASCULAR
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00983	OTHER VASCULAR	NERVOUS	CARDIOVASCULAR
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01093	PHARMACOLOGY		
01216	BRAIN		
01401	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01584	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
	BIOEFFECTS	PHYSICAL AGENTS	
01587	DOG	PET	CAGE
	DIGESTIVE	NUTRITION	
01599	NERVOUS	NUTRITION	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	BIOEFFECTS		
01720			
01721			
01722			
01725			
01728			
01729			
01730			
01734			
01735	YOUNG		
01736			
01737	DOG		
01738	RAT & MOUSE	FERAL	RANDOM SOURCE
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
01739	INFANCY	NUTRITION	
01740	INFANCY	NUTRITION	
01742	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	BRAIN	
01744			
01745			
01746			
01747	RAT & MOUSE		
01748	RAT & MOUSE		
01749	PATHOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	BRAIN
01751			
01752			
01753			
01754	INFANCY	WHOLE BODY	COLONY BEHAVIOR
01756	DOG	YOUNG	
01757	PET	RESPIRATORY, UPPER	
01758	INFANCY	ORAL CAVITY	DIGESTIVE

CROSS REFERENCE

BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY

01761	RAT & MOUSE	INFANCY	YOUNG
01766			
01966	BRAIN	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	COLONY BEHAVIOR		
02206	PHARMACOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	CHEMICALS
	PARENTERAL		
02220	WHOLE BODY	PHYSIOLOGY	
02659	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	GENETICS
02316	PET		
03011	FETUS	NERVOUS	
03337	INFANCY	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	ANATOMY
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT		
03169	CAT, WILD	NERVOUS	ANATOMY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	GENETICS	
BETA			
00136	COLONY RESEARCH	YOUNG	OTHER VASCULAR
	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	BIOEFFECTS	INGESTION
01620	COLONY RESEARCH	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BONE
	BLOOD & LYMPH	LOCOMOTOR	METABOLISM
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	PUBLIC HEALTH
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	BIOEFFECTS	INGESTION
01797	RAT & MOUSE	ADULT	WHOLE BODY
	METABOLISM	STATISTICS & MODELS	PUBLIC HEALTH
	INGESTION		
01816	COLONY RESEARCH	PEN	YOUNG
	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
	BIOEFFECTS	INGESTION	
BIOCHEMISTRY			
00625	ADULT	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PHYSIOLOGY		
00208	DOG	RAT & MOUSE	HERBIVORES
	LIVER & PANCREAS	METABOLISM	ANATOMY
00295	LIVER & PANCREAS	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	BLOOD & LYMPH	METABOLISM	PATHOLOGY
	GENETICS	STATISTICS & MODELS	
00534	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	PHYSIOLOGY	CHEMISTRY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00544	DOG	SKIN	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
00547	BRAIN	METABOLISM	
00548	BRAIN	METABOLISM	
00549	BRAIN	METABOLISM	
00682	BONE	METABOLISM	PATHOLOGY
00701	BRAIN	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	METABOLISM
	PHYSIOLOGY		
00784	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00788	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00938	NUTRITION	METABOLISM	THYROID
01012	ANIMALS GENERAL	KIDNEY & URETER	BLOOD & LYMPH
	GENITO-URINARY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01336	DOG	MAN	RAT & MOUSE
	KIDNEY & URETER	WHOLE BODY	METABOLISM
	CHEMISTRY		
01127	CARDIOVASCULAR	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	

BIOCHEMISTRY

01509	DOG	SALIVARY GLANDS	PHYSIOLOGY
	CHEMISTRY		
01517	MISC. ANIMALS	INFANCY	SKIN ADNEXA
	NUTRITION	COLONY REARING	
01882	EMBRYO	FETUS	GENITO-URINARY
	WHOLE BODY	PHYSIOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	
01883	BIRTH	GENITO-URINARY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
01887	BIRTH	WHOLE BODY	METABOLISM
01888	BIRTH	LIVER & PANCREAS	DIGESTIVE
	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY	
01889	KIDNEY & URETER	GENITO-URINARY	METABOLISM
	PHYSIOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01890	BIRTH	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE
	PHYSIOLOGY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	
01893	FETUS	BIRTH	INFANCY
	SMALL INTESTINE	LIVER & PANCREAS	HEART
	BRAIN	MUSCLE	KIDNEY & URETER
	WHOLE BODY	METABOLISM	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
01896	HERBIVORES	FETUS	KIDNEY & URETER
	GENITO-URINARY	PHYSIOLOGY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	ANATOMY		
01955	MAN	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PHYSIOLOGY		
01956	***<341 UNDEFINE***	BLOOD & LYMPH	PHYSIOLOGY
01958	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	METABOLISM
	PHYSIOLOGY		
01991	BRAIN	NERVOUS	METABOLISM
	PHYSIOLOGY		
01993	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	PHYSIOLOGY		
02024	LUNG	OTHER VASCULAR	RESPIRATORY
	PHYSIOLOGY		
02068	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	ANATOMY
	GENETICS	CHEMISTRY	
02143	CELL CULTURE	VIROLOGY	
02269	CHEMICALS		
02289	BIRDS	CHEMICALS	
02586	INFANCY	MUSCLE	PHYSIOLOGY
	RESPIRATORY		
02794	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	PHYSIOLOGY
02815	BRAIN	PHYSIOLOGY	
02822	BRAIN	PHYSIOLOGY	
02855	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY
02856	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	PHYSIOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
02869	PHYSIOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
02907	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	X-RAY & GAMMA	BIOEFFECTS
03150	ANIMALS GENERAL	PHARMACOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
03153	ANIMALS GENERAL	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PHYSIOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	

BIOEFFECTS

00123	COLONY RESEARCH	BONE	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
	X-RAY & GAMMA		

BIOEFFECTS

00967	ANIMALS GENERAL	X-RAY & GAMMA	BETA
	ALPHA RAYS	ISOTOPES, GENERAL	RADIATION
01161	DOG	PARASITOLOGY	CHEMICALS
01283	CHEMICALS	INGESTION	
01530	DIGESTIVE	BLOOD & LYMPH	CHEMICALS
	INGESTION		
01531	DIGESTIVE	BLOOD & LYMPH	CHEMICALS
	PHYSICAL AGENTS		
01532	DIGESTIVE	CHEMICALS	INGESTION
01533	DIGESTIVE	CHEMICALS	INGESTION
01534	DIGESTIVE	CHEMICALS	INGESTION
01535	BLOOD & LYMPH	CHEMICALS	
01536	BLOOD & LYMPH	CHEMICALS	
01537	BLOOD & LYMPH	CHEMICALS	
01538	BLOOD & LYMPH	CHEMICALS	
01539	BLOOD & LYMPH	CHEMICALS	
01540	DIGESTIVE	CHEMICALS	INGESTION
01541	DIGESTIVE	CHEMICALS	INGESTION
01542	BLOOD & LYMPH	CHEMICALS	
01543	SKIN, GENERAL	CHEMICALS	ABSORPTION
01544	BLOOD & LYMPH	CHEMICALS	
01620	COLONY RESEARCH	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BONE
	BLOOD & LYMPH	LOCOMOTOR	METABOLISM
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	PUBLIC HEALTH
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	BETA RAYS	INGESTION
01808	CHEMICALS		
01809	CHEMICALS		
01810	CHEMICALS		
01816	COLONY RESEARCH	PEN	YOUNG
	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
	BETA RAYS	INGESTION	
02907	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BIOCHEMISTRY	X-RAY & GAMMA
02912	CLINICAL CASE	PHARMACOLOGY	CHEMICALS
	INGESTION		
03145	RESPIRATORY	CHEMICALS	
03155	RAT	CHEMICALS	INGESTION

BLADDER & URETHRA

00049	DIGESTIVE	NUTRITION	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	COLONY NUTRITION		
00255	PET	ADULT	GENITO-URINARY
	PATHOLOGY	BACTERIOLOGY	
00346	ADULT	GENITO-URINARY	METABOLISM
	CHEMISTRY		
00350	KIDNEY & URETER	GENITO-URINARY	PHARMACOLOGY
	PATHOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
00407	GENITO-URINARY	BACTERIOLOGY	
00411	METABOLISM	CHEMISTRY	
00485	VIROLOGY		
00506	LIVER & PANCREAS	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
00706	CLINICAL CASE	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	MALE REPRODUCTIVE
00756	VIROLOGY		
00902	CLINICAL CASE		
00943	GENITO-URINARY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY

BLADDER & URETHRA

00852	DOG	PET	ADULT
	AGED	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	GERIATRICS	CHEMICALS
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
00860	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	GENITO-URINARY
	PHARMACOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY	COLONY DISEASES
	CHEMICALS	INGESTION	
00861	PET	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT
	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	COLONY SOURCES	COLONY DISEASES
00876	PET	ADULT	KIDNEY & URETER
	GENITO-URINARY	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
	CHEMISTRY		
00896	PET	AGED	KIDNEY & URETER
	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES		
00969	DOG	KIDNEY & URETER	METABOLISM
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
00971	KIDNEY & URETER	METABOLISM	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
01014	GENITO-URINARY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01041	DOG	GENITO-URINARY	PHARMACOLOGY
	PATHOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01042	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01224			
01236			
01239			
01246			
01247	PATHOLOGY		
01581	PET	ADULT	GENITO-URINARY
	NUTRITION	CLINICAL CASE	
01597	KIDNEY & URETER	GENITO-URINARY	NUTRITION
	PATHOLOGY		
01629	YOUNG	ADULT	GENITO-URINARY
	PATHOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01660	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY	
01708	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	KIDNEY & URETER	GENITO-URINARY
	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01716	KIDNEY & URETER		
01845	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY	
01847	ADULT	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY
	PATHOLOGY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	STATISTICS & MODELS
	OBSTET. & GYNEC.		
01848	GENITO-URINARY	METABOLISM	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CHEMISTRY	
01849	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
01850	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
02134	ADULT	GENITO-URINARY	PHYSIOLOGY
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	CHEMISTRY		
02148	KIDNEY & URETER		
02181	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
02189	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
02208	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY	

CROSS REFERENCE

		BLADDER & URETHRA	
02213	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
02800	KIDNEY & URETER	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
02862	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
02868	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
02905	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
02917	PHYSIOLOGY		
02921	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
02935	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	ANATOMY	
02963	ANATOMY		
BLOOD & LYMPH			
00035	HERBIVORES	COLONY RESEARCH	PET
	ADULT	FERTILIZATION	PATHOLOGY
	VIROLOGY		
00038	PET	ADULT	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	MARROW	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
00040	RANDOM SOURCE	YOUNG	ADULT
	AGED	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
	CLINICAL CASE		
00077	DOG	MAN	HERBIVORES
	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
00078	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	VIROLOGY
	IMMUNOLOGY		
00129	ANIMALS GENERAL	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	PHYSIOLOGY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	
00139	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
00174	DOG	ANIMALS GENERAL	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	PHYSIOLOGY		
00207	COLONY RESEARCH	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PHYSIOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	
00229	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PHYSIOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CHEMISTRY		
00237	RANDOM SOURCE	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	VIROLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
00274	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PHYSIOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	GENETICS		
00276	PET	ADULT	MARROW
	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
00293	FETUS	BIRTH	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
00327	DOG	SKIN	LIVER & PANCREAS
	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	KIDNEY & URETER	METABOLISM
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	
00343	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	BIOEFFECTS	CHEMICALS
	INGESTION		
00351	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PARASITOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
00355	COLONY COMMERCIAL	CAGE	YOUNG
	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	ANATOMY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
00362	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	ANATOMY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

BLOOD & LYMPH

00368	INFANCY	IMMUNOLOGY	COLONY REARING
	COLONY DISEASES		
00374	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	ANATOMY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
00382	INFANCY	YOUNG	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
00845	PET	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT
	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	SPLEEN	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	COLONY DISEASES		
00849	PET	YOUNG	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	PHARMACOLOGY	
00857	RANDOM SOURCE	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PHYSIOLOGY
	CHEMISTRY	GENETICS	
00877	PET	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT
	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	SPLEEN	PARASITOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
00924	ADULT	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PHYSIOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
00952	DOG	HERBIVORES	BIRTH
	YOUNG	ADULT	AGED
	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	GERIATRICS	LIVER & PANCREAS	
00954	DOG	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	KIDNEY & URETER
	GENITO-URINARY	PHYSIOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
01012	ANIMALS GENERAL	KIDNEY & URETER	GENITO-URINARY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	BIOCHEMISTRY	
01028	MARROW	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01029	MARROW	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01034	ANIMALS GENERAL	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
01035	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
01282	PET	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PARASITOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	STATISTICS & MODELS	
01290	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	PHARMACOLOGY
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01299	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01418	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
01445	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	VIROLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01446	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	
01447	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	VIROLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01449	SMALL INTESTINE	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	DIGESTIVE	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	VIROLOGY		
01450	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
01453	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01454	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	

BLOOD & LYMPH

01455	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01456	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01457	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01458	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01459	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01460	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01496	PARASITOLOGY		
01554	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
01814	ANIMALS GENERAL	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
01900	FETUS	PLACENTA	GENITO-URINARY
	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY	
02315	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
02927	ANIMALS GENERAL	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	IMMUNOLOGY
BONE			
00156	CAT, WILD	PET	ZOO
	YOUNG	LOCOMOTOR	NUTRITION
	PATHOLOGY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	GENETICS
00074	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	HEAD, EYES, EARS
	LOCOMOTOR	WHOLE BODY	ANATOMY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
00097	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	LOCOMOTOR
	PATHOLOGY	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	CLINICAL CASE		
00122	YOUNG	LOCOMOTOR	NUTRITION
	PATHOLOGY		
00123	COLONY RESEARCH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	X-RAY & GAMMA
	BIOEFFECTS		
00131	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	AGED
	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	GERIATRICS		
00136	COLONY RESEARCH	YOUNG	OTHER VASCULAR
	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
	BETA RAYS	BIOEFFECTS	INGESTION
00152	RAT & MOUSE	ANIMALS GENERAL	EMBRYO
	FETUS	LOCOMOTOR	PHARMACOLOGY
	PATHOLOGY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	PUBLIC HEALTH
	BIOEFFECTS	CHEMICALS	
00202	ADULT	AGED	TENDONS & LIGAMENTS
	CARTILAGE	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY
00264	NUTRITION	METABOLISM	PARATHYROID
00275	FERAL	ANATOMY	
00311	ANIMALS GENERAL	LOCOMOTOR	ANATOMY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	STATISTICS & MODELS
00317	DOG	MAN	RAT & MOUSE
	CARNIVORES, OTHER	HERBIVORES	LOCOMOTOR
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS

BONE

00326	ADULT	AGED	LOCOMOTOR
	NUTRITION	PHARMACOLOGY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
	COLONY NUTRITION		
00332	INFANCY	YOUNG	LOCOMOTOR
	NUTRITION		
00359	PET	PATHOLOGY	BRAIN
	NERVOUS	AGED	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	PATHOLOGY	
00364	YOUNG	NUTRITION	METABOLISM
	PARATHYROID		
00390	RANDOM SOURCE	INFANCY	YOUNG
	ADULT	TEETH	LOCOMOTOR
	ANATOMY		
00460	MATURE	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
	NUTRITION	CLINICAL CASE	
00512	YOUNG	PATHOLOGY	TEETH
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	ORAL CAVITY	PUBLIC HEALTH
	X-RAY & GAMMA	PATHOLOGY	
00561	CARNIVORES	DOG	PRIMATES
	HERBIVORES	FETUS	INFANCY
	CHILDHOOD	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT		
00582	METABOLISM		
00712	PET	PATHOLOGY	BIOCHEMISTRY
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	ADULT	CARTILAGE
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
00736	PET	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	CLINICAL CASE
	NUTRITION	ADULT	
00780	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	PATHOLOGY	
00792	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY	GENETICS
00850	PET	RANDOM SOURCE	YOUNG
	LOCOMOTOR	ENDOCRINOLOGY	NUTRITION
	PHYSIOLOGY	PATHOLOGY	COLONY NUTRITION
	THYROID	PARATHYROID	
00893	COLONY RESEARCH	INFANCY	YOUNG
	ADULT	LOCOMOTOR	ANATOMY
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	MUSCLE
00933	INFANCY	YOUNG	LOCOMOTOR
	NUTRITION	PHARMACOLOGY	
00935	PET	YOUNG	LOCOMOTOR
	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	METABOLISM		
00936	PET	LOCOMOTOR	NUTRITION
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	METABOLISM
00946	PET	ADULT	AGED
	LOCOMOTOR	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	GERIATRICS	
00966	NUTRITION	THYROID	
00967	INFANCY	YOUNG	LOCOMOTOR
	NUTRITION	METABOLISM	
01055	TENDONS & LIGAMENTS	LOCOMOTOR	NUTRITION
	PATHOLOGY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	
01356	TENDONS & LIGAMENTS	LOCOMOTOR	NUTRITION
	PATHOLOGY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	
01364	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY	GENETICS

BONE

01065	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY	GENETICS
01076	LOCOMOTOR	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY
	COLONY NUTRITION	PARATHYROID	
01213	YOUNG	ADULT	LOCOMOTOR
	NUTRITION	METABOLISM	PATHOLOGY
	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
	COLONY NUTRITION		
01235	YOUNG	LOCOMOTOR	NUTRITION
	METABOLISM	PHARMACOLOGY	COLONY NUTRITION
01405			
01406	CAT, WILD	NUTRITION	
01407	NUTRITION		
01408	NUTRITION		
01409	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES		
01410	NUTRITION		
01502	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	LOCOMOTOR	
01519	ANIMALS GENERAL	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT
	LOCOMOTOR	PHYSIOLOGY	CHEMISTRY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
01520	COLONY RESEARCH	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH
	LOCOMOTOR	METABOLISM	PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	PUBLIC HEALTH	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
	BETA RAYS	BIOEFFECTS	INGESTION
01541	YOUNG	LOCOMOTOR	NUTRITION
	PATHOLOGY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	BIOEFFECTS
	CHEMICALS	INGESTION	
01593	YOUNG	ADULT	OTHER VASCULAR
	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	LOCOMOTOR	CARDIOVASCULAR
	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	STATISTICS & MODELS
01594	COLONY RESEARCH	EMBRYO	FETUS
	BIRTH	GENITO-URINARY	LOCOMOTOR
	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	STATISTICS & MODELS
	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	OBSTET, & GYNEC.	
01804	LOCOMOTOR	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	
01805	LOCOMOTOR	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	
01856	MAN	COLONY RESEARCH	PEN
	FETUS	ADULT	LOCOMOTOR
	METABOLISM	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	STATISTICS & MODELS
	PUBLIC HEALTH	X-RAY & GAMMA	ABSORPTION
01866	LOCOMOTOR	WHOLE BODY	ANATOMY
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	STATISTICS & MODELS	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
02022	INFANCY	YOUNG	LOCOMOTOR
	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY	
02023	INFANCY	YOUNG	LOCOMOTOR
	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY	
02038	LOCOMOTOR	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	GENETICS		
02039	HAIR	LOCOMOTOR	GENETICS
02042	GENITO-URINARY	GENETICS	
02047	LOCOMOTOR	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	GENETICS		
02105	LOCOMOTOR	NUTRITION	METABOLISM
	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
02170	PET	ADULT	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	CLINICAL CASE		

BONE

02190	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
02193	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
02743	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	GENETICS	
02744	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	GENETICS	
02745	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	GENETICS	
02902	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PATHOLOGY	
	VIROLOGY		TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
02937	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	PHYSIOLOGY	
03015	ANATOMY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
03080	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03081	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
03083	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03129	LUNG	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
03199	CAT, WILD	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03215	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03218	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	

BRAIN

00041	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00052	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY
00062	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00083	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00171	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	
00197	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
00199	NERVOUS	PHARMACOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
00242	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
00248	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
	PHARMACOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00287	EMBRYO	FETUS	NERVOUS
	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
	OBSTET. & GYNEC.		
00361	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
00541	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	MICROWAVES
00547	METABOLISM	BIOCHEMISTRY	
00548	METABOLISM	BIOCHEMISTRY	
00549	METABOLISM	BIOCHEMISTRY	
00554	METABOLISM	BIOCHEMISTRY	
00562	METABOLISM	BIOCHEMISTRY	
00597	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	PHYSIOLOGY	THERMAL
00701	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
00745	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00762	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	PHARMACOLOGY
00789	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
00834	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	PHARMACOLOGY
00846	RANDOM SOURCE	BIRTH	INFANCY
	YOUNG	ADULT	OTHER VASCULAR
	NERVOUS	CARDIOVASCULAR	ANATOMY
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT		
00930	ADULT	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00931	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY		
00973	TEETH	MUSCLE	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
00977	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		

BRAIN

00387	NERVOUS	ANATOMY	
01015	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY	PHARMACOLOGY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	METABOLISM	
01016	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY	PHARMACOLOGY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01018	NERVOUS	ANATOMY	
01052	INFANCY	NERVOUS	ANATOMY
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT		
01216	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY		
01241	NERVOUS	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	COLONY NUTRITION	
01313	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01370	AGED	LIVER & PANCREAS	LUNG
	KIDNEY & URETER	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01400	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01401	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY		
01421	NUTRITION		
01576	NERVOUS	ANATOMY	
01583	HEAD, EYES, EARS	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01665	DOG	MAN	RANDOM SOURCE
	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	VIROLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH	
01682	RODENTS, OTHER	COLONY RESEARCH	INFANCY
	FERTILIZATION	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	IMMUNOLOGY	VIROLOGY
01697	NERVOUS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
01742	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	
01749	PATHOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
01790	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01870	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
01872	NERVOUS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
01873	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	VIROLOGY		
01940	NERVOUS	ANATOMY	
01941	RECTUM & ANUS	NERVOUS	WHOLE BODY
	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01942	NERVOUS	ANATOMY	
01947	NERVOUS	METABOLISM	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01948	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01949	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01950	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01951	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01952	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01961	NERVOUS	PHARMACOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01962	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01963	PHARMACOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01964	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01965	NERVOUS	PHARMACOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01966	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
	COLONY BEHAVIOR		
01967	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
01970	NERVOUS	ANATOMY	
01971	NERVOUS	ANATOMY	

BRAIN

01372	NERVOUS	ANATOMY	
01975	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	HEAD, EYES, EARS
01976	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01977	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01978	NERVOUS	PHARMACOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01991	NERVOUS	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
01992	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
01993	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
01994	RESPIRATORY	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
01995	RESPIRATORY	NERVOUS	PHARMACOLOGY
01996	HEART	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	CARDIOVASCULAR
	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	
02087	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	GENETICS		
02089	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	GENETICS		
02167	CLINICAL CASE	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	METABOLISM
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
02312	STOMACH	PHYSIOLOGY	
02347	BIOCHEMISTRY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
02376	NUTRITION	PHARMACOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
02390	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
02464	METABOLISM	PHARMACOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH	CHEMICALS
02753	MAN	GENETICS	
02815	PHYSIOLOGY	BIOCHEMISTRY	
02822	PHYSIOLOGY	BIOCHEMISTRY	
02827	RAT	PHYSIOLOGY	
02938	CLINICAL CASE	PARASITOLOGY	
02379			
02883	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
02897	RESPIRATORY	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
02936	DOG	YOUNG	PHYSIOLOGY
02939	ANATOMY		
02940	ANATOMY		
02951	MAN	ANATOMY	
02959	ANATOMY	PITUITARY	
02981	RESPIRATORY, UPPER	ANATOMY	
02982	EMBRYO	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
02997	DOG	ORAL CAVITY	PHYSIOLOGY
03031	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	ANATOMY	
03147	DOG	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
03173	CLINICAL CASE	GENETICS	

CAGE

00200	COLONY RESEARCH	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY DISEASES	
00227	RODENTS, OTHER	COLONY RESEARCH	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	VIROLOGY	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY DISEASES
00431	DOG	COLONY EQUIPMENT	

CARDIOVASCULAR

00051	CAT, WILD	DOG	ZOO
	HEART	OTHER VASCULAR	PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	

CARDIOVASCULAR

00146	OTHER VASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	
00204	PET	YOUNG	HEART
	PATHOLOGY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	CLINICAL CASE
00230	OTHER VASCULAR	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	ANATOMY
	CELLULAR BIOLOGY		
00231	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	HEART
	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	ANATOMY	
00232	OTHER VASCULAR	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
00235	INFANCY	ADULT	OTHER VASCULAR
	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY
00241	INFANCY	OTHER VASCULAR	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM
	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	
00243	OTHER VASCULAR	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	ANATOMY
00244	OTHER VASCULAR	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
00245	RODENTS, OTHER	OTHER VASCULAR	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM
	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	
00321	ADULT	HEART	OTHER VASCULAR
	PHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	ADRENAL
00334	DOG	LUNG	MUSCLE
	RESPIRATORY	PHYSIOLOGY	CHEMISTRY
	METABOLISM	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	
00358	PET	ADULT	HEART
	GONADS	PATHOLOGY	NUTRITION
	GENETICS	CLINICAL CASE	
00365	HEART	OTHER VASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY		
00404	ADULT	LUNG	HEART
	RESPIRATORY	PHYSIOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
00418	MAN	LUNG	OTHER VASCULAR
	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
00420	MAN	HEAD, EYES, EARS	ANATOMY
00467	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	THYROID	
00540	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
00703	RESPIRATORY	PARASITOLOGY	
00901	HEART	OTHER VASCULAR	PHARMACOLOGY
	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	
00942	OTHER VASCULAR	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	MUSCLE
	PATHOLOGY	NUTRITION	
00979	OTHER VASCULAR	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00981	OTHER VASCULAR	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY		
00982	OTHER VASCULAR	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY		
00983	OTHER VASCULAR	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY		
01095	PHYSIOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	RESPIRATORY
01107	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01337	PARASITOLOGY		
01675	PET	INFANCY	HEART
	PATHOLOGY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	GENETICS
01676			
01775	PHYSIOLOGY	PATHOLOGY	

CROSS REFERENCE

CARDIOVASCULAR

02203	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
02363	PHYSIOLOGY		
02366	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
02428	ANIMALS GENERAL	SKIN	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
	STATISTICS & MODELS	CAT, DOMESTIC	PHYSIOLOGY
02533	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY	
02627	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PHYSIOLOGY	
02924	CLINICAL CASE	PARASITOLOGY	
02941	DOG	ANATOMY	PITUITARY
02965	NERVOUS	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
02977	ANATOMY	PITUITARY	
02985	ABDOMINAL CAVITY	PHYSIOLOGY	
03334	PHYSIOLOGY		
03035	METABOLISM		
03150	NUTRITION	METABOLISM	STATISTICS & MODELS
03148	ANATOMY		
03161	HEAD, EYES, EARS	PHYSIOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
03163	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	PHYSIOLOGY	
03168	CLINICAL CASE	GENETICS	
03208	ANIMALS GENERAL	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
03211	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
CARTILAGE			
00712	PET	ADULT	BONE
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	CLINICAL CASE	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
CELL CULTURE			
00686	VIROLOGY		
00769	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY
CELLULAR BIOLOGY			
00101	STOMACH	ANATOMY	
00230	OTHER VASCULAR	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	CARDIOVASCULAR
	ANATOMY		
00428	DOG	BONE	LOCOMOTOR
	NUTRITION	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	
00491	CELL CULTURE	VIROLOGY	
00523	DOG	GONADS	ANATOMY
	CHEMISTRY	GERM	
02804	ADULT	LIVER & PANCREAS	ANATOMY
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
02379	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY
03019	ANATOMY	PITUITARY	
03020	ANATOMY	THYROID	
03033	LIVER & PANCREAS	METABOLISM	
CHEMICALS			
00306	ADULT	BRAIN	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
	COLONY BEHAVIOR	HEAD, EYES, EARS	INHALATION
00152	RAT & MOUSE	ANIMALS GENERAL	EMBRYO
	FETUS	BONE	LOCOMOTOR
	PHARMACOLOGY	PATHOLOGY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	PUBLIC HEALTH	BIOEFFECTS	
00167	DOG	RAT & MOUSE	RODENTS, OTHER
	WHOLE BODY	PHARMACOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
	PUBLIC HEALTH	INGESTION	

CHEMICALS

00226	SKIN	HAIR	ORAL CAVITY
	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	DERMATOLOGY
	PUBLIC HEALTH	BIOEFFECTS	INGESTION
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER		
00246	MAN	DIGESTIVE	NERVOUS
	PUBLIC HEALTH	BIOEFFECTS	INGESTION
00322	WHOLE BODY	PHARMACOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
	BIOEFFECTS	INGESTION	PARENTERAL
00343	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	BIOEFFECTS
	INGESTION		
00383	PET	YOUNG	NERVOUS
	CLINICAL CASE	INGESTION	
00490	ANIMALS GENERAL	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	BACTERIOLOGY		
00774			
00776			
00882	DOG	SKIN	HAIR
	SKIN, GENERAL	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY
	PARASITOLOGY	DERMATOLOGY	COLONY REARING
	COLONY DISEASES	BIOEFFECTS	ABSORPTION
00903	CAT, WILD	MAN	PET
	RANDOM SOURCE	ZOO	WHOLE BODY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	PUBLIC HEALTH	BIOEFFECTS
00948	COLONY COMMERCIAL	ADULT	STOMACH
	LIVER & PANCREAS	BRAIN	DIGESTIVE
	BLOOD & LYMPH	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY
	CHEMISTRY	BIOEFFECTS	INGESTION
00992	DOG	DIGESTIVE	PHARMACOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	BIOEFFECTS
	INGESTION		
01105	DOG	PARASITOLOGY	BIOEFFECTS
	INGESTION		
01131	PRIMATES	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	BIOEFFECTS		
01142	PARASITOLOGY	BIOEFFECTS	
01145	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	BIOEFFECTS	
01283	BIOEFFECTS	INGESTION	
01522	ANIMALS GENERAL	PHARMACOLOGY	BIOEFFECTS
	INHALATION	INGESTION	ABSORPTION
01530	DIGESTIVE	BLOOD & LYMPH	BIOEFFECTS
	INGESTION		
01531	DIGESTIVE	BLOOD & LYMPH	BIOEFFECTS
	PHYSICAL AGENTS		
01532	DIGESTIVE	BIOEFFECTS	INGESTION
01533	DIGESTIVE	BIOEFFECTS	INGESTION
01534	DIGESTIVE	BIOEFFECTS	INGESTION
01535	BLOOD & LYMPH	BIOEFFECTS	
01536	BLOOD & LYMPH	BIOEFFECTS	
01537	BLOOD & LYMPH	BIOEFFECTS	
01538	BLOOD & LYMPH	BIOEFFECTS	
01539	BLOOD & LYMPH	BIOEFFECTS	
01540	DIGESTIVE	BIOEFFECTS	INGESTION
01541	DIGESTIVE	BIOEFFECTS	INGESTION
01542	BLOOD & LYMPH	BIOEFFECTS	

CROSS REFERENCE

CHEMICALS

01543	SKIN, GENERAL	BIOEFFECTS	ABSORPTION
01544	BLOOD & LYMPH	BIOEFFECTS	
01545	DIGESTIVE	BIOEFFECTS	INGESTION
	PHARMACOLOGY		
01808	BIOEFFECTS		
01809	BIOEFFECTS		
01810	BIOEFFECTS		
01980	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BRAIN	NERVOUS
	PHARMACOLOGY		
02146	PET	CLINICAL CASE	INGESTION
	NERVOUS		
02200	***7432 UNDEFINE***		
02268	MAN	PHYSIOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
	INHALATION		
02269	BIOCHEMISTRY		
02283	DOG	HEART	
02289	BIRDS	BIOCHEMISTRY	
02328	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
02464	BRAIN	METABOLISM	PHARMACOLOGY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
02675	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	HEAD, EYES, EARS	
02683	PHYSIOLOGY		
02795	MATURE	KIDNEY & URETER	CLINICAL CASE
	PATHOLOGY		
02808	DOG	PET	STATISTICS & MODELS
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
02870	RAT	BIRDS	NERVOUS
	PATHOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	PHARMACOLOGY
	SPINAL CORD & NERVES		
02903	PET	CLINICAL CASE	PHARMACOLOGY
02911	PHARMACOLOGY		
02912	CLINICAL CASE	PHARMACOLOGY	INGESTION
	BIOEFFECTS		
02922	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	BIOEFFECTS
03048	DOG	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	STATISTICS & MODELS
	INGESTION		
03145	RESPIRATORY	BIOEFFECTS	
03155	RAT	INGESTION	BIOEFFECTS
CHEMISTRY			
00082	DOG	RODENTS, OTHER	INFANCY
	SKIN ADNEXA	SKIN, GENERAL	NUTRITION
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	STATISTICS & MODELS	COLONY REARING
00346	ADULT	BLADDER & URETHRA	GENITO-URINARY
	METABOLISM		
00411	BLADDER & URETHRA	METABOLISM	
01412	KIDNEY & URETER	NUTRITION	
01817	DOG	HERBIVORES	RANDOM SOURCE
	ADULT	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PHARMACOLOGY		
02836	DOG	MAN	RAT
	RODENTS, OTHER	MISC. ANIMALS	DIGESTIVE
	PHYSIOLOGY		
CLINICAL CASE			
00017	SKIN ADNEXA	AGED	BRAIN
	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS

CLINICAL CASE

00321	PET	ADULT	ORAL CAVITY
	TEETH	NUTRITION	PHARMACOLOGY
00118	ADULT	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE
	PATHOLOGY		
03074	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	BACTERIOLOGY
03094	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
03114	MARROW	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
CLINICAL	MEDICINE		
00486	ANIMALS GENERAL	LIVER & PANCREAS	OTHER VASCULAR
	NUTRITION		
CLINICAL	PATHOLOGY		
00039	PET	ADULT	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
00640	RANDOM SOURCE	YOUNG	ADULT
	AGED	BLOOD & LYMPH	WHOLE BODY
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
	CLINICAL CASE		
00655	DOG	HERBIVORES	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	BLOOD & LYMPH	STATISTICS & MODELS	
00129	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
01334	ANIMALS GENERAL	BLOOD & LYMPH	STATISTICS & MODELS
01035	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
03102	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	***4299 UNDEFINE***
03106	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03214	ANIMALS GENERAL	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BIOCHEMISTRY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
COLONY	BEHAVIOR		
00348	COLONY RESEARCH	RANDOM SOURCE	CAGE
	ADULT	GENITO-URINARY	NERVOUS
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	COLONY BREEDING
00666	DOG	RAT & MOUSE	ANIMALS GENERAL
	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY COMMERCIAL	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
	COLONY REARING	COLONY EQUIPMENT	
COLONY	BREEDING		
00647	COLONY RESEARCH	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
	COLONY REARING	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY BEHAVIOR
00648	COLONY RESEARCH	RANDOM SOURCE	CAGE
	ADULT	GENITO-URINARY	NERVOUS
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	COLONY BEHAVIOR
00114	COLONY RESEARCH	PEN	NUTRITION
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	COLONY REARING
	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY DISEASES	COLONY BEHAVIOR
	RADIATION		
00513	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY REARING	STATISTICS & MODELS
00825	PET	COLONY REARING	MALE REPRODUCTIVE
	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	GENETICS
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
00311	COLONY RESEARCH	BIRTH	INFANCY
	YOUNG	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	STATISTICS & MODELS	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY REARING
	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY COSTS	COLONY DISEASES

CROSS REFERENCE

COLONY BREEDING

00912	COLONY RESEARCH	BIRTH	INFANCY
	YOUNG	ADULT	NUTRITION
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	STATISTICS & MODELS	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY REARING	COLONY EQUIPMENT
02069	PET	GENETICS	

COLONY COMMERCIAL

00545	COLONY SOURCES		
00775	COLONY RESEARCH	PEN	COLONY EQUIPMENT
	COLONY MANAGEMENT		

COLONY COSTS

00060	ANIMALS GENERAL	COLONY RESEARCH	CAGE
	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY EQUIPMENT	
00129	ANIMALS GENERAL	COLONY EQUIPMENT	
00478	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY MANAGEMENT	

COLONY DISEASES

00114	COLONY RESEARCH	PEN	NUTRITION
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	COLONY BREEDING
	COLONY REARING	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY BEHAVIOR
	RADIATION		
01260			
03194	ANIMALS GENERAL	MAN	COLONY COMMERCIAL
	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY MANAGEMENT	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
03193	PET	COLONY COMMERCIAL	COLONY RESEARCH
	RESPIRATORY	BACTERIOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS

COLONY EQUIPMENT

00060	ANIMALS GENERAL	COLONY RESEARCH	CAGE
	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY COSTS	
00129	ANIMALS GENERAL	COLONY COSTS	
00223	DOG	PRIMATES	RAT & MOUSE
	RODENTS, OTHER	COLONY RESEARCH	CAGE
	COLONY COSTS		
00349	RODENTS, OTHER	COLONY RESEARCH	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
00417	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	
00431	DOG	CAGE	
00732	ANIMALS GENERAL	COLONY RESEARCH	
01172	ANIMALS GENERAL	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01204	ANIMALS GENERAL	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01205	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01256			
02138	DOG		

COLONY MANAGEMENT

00046	COLONY RESEARCH	NUTRITION	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	STATISTICS & MODELS	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY BREEDING	COLONY REARING
	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY BEHAVIOR	
00075	COLONY RESEARCH	CAGE	NUTRITION
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
	COLONY BREEDING	COLONY REARING	COLONY EQUIPMENT
	COLONY DISEASES	COLONY BEHAVIOR	
00222	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY REARING	COLONY EQUIPMENT
	COLONY RECORDS		
00278	ANIMALS GENERAL	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY COMMERCIAL
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY DISEASES

COLONY MANAGEMENT

00375	COLONY RESEARCH	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY
	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY REARING	
00477	COLONY COMMERCIAL	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY NUTRITION
	COLONY BREEDING	COLONY REARING	COLONY EQUIPMENT
	COLONY SOURCES	COLONY RECORDS	
00775	COLONY COMMERCIAL	COLONY RESEARCH	PEN
	COLONY EQUIPMENT		
00875	COLONY COMMERCIAL	RANDOM SOURCE	PEN
	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY BREEDING	COLONY REARING
	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY BEHAVIOR
01561	COLONY RESEARCH	CAGE	INFANCY
	YOUNG	ADULT	NUTRITION
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	STATISTICS & MODELS	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
	OBSTET. & GYNEC.		
03146	ANIMALS GENERAL	STATISTICS & MODELS	
03152	DOG		
03194	ANIMALS GENERAL	MAN	COLONY COMMERCIAL
	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY DISEASES	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	PUBLIC HEALTH		

COLONY NUTRITION

00376	COLONY RESEARCH	CAGE	INFANCY
	YOUNG	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH
	WHOLE BODY	NUTRITION	ANATOMY
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
00161	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY COMMERCIAL	PET
	WHOLE BODY	NUTRITION	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	STATISTICS & MODELS	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
	GERIATRICS	CHEMISTRY	COLONY REARING
00348	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY COMMERCIAL	YOUNG
	ADULT	WHOLE BODY	COLONY RESEARCH
	COLONY BREEDING	COLONY REARING	
00464	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY REARING	ADOLESCENCE
	MATURE	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	NUTRITION
00465	NUTRITION		
00477	COLONY COMMERCIAL	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY MANAGEMENT
	COLONY BREEDING	COLONY REARING	COLONY EQUIPMENT
	COLONY SOURCES	COLONY RECORDS	
02818	DOG	PRIMATES	NUTRITION

COLONY REARING

00047	COLONY RESEARCH	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
	COLONY BREEDING	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY BEHAVIOR
00125	COLONY RESEARCH	INFANCY	YOUNG
	ADULT	WHOLE BODY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
00738	COLONY RESEARCH	INFANCY	CHILDHOOD
00911	COLONY RESEARCH	BIRTH	INFANCY
	YOUNG	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	STATISTICS & MODELS	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY BREEDING
	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY COSTS	COLONY DISEASES
01257	INFANCY		
01259	INFANCY		
01261	COLONY BREEDING		

COLONY RECORDS

00173	ANIMALS GENERAL		

		COLONY RECORDS	
01006	DOG	ANIMALS GENERAL	PEN
	INFANCY	GENETICS	STATISTICS & MODELS
	COLONY BREEDING		
01323	PET	RANDOM SOURCE	STATISTICS & MODELS
	GERIATRICS		
COLONY RESEARCH			
00210	BIRTH	WHOLE BODY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	COLONY BREEDING	COLONY REARING
00732	ANIMALS GENERAL	COLONY EQUIPMENT	
00775	COLONY COMMERCIAL	PEN	COLONY EQUIPMENT
	COLONY MANAGEMENT		
01258			
COLONY SOURCES			
00221	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY COMMERCIAL	RANDOM SOURCE
00224	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY COMMERCIAL	RANDOM SOURCE
00545	COLONY COMMERCIAL		
02045	GENETICS		
02046	GENETICS		
02062	GENETICS		
02063	GENETICS		
02071	PET	GENETICS	
02072	PET	GENETICS	
02089	PET	WHOLE BODY	GENETICS
02090	PET	WHOLE BODY	GENETICS
02091	PET	WHOLE BODY	GENETICS
DERMATOLOGY			
00043	PET	ADULT	HAIR
	SKIN, GENERAL	NUTRITION	PARASITOLOGY
	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR		
00339	DOG	PET	SKIN
	SKIN, GENERAL	PARASITOLOGY	
00528	DOG	ORAL CAVITY	CLINICAL CASE
	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	HEAD, EYES, EARS	
01083	SKIN	PARASITOLOGY	
02196	DOG	AGED	SKIN
	GERIATRICS		
02198	DOG	AGED	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
	SKIN		
02324	MAN	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	PATHOLOGY
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
02628	SKIN, GENERAL	PATHOLOGY	CAT, DOMESTIC
	MUSCLE	PHYSIOLOGY	
02832	ANIMALS GENERAL	SKIN	PATHOLOGY
02865	DOG	SKIN, GENERAL	PHARMACOLOGY
02877	SKIN	HAIR	ANATOMY
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	SKIN	CLINICAL CASE
	BACTERIOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH	
02926	SKIN, GENERAL	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	NUTRITION
03185	SKIN, GENERAL	ORAL CAVITY	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER			
00390	ANIMALS GENERAL	FETUS	BONE
	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY	ANATOMY

CROSS REFERENCE

DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER

00226	SKIN	HAIR	ORAL CAVITY
	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	DERMATOLOGY
	PUBLIC HEALTH	BIOEFFECTS	CHEMICALS
	INGESTION		
00452	PET	CLINICAL CASE	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
00591	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	IMMUNOLOGY	VIROLOGY
00907	DOG	PRIMATES	RODENTS, OTHER
	HERBIVORES	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
00908	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
00910	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	ANATOMY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
00943	DOG	ORAL CAVITY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
00932	DOG	DIGESTIVE	PHARMACOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	BIOEFFECTS	CHEMICALS
	INGESTION		
02104	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
02841	LOCOMOTOR	NERVOUS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
02850	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	PHYSIOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
03147	DOG	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES

DIGESTIVE

00034	COLONY RESEARCH	FETUS	BIRTH
	STOMACH	SMALL INTESTINE	LARGE INTESTINE
	RECTUM & ANUS	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
00354	NUTRITION	PARASITOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
00112	DOG	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT
	STOMACH	SMALL INTESTINE	PARASITOLOGY
00110	STOMACH	SMALL INTESTINE	PARASITOLOGY
00290	DOG	PET	SMALL INTESTINE
	PARASITOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	PUBLIC HEALTH
00777	NUTRITION		
00848	PET	ADULT	SMALL INTESTINE
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	CLINICAL CASE	
00926	DOG	PARASITOLOGY	
00351	COLONY RESEARCH	INFANCY	YOUNG
	STOMACH	SMALL INTESTINE	LARGE INTESTINE
	RECTUM & ANUS	NUTRITION	PHYSIOLOGY
	BACTERIOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
01223	DOG	MAN	PRIMATES
	NUTRITION		
01351	SMALL INTESTINE	LIVER & PANCREAS	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	HEART	BLOOD & LYMPH
	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01452	SMALL INTESTINE	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	VIROLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
02836	DOG	MAN	RAT
	RODENTS, OTHER	MISC. ANIMALS	PHYSIOLOGY
	CHEMISTRY		
02967	ADULT	ANATOMY	

DOG

00005	PET	MUSCLE	BONE
	LOCOMOTOR	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	TESTICULAR
01225	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01226	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
EMBRYO			
01267	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	
01307	DOG	PRE-IMPLANTATION	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
01312	DOG	PLACENTA	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
03059	CAT, DOMESTIC	FETUS	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	ANATOMY	GENETICS	
ENDOCRINE, OTHER			
01791	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	LUNG
	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	RESPIRATORY	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
02177	ANIMALS GENERAL	MALE REPRODUCTIVE	
02814	STOMACH	LIVER & PANCREAS	
02880	LUNG	PHYSIOLOGY	
03162	RESPIRATORY	PHYSIOLOGY	
ENDOCRINOLOGY			
00289	RAT & MOUSE	ANIMALS GENERAL	EMBRYO
	FETUS	PATHOLOGY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	STATISTICS & MODELS	PITUITARY	ADRENAL
00993	THYROID	ADRENAL	
ESOPHAGUS			
00344	PET	YOUNG	THORACIC CAVITY
	DIGESTIVE	PATHOLOGY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
00429	ORAL CAVITY	STOMACH	DIGESTIVE
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	
00498	YOUNG	CLINICAL CASE	ANATOMY
	PATHOLOGY		
01525	DOG	ANIMALS GENERAL	STOMACH
	DIGESTIVE	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
02183	CLINICAL CASE	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	
02847	CAT, WILD	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	NUTRITION		
03379	YOUNG	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE			
00327	DOG	ADULT	AGED
	SKIN ADNEXA	SKIN, GENERAL	PATHOLOGY
	VIROLOGY	GERIATRICS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
00455	DOG	GERM CELL	FERTILIZATION
	GONADS	PHARMACOLOGY	OVARIAN
	OBSTET. & GYNEC.		
00457	DOG	MALE REPRODUCTIVE	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	PITUITARY
00497	DOG	HERBIVORES	COLONY BREEDING
	FERTILIZATION	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
00764	COLONY BREEDING	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	
00929	GERM CELL	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY
	PHYSIOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
01265	PRE-IMPLANTATION	ANATOMY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
01272	PLACENTA	ANATOMY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
01377	AGED	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	SPLEEN

FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE

01580	MAN	ANIMALS GENERAL	PRE-IMPLANTATION
	PLACENTA	MALE REPRODUCTIVE	GENITO-URINARY
	WHOLE BODY	PHYSIOLOGY	PHARMACOLOGY
	OBSTET. & GYNEC.		
01924	MAN	PRIMATES	GERM
	GONADS	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	OVARIAN	MARROW
01925	GERM CELL	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY
	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	OVARIAN	MUSCLE
01926	GERM CELL	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY
	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	OVARIAN	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
01927	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
	OVARIAN	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	
01928	GERM CELL	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY
	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
	MUSCLE		
02201	PHYSIOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	
02285	DOG	MAN	PRIMATES
	GONADS	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
	GERM		
02816	ANIMALS GENERAL	GONADS	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	STATISTICS & MODELS
02817	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY BREEDING	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
	PHARMACOLOGY		
02849	GONADS	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	PHYSIOLOGY
02857	ABDOMINAL CAVITY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	
02876	PET	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	CLINICAL CASE
	OBSTET. & GYNEC.		
02884	DOG	RODENTS, OTHER	GONADS
	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
02946	GONADS	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	ANATOMY
02952	GONADS	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	PHYSIOLOGY
02962	INFANCY	GONADS	PATHOLOGY
	OVARIAN		
02989	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
03061	KIDNEY & URETER	CLINICAL CASE	GENETICS
03065	DOG	MAN	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	STATISTICS & MODELS	
03066	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03068	DOG	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03091	CLINICAL CASE	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
03092	CLINICAL CASE	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03094	CLINICAL CASE	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
03097	DOG	MAN	SKIN ADNEXA
	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	STATISTICS & MODELS
03165	COLONY BREEDING	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	PHYSIOLOGY
	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR		

FERTILIZATION

00684	VIROLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	

CROSS REFERENCE

FETUS

00085	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	
00293	BIRTH	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH
	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
00551	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BONE	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	ANATOMY	PATHOLOGY	ANIMALS GENERAL
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT		
02836	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	GENETICS	

GENETICS

00134	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
00192	HAIR		
00234	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
00265	WHOLE BODY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	
00274	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	PHYSIOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
00294	CAT, WILD	GERM CELL	WHOLE BODY
	ANATOMY		
00295	LIVER & PANCREAS	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	BLOOD & LYMPH	METABOLISM	PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	BIOCHEMISTRY	
00337	ADULT	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL
	ANATOMY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	
00338	ANIMALS GENERAL		
00340	METABOLISM		
00341	PET	TEETH	DIGESTIVE
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	
00358	PET	ADULT	HEART
	GONADS	CARDIOVASCULAR	PATHOLOGY
	NUTRITION	CLINICAL CASE	
00395	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	PHYSIOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
00396	ADULT	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL
	WHOLE BODY	ANATOMY	COLONY BREEDING
00397	RANDOM SOURCE	HAIR	COLONY SOURCES
00423	HEAD, EYES, EARS	CLINICAL CASE	
00424	HAIR	HEAD, EYES, EARS	
00476	COLONY RESEARCH	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	KIDNEY & URETER
	METABOLISM	STATISTICS & MODELS	
00533			
00746	PET	HEAD, EYES, EARS	
00755	INFANCY	LIVER & PANCREAS	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY	
00780	BONE	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	PATHOLOGY
00857	RANDOM SOURCE	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PHYSIOLOGY	CHEMISTRY	
00880	RANDOM SOURCE	GERM CELL	ADULT
	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	BONE	TENDONS & LIGAMENTS
	NERVOUS	TESTICULAR	PATHOLOGY
	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	
00891	ADULT	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	NERVOUS	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	HEAD, EYES, EARS		
00905	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
	PATHOLOGY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	CLINICAL CASE

GENETICS

00918	RAT & MOUSE	GERM CELL	HEAD, EYES, EARS
	PATHOLOGY		
00919	GERM CELL	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN
	NERVOUS	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	
00939	CAT, WILD	ZOO	GERM
	SKIN	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL
01001	RANDOM SOURCE	NERVOUS	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
01005	RANDOM SOURCE	GERM CELL	HAIR
	ORAL CAVITY	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	GONADS	ANATOMY	COLONY BREEDING
01006	DOG	ANIMALS GENERAL	PEN
	INFANCY	STATISTICS & MODELS	COLONY BREEDING
	COLONY RECORDS		
01007	CAT, WILD	RANDOM SOURCE	HAIR
	DIGESTIVE		
01064	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY
01065	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY
01167	DOG	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	OBSTET, & GYNEC.		
01317	CAT, WILD	ZOO	HAIR
	SKIN, GENERAL	PATHOLOGY	
01423	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	
01491			
01498	GERM CELL	HAIR	HEAD, EYES, EARS
	WHOLE BODY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	
01499	GERM CELL	HEAD, EYES, EARS	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	NERVOUS		
01635	DOG	RODENTS, OTHER	WHOLE BODY
	ANATOMY		
01636			
01637	GERM		
01638	CAT, WILD		
01639	GERM CELL	ANATOMY	
01650	MAN	HEAD, EYES, EARS	PATHOLOGY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	CLINICAL CASE	
01673	KIDNEY & URETER	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	STATISTICS & MODELS	
01675	PET	INFANCY	HEART
	CARDIOVASCULAR	PATHOLOGY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
01679	DOG	HERBIVORES	PET
	HERD	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	HEAD, EYES, EARS	
01863	DOG	MISC. ANIMALS	RANDOM SOURCE
	WHOLE BODY	PHARMACOLOGY	BACTERIOLOGY
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	PUBLIC HEALTH	
01904	GERM CELL	WHOLE BODY	ANATOMY
01905	GERM CELL	WHOLE BODY	ANATOMY
01906	GERM CELL	ENDOCRINOLOGY	ANATOMY
01907	GERM CELL	ENDOCRINOLOGY	ANATOMY
01908	DOG	GERM CELL	ENDOCRINOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
01909	CAT, WILD	DOG	MAN
	ANIMALS GENERAL	GERM CELL	ENDOCRINOLOGY
	ANATOMY		

CROSS REFERENCE

GENETICS

01910	CAT, WILD	GERM CELL	ENDOCRINOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
01911	CAT, WILD	GERM CELL	ENDOCRINOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
01912	GERM CELL	ENDOCRINOLOGY	ANATOMY
01913	GERM CELL	ENDOCRINOLOGY	ANATOMY
01914	GERM CELL	ENDOCRINOLOGY	ANATOMY
01915	GERM CELL	ENDOCRINOLOGY	ANATOMY
01916	GERM CELL	ENDOCRINOLOGY	ANATOMY
01918	GERM CELL	ENDOCRINOLOGY	ANATOMY
01919	CAT, WILD	GERM CELL	ENDOCRINOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
01920	CAT, WILD	GERM CELL	ENDOCRINOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
01921	GERM CELL	ENDOCRINOLOGY	ANATOMY
01922	CAT, WILD	GERM CELL	ENDOCRINOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
01923	CAT, WILD	GERM CELL	ENDOCRINOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
02026	HAIR		
02027	ANIMALS GENERAL		
02028	ANIMALS GENERAL		
02029	ANIMALS GENERAL	NERVOUS	ANATOMY
02030			
02031	HAIR		
02032	HAIR		
02035			
02036			
02037	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	ANATOMY	
02038	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	ANATOMY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT		
02039	HAIR	BONE	LOCOMOTOR
02040	HAIR		
02041			
02042	BONE	GENITO-URINARY	
02043			
02044	ANIMALS GENERAL		
02045	COLONY SOURCES		
02046	COLONY SOURCES		
02047	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	ANATOMY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT		
02048	PET		
02049	HAIR	HEAD, EYES, EARS	WHOLE BODY
	PATHOLOGY		
02050	KIDNEY & URETER	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY
	COLONY BREEDING		
02051	PET		
02052	PET		
02053	TEETH	PATHOLOGY	
02054			
02055			
02056			
02057			
02058			
02059			

GENETICS

02060	COLONY SOURCES		
02061	LOCOMOTOR		
02062	COLONY SOURCES		
02063	COLONY SOURCES		
02064	CAT, WILD		
02065	PET		
02066	PET	HEAD, EYES, EARS	
02067	PET		
02068	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	BIOCHEMISTRY
	ANATOMY	CHEMISTRY	
02069	PET	COLONY BREEDING	
02070	STATISTICS & MODELS		
02071	PET	COLONY SOURCES	
02072	PET	COLONY SOURCES	
02073	PET		
02074	PET		
02075	ANIMALS GENERAL	HAIR	
02076	LOCOMOTOR	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
02077	ANIMALS GENERAL	COLONY RESEARCH	EMBRYO
	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
02078	HEAD, EYES, EARS		
02080	HAIR	HEAD, EYES, EARS	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	PATHOLOGY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	COLONY BREEDING
02082	HAIR	HEAD, EYES, EARS	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	PATHOLOGY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	COLONY BREEDING
02084	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY
02085	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	PHYSIOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CHEMISTRY	
02086	PET	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL
02087	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT		
02088	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT		
02089	PET	WHOLE BODY	COLONY SOURCES
02090	PET	WHOLE BODY	COLONY SOURCES
02091	PET	WHOLE BODY	COLONY SOURCES
02092	PET	WHOLE BODY	
02093	HAIR	BONE	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
02094	HAIR	GONADS	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
02095	HAIR	GONADS	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	OBSTET. & GYNEC.		
02117	HEART	OTHER VASCULAR	CARDIOVASCULAR
	PATHOLOGY		
02119	STOMACH	HEART	OTHER VASCULAR
	CARDIOVASCULAR	PATHOLOGY	
02124	PHYSIOLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
02659	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
02730	ESOPHAGUS		
02731	HEART		
02732	HEART		
02733	CAT, WILD	METABOLISM	
02734	CARDIOVASCULAR		
02735	CARDIOVASCULAR		

GENETICS

02736	CARDIOVASCULAR		
02737	HEART		
02738	HEART		
02739	CARDIOVASCULAR		
02740	CARDIOVASCULAR		
02741	HEAD, EYES, EARS		
02742	ABDOMINAL CAVITY		
02743	BONE	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	
02744	BONE	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	
02745	BONE	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	
02747	BONE	THORACIC CAVITY	
02748	CAT, WILD	ORAL CAVITY	TENDONS & LIGAMENTS
	CLINICAL CASE		
02749	BONE	TEETH	
02750	DOG	BONE	
02752	NERVOUS		
02753	NERVOUS		
02755	BRAIN		
02756			
02758	CAT, WILD	BRAIN	
02759	MAN	BRAIN	
02760	SKIN, GENERAL		
02761			
02762	HAIR	HEAD, EYES, EARS	
02763			
02764	LUNG		
02765	CAT, WILD		
02766	CAT, WILD		
02767	ESOPHAGUS		
02768	HEART		
02769	HEART		
02770	HEAD, EYES, EARS		
02771	HEAD, EYES, EARS		
02772	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE		
02819	INFANCY	LARGE INTESTINE	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	RECTUM & ANUS		
02860	PET	BIRTH	LOCOMOTOR
	SMALL INTESTINE	CLINICAL CASE	
02861	MARROW	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
02896	FETUS	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	
03058	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PHYSIOLOGY	BIOCHEMISTRY
03061	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	KIDNEY & URETER	CLINICAL CASE
03168	CARDIOVASCULAR	CLINICAL CASE	
03169	CAT, WILD	NERVOUS	ANATOMY
	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
03170	NERVOUS	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
03171	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
03172	BONE	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	
03173	ORAL CAVITY		
03174	ABDOMINAL CAVITY	PERICARDIUM	CLINICAL CASE
03175	BONE	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	CLINICAL CASE
03176	BONE	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	CLINICAL CASE
03177	LOCOMOTOR	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	CLINICAL CASE
03178	BRAIN	CLINICAL CASE	

GENETICS

03179	NERVOUS	METABOLISM	STATISTICS & MODELS
03180			
GENITO-URINARY			
00133	ANIMALS GENERAL	FERTILIZATION	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	
00184	ANIMALS GENERAL	PRE-IMPLANTATION	EMBRYO
	FETUS	PLACENTA	ANATOMY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	
00255	PET	ADULT	BLADDER & URETHRA
	PATHOLOGY	BACTERIOLOGY	
00356	KIDNEY & URETER	BLADDER & URETHRA	PHARMACOLOGY
	PATHOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
01419	KIDNEY & URETER	BLADDER & URETHRA	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	METABOLISM	
01630			
01640	GERM CELL	GONADS	ANATOMY
01673	KIDNEY & URETER	PATHOLOGY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	GENETICS	STATISTICS & MODELS	
01900	FETUS	PLACENTA	BLOOD & LYMPH
	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY	
03188	RANDOM SOURCE	METABOLISM	IMMUNOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
GERIATRICS			
00131	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	AGED
	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
00839	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01322	PET	RANDOM SOURCE	STATISTICS & MODELS
	COLONY RECORDS		
01323	PET	RANDOM SOURCE	STATISTICS & MODELS
	COLONY RECORDS		
01484	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
02196	DOG	AGED	SKIN
	DERMATOLOGY		
02197	DOG	AGED	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
03209	PET	STATISTICS & MODELS	
GERM			
00164	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
00523	DOG	GONADS	ANATOMY
	CHEMISTRY	CELLULAR BIOLOGY	
01640	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY	ANATOMY
01718	GONADS		
01719	GONADS		
01904	WHOLE BODY	ANATOMY	GENETICS
01917	FETUS	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT		
01933	PRE-IMPLANTATION	GENITO-URINARY	ANATOMY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	
01934	DOG	PRE-IMPLANTATION	GENITO-URINARY
	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	
02285	DOG	MAN	PRIMATES
	GONADS	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE		

CROSS REFERENCE

GONADS

00164	GERM CELL	GENITO-URINARY	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
00358	PET	ADULT	HEART
	CARDIOVASCULAR	PATHOLOGY	NUTRITION
	GENETICS	CLINICAL CASE	
00440	GERM CELL	ANATOMY	
00449	GERM CELL	FERTILIZATION	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
00523	DOG	ANATOMY	CHEMISTRY
	GERM CELL	CELLULAR BIOLOGY	
01203	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01316	CAT, WILD	FERAL	GERM
	GENITO-URINARY	ANATOMY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	HERBIVORES		
01399	GERM CELL	GENITO-URINARY	PHYSIOLOGY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
01506	GERM		
01577	DOG	SKIN	BLADDER & URETHRA
	ENDOCRINOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
	OVARIAN		
01718	GERM		
01719	GERM		
01743	GERM CELL	PHYSIOLOGY	
01875	GERM CELL	ANATOMY	
01917	FETUS	GENITO-URINARY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	GERM		
02994	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	ANATOMY	
03093	CLINICAL CASE	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03095	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03096	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	

HAIR

00043	PET	ADULT	SKIN, GENERAL
	NUTRITION	PARASITOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
	DERMATOLOGY		
00098	DOG	MAN	SKIN
	PHARMACOLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
00337	ADULT	SKIN, GENERAL	ANATOMY
	GENETICS	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	
01005	RANDOM SOURCE	GERM CELL	ORAL CAVITY
	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	GONADS
	ANATOMY	GENETICS	COLONY BREEDING
01007	CAT, WILD	RANDOM SOURCE	DIGESTIVE
	GENETICS		
01057	SKIN, GENERAL	PHARMACOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
	CHEMICALS	ABSORPTION	
01058	SKIN, GENERAL	PHARMACOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
01059	SKIN, GENERAL	PHARMACOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
01462	SKIN, GENERAL	PHARMACOLOGY	BACTERIOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
01463	SKIN, GENERAL	BACTERIOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
01464	SKIN ADNEXA	SKIN, GENERAL	BACTERIOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
01552	YOUNG	SKIN, GENERAL	DERMATOLOGY
01812	SKIN	SKIN, GENERAL	NERVOUS
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		

HAIR

02039	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	GENETICS
02185	PET	SKIN, GENERAL	GENETICS

HEAD, EYES, EARS

00036	ADULT	BRAIN	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
	COLONY BEHAVIOR	CHEMICALS	INHALATION
00105	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	MICROWAVES	
00328	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS	ANATOMY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00329	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS
	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00409	GENETICS	CLINICAL CASE	
00420	MAN	ANATOMY	CARDIOVASCULAR
00424	HAIR	GENETICS	
00430	ADULT	PATHOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	X-RAY & GAMMA	BIOEFFECTS	
00444	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00445	PET	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
00447	MAN	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	PUBLIC HEALTH
	VIROLOGY		
00450	ANIMALS GENERAL	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
00455	ANATOMY		
00470	ANATOMY		
00472	ANATOMY	SKIN ADNEXA	
00474	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	SKIN ADNEXA
00521	ANATOMY	SKIN ADNEXA	
00528	DOG	ORAL CAVITY	CLINICAL CASE
	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	DERMATOLOGY	
00683	INFANCY	CHILDHOOD	BRAIN
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	
00746	PET	GENETICS	
00787	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
00821	DOG	PHARMACOLOGY	
00883	DOG	ANIMALS GENERAL	YOUNG
	ADULT	AGED	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
00895	ADULT	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00918	RAT & MOUSE	GERM CELL	PATHOLOGY
	GENETICS		
01008	FETUS	BIRTH	YOUNG
	SKIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	COLONY NUTRITION	METABOLISM	
01017	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01027	PET	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01060	SKIN, GENERAL	PHARMACOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
01062	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY
	NUTRITION		
01318	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01319	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01320	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01322	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	

HEAD, EYES, EARS

01323	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01324	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01325	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01327	BRAIN	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01329	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01330	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01332	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01390	COLONY RESEARCH	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM
	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01398	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS	NUTRITION
	PATHOLOGY	SKIN	
01478	NERVOUS	NUTRITION	
01498	GERM CELL	HAIR	WHOLE BODY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	GENETICS	
01499	GERM CELL	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	GENETICS		
01584	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	PATHOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
	BIOEFFECTS	PHYSICAL AGENTS	
01603	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	DIGESTIVE
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01626	INFANCY	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01650	MAN	PATHOLOGY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	CLINICAL CASE	GENETICS	
01673	DOG	HERBIVORES	PET
	HERD	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	PATHOLOGY
	GENETICS	STATISTICS & MODELS	
01689	YOUNG	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	VIROLOGY		
01717	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01765	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	PHYSIOLOGY	
01784	OTHER VASCULAR	BLOOD & LYMPH	PHYSIOLOGY
	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES		
01785	OTHER VASCULAR	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
01786	OTHER VASCULAR	BLOOD & LYMPH	PHYSIOLOGY
01824	BRAIN	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01825	BRAIN	NERVOUS	ANATOMY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01825	BRAIN	NERVOUS	ANATOMY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01827	BRAIN	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01828	BRAIN	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01829	BRAIN	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01830	BRAIN	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01831	BRAIN	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01832	BRAIN	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01833	BRAIN	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01835	BRAIN	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01836	BRAIN	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01837	BRAIN	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01385	BRAIN	NERVOUS	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01386	BRAIN	NERVOUS	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		

CROSS REFERENCE

HEAD, EYES, EARS

02020	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS
	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	MUSCLE		
02121	OTHER VASCULAR	CARDIOVASCULAR	ANATOMY
02049	HAIR	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY
	GENETICS		
02066	PET	GENETICS	
02137	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	CLINICAL CASE	
02165	ANATOMY	PATHOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	PHYSICAL AGENTS		
02205	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	PHYSICAL AGENTS	
02218	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	X-RAY & GAMMA
02222	PHYSIOLOGY		
02231	ANATOMY	PATHOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
02273	YOUNG	BRAIN	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
02287	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
02350	MAN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
02384	PHYSIOLOGY		
02385	PHYSIOLOGY		
02408	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
02409	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
02410	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
02481	PHYSIOLOGY		
02489	PHYSIOLOGY	BIOCHEMISTRY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
02594	PHARMACOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
02660	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	PHYSIOLOGY	
02675	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	CHEMICALS	
02799	COLONY RESEARCH	MATURE	SKIN
	CLINICAL CASE	DERMATOLOGY	***4207 UNDEFINE***
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	***82 UNDEFINE***	
02810	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	PHARMACOLOGY	
02811	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
02863	CLINICAL CASE		
02864	DOG	BRAIN	PHARMACOLOGY
02881	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
02906	BRAIN	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
02934	BRAIN	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
02954	ANATOMY		
02966	ANATOMY		
02977	ANATOMY		
02984	PHYSIOLOGY	PATHOLOGY	
03123	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
03690	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
03157	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY	PHYSIOLOGY
03161	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS

HEART

00150	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	
00169	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS
	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00172	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
00191	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	PHARMACOLOGY
00204	PET	YOUNG	CARDIOVASCULAR
	PATHOLOGY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	CLINICAL CASE

HEART

00483	DOG	CAGE	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	PHYSIOLOGY	CARDIOVASCULAR	
00702	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY	
00793	PHYSIOLOGY		
00853	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM
	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
00950	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	LUNG
	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	RESPIRATORY	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	VIROLOGY		
01343	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
01085	PHARMACOLOGY		
01160	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	PHARMACOLOGY	
01476	CARDIOVASCULAR	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY
	COLONY NUTRITION	BIOEFFECTS	
01707	DOG	HERBIVORES	CARDIOVASCULAR
	PATHOLOGY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	
01602	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
01803	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	CARDIOVASCULAR	ANATOMY
01894	MUSCLE	METABOLISM	CHEMISTRY
01959	MUSCLE	TESTICULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
01960	MUSCLE	TESTICULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
01996	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	CARDIOVASCULAR
	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	
02000	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	DIGESTIVE	NERVOUS
	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHARMACOLOGY	
02118	DOG	INFANCY	CARDIOVASCULAR
	PATHOLOGY		
02283	DOG	CHEMICALS	
02488	PHYSIOLOGY		
02866	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	ANATOMY	STATISTICS & MODELS
02943	DOG	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
03307	ANATOMY		
03124	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS

HERBIVORES

01316	CAT, WILD	FERAL	GERM
	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY	ANATOMY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		

IMMUNOLOGY

00098	DOG	MAN	SKIN
	HAIR	PHARMACOLOGY	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
00345	SKIN	SMALL INTESTINE	LARGE INTESTINE
	SKIN, GENERAL	DIGESTIVE	WHOLE BODY
	PHYSIOLOGY		
00368	INFANCY	BLOOD & LYMPH	COLONY REARING
	COLONY DISEASES		
00437	WHOLE BODY	MARROW	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
00489	DOG	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	
00492	PHYSIOLOGY		
00496	DOG	HERBIVORES	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	VIROLOGY		

IMMUNOLOGY

00688	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	
00691	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	VIROLOGY
00708	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
00726	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	VIROLOGY
00735	PET	CLINICAL CASE	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY	DERMATOLOGY
00769	CELL CULTURE	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
00770	VIROLOGY		
00771	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	
00835	DOG	BRAIN	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	PHARMACOLOGY	VIROLOGY	
00840	COLONY DISEASES	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
00894	DOG	MAN	PET
	FERAL	ADULT	BRAIN
	NERVOUS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
00898	DOG	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT
	BLOOD & LYMPH	METABOLISM	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
00989	ORAL CAVITY	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	
00991	RAT & MOUSE	VIROLOGY	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
01432	INFANCY	YOUNG	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	RESPIRATORY	BLOOD & LYMPH	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	VIROLOGY		
01443	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	
01555	DOG	PET	DIGESTIVE
	WHOLE BODY	PARASITOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
01564	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	BLOOD & LYMPH
	GENITO-URINARY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	PUBLIC HEALTH	BACTERIOLOGY	
01669	DOG	HERBIVORES	FERTILIZATION
	NERVOUS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	PUBLIC HEALTH
	VIROLOGY		
01671	COLONY COMMERCIAL	YOUNG	ADULT
	FERTILIZATION	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	VIROLOGY	COLONY DISEASES	
01682	RODENTS, OTHER	COLONY RESEARCH	INFANCY
	FERTILIZATION	BRAIN	NERVOUS
	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
01793	INFANCY	YOUNG	FERTILIZATION
	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PHYSIOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	VIROLOGY		
01794	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
02315	BLOOD & LYMPH	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
02122	WHOLE BODY	BACTERIOLOGY	
02123	PET	LUNG	RESPIRATORY
	PATHOLOGY		
02124	PHYSIOLOGY	GENETICS	CLINICAL CASE
02125	PHYSIOLOGY		
02126	WHOLE BODY	PHYSIOLOGY	
02127	OTHER VASCULAR	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	WHOLE BODY
	PHYSIOLOGY		
02128	PHYSIOLOGY		
02129	PHYSIOLOGY	PHARMACOLOGY	
02130	SKIN, GENERAL	PHYSIOLOGY	

IMMUNOLOGY

02131	NUTRITION	PET	SKIN
	SMALL INTESTINE	SKIN, GENERAL	DIGESTIVE
	PHYSIOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	
02153	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	
02154	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	
02156	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	VIROLOGY	
02203	VIROLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
02224	VIROLOGY		
02225	DOG	BACTERIOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
02226	DOG	BACTERIOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
02290	ANIMALS GENERAL	NERVOUS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	VIROLOGY		
02791	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY DISEASES	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	VIROLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
02867	BACTERIOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH	STATISTICS & MODELS
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
02973	PHARMACOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
02095	LIVER & PANCREAS	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PHYSIOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
02930	PERIPHERAL BLOOD		
03335	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BIOCHEMISTRY	X-RAY & GAMMA
03140	COLONY RESEARCH	INFANCY	VIROLOGY
03138	RANDOM SOURCE	GENITO-URINARY	METABOLISM
	STATISTICS & MODELS		

INFANCY

00007	COLONY COMMERCIAL	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	CLINICAL CASE	COLONY DISEASES	CHEMICALS
01760			
03143	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	PHARMACOLOGY

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

00307	COLONY COMMERCIAL	INFANCY	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	COLONY DISEASES	CHEMICALS
00103	PET	LUNG	RESPIRATORY
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	COLONY DISEASES
	THORACIC CAVITY		
00119	PET	ADULT	BRAIN
	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY	
00144	PET	RESPIRATORY, UPPER	LUNG
	RESPIRATORY	VIROLOGY	
00172	ANIMALS GENERAL	PHARMACOLOGY	
00175	COLONY RESEARCH	CAGE	BACTERIOLOGY
	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	NUTRITION
	COLONY BREEDING	COLONY REARING	COLONY MANAGEMENT
	COLONY DISEASES	COLONY BEHAVIOR	COLONY EQUIPMENT
00186	PET	YOUNG	ADULT
	AGED	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	VIROLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
00124	MAN	HERBIVORES	ANIMALS GENERAL
	WHOLE BODY	PUBLIC HEALTH	
00127	VIROLOGY		
00126	RESPIRATORY		
00134	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
	GENETICS		

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

00233	PET	RANDOM SOURCE	YOUNG
	ADULT	ORAL CAVITY	RESPIRATORY, UPPER
	LUNG	HEAD, EYES, EARS	RESPIRATORY
	PHARMACOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	NUTRITION
00309	PET	YOUNG	ORAL CAVITY
	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	PATHOLOGY	BACTERIOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
00323	YOUNG	ADULT	AGED
	THORACIC CAVITY	RESPIRATORY	PATHOLOGY
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
00328	COLONY RESEARCH	INFANCY	YOUNG
	ADULT	WHOLE BODY	VIROLOGY
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
00372	PET	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
00393	YOUNG	ABDOMINAL CAVITY	PATHOLOGY
	COLONY DISEASES		
00403	CAT, WILD	RANDOM SOURCE	ZOO
	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
00417	COLONY EQUIPMENT	VIROLOGY	
00423	MAN	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	PUBLIC HEALTH
00433	DOG	LUNG	PUBLIC HEALTH
00436	WHOLE BODY	MARROW	VIROLOGY
00437	WHOLE BODY	MARROW	IMMUNOLOGY
00453	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY REARING	COLONY DISEASES
	ZOO		
00471	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	VIROLOGY	
00492	MAN	PET	HEAD, EYES, EARS
	CLINICAL CASE	BACTERIOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
00496	DOG	HERBIVORES	IMMUNOLOGY
	VIROLOGY		
00527	CAT, WILD	RANDOM SOURCE	RESPIRATORY
	BACTERIOLOGY		
00539	RESPIRATORY	VIROLOGY	
00542	RESPIRATORY	VIROLOGY	
00543	RESPIRATORY	VIROLOGY	
00587	VIROLOGY	RESPIRATORY, UPPER	
00588	VIROLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY	
00599	CARNIVORES	CARNIVORES, OTHER	FERAL
	ABDOMINAL CAVITY		
00765	DOG	PHARMACOLOGY	
00803	IMMUNOLOGY		
00804	DOG	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	BACTERIOLOGY
	PUBLIC HEALTH	STATISTICS & MODELS	
00824	COLONY BREEDING	BIRTH	INFANCY
	OBSTET. & GYNEC.		
00843	BLADDER & URETHRA	GENITO-URINARY	VIROLOGY
00894	DOG	MAN	PET
	FERAL	ADULT	BRAIN
	NERVOUS	VIROLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY
	PUBLIC HEALTH		

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

00311	COLONY RESEARCH	BIRTH	INFANCY
	YOUNG	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	STATISTICS & MODELS
	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY BREEDING	COLONY REARING
	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY COSTS	COLONY DISEASES
00317	FERTILIZATION	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	VIROLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY	
00383	ORAL CAVITY	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY
	VIROLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY	
01151	ORAL CAVITY		
01262	INFANCY	YOUNG	
01300	DIGESTIVE	PATHOLOGY	VIROLOGY
01455	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	PARASITOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01456	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	PARASITOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01468	CLINICAL CASE		
01480	NUTRITION		
01481			
01482	THORACIC CAVITY	BACTERIOLOGY	
01490			
01493			
01494			
01680	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BACTERIOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
01681	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BACTERIOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
01938	PET	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	VIROLOGY
02017	ABDOMINAL CAVITY	PATHOLOGY	
02245	RESPIRATORY	VIROLOGY	
02796	SKIN	CLINICAL CASE	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		DERMATOLOGY
02867	BACTERIOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH	IMMUNOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
02898	IMMUNOLOGY	VIROLOGY	
02899	PHARMACOLOGY		
02910	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	CLINICAL CASE
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	BACTERIOLOGY	
02919	DOG	PET	BACTERIOLOGY
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
03045	DOG	NERVOUS	
03047	DOG	NERVOUS	
03140	ANIMALS GENERAL	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	
03185	ANIMALS GENERAL	FERAL	BACTERIOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
03191	RESPIRATORY	PATHOLOGY	VIROLOGY
03195	THORACIC CAVITY	ABDOMINAL CAVITY	CLINICAL CASE
	VIROLOGY		
03197	ABDOMINAL CAVITY	CLINICAL CASE	VIROLOGY

INGESTION

00246	MAN	DIGESTIVE	NERVOUS
	PUBLIC HEALTH	BIOEFFECTS	CHEMICALS
00383	PET	YOUNG	NERVOUS
	CLINICAL CASE	CHEMICALS	

INHALATION

INHALATION			
02268	MAN	PHYSIOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
	CHEMICALS		
INSECTS			
00396	ANIMALS GENERAL	PARASITOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY EQUIPMENT	
00102	ANIMALS GENERAL	PARASITOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY EQUIPMENT	
ISOTOPES, GENERAL			
00159	COLONY RESEARCH	PEN	ADULT
	SALIVARY GLANDS	DIGESTIVE	METABOLISM
	PHYSIOLOGY	X-RAY & GAMMA	
00385	COLONY RESEARCH	PEN	YOUNG
	ADULT	SMALL INTESTINE	BONE
	DIGESTIVE	LOCOMOTOR	METABOLISM
	STATISTICS & MODELS	CHEMISTRY	INGESTION
KIDNEY & URETER			
00157	DOG	RAT & MOUSE	INFANCY
	YOUNG	ADULT	LIVER & PANCREAS
	GENITO-URINARY	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY	METABOLISM	
00356	BLADDER & URETHRA	GENITO-URINARY	PHARMACOLOGY
	PATHOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
00443	NUTRITION	METABOLISM	
00509	METABOLISM		
00505	METABOLISM		
00512	METABOLISM		
00763	ANIMALS GENERAL	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
00976	PET	ADULT	BLADDER & URETHRA
	GENITO-URINARY	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
	CHEMISTRY		
00930	COLONY RESEARCH	ADULT	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PHYSIOLOGY	
00995	PET	AGED	BLADDER & URETHRA
	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES		
00954	DOG	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH
	GENITO-URINARY	PHYSIOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
01012	ANIMALS GENERAL	BLOOD & LYMPH	GENITO-URINARY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	BIOCHEMISTRY	
01013	ANIMALS GENERAL	BLOOD & LYMPH	GENITO-URINARY
	PHARMACOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01026	DOG	MAN	RAT & MOUSE
	WHOLE BODY	METABOLISM	CHEMISTRY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
01053	PATHOLOGY		
01079	GENITO-URINARY	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY
	COLONY NUTRITION		
01355	SMALL INTESTINE	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01372	AGED	HEAD, EYES, EARS	GENITO-URINARY
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01595	NUTRITION	COLONY NUTRITION	LIVER & PANCREAS

CROSS REFERENCE

KIDNEY & URETER

01597	BLADDER & URETHRA	GENITO-URINARY	NUTRITION
	PATHOLOGY		
01673	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY	
	GENETICS	STATISTICS & MODELS	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
01702	MAN	GENITO-URINARY	
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	PATHOLOGY
01708	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLADDER & URETHRA	
	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	GENITO-URINARY
01716	BLADDER & URETHRA		
01788	OTHER VASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	
01815	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
01846	SKIN	GENITO-URINARY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
01889	GENITO-URINARY	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	BIOCHEMISTRY	
01896	HERBIVORES	FETUS	GENITO-URINARY
	PHYSIOLOGY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	BIOCHEMISTRY
	ANATOMY		
02050	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY	GENETICS
	COLONY BREEDING		
02135	PET	ADULT	GENITO-URINARY
	PATHOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	GENETICS	CLINICAL CASE	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
02136			
02148	BLADDER & URETHRA		
02795	MATURE	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
	CHEMICALS		
02800	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	BLADDER & URETHRA	
02945	DOG	ANATOMY	
02953	DOG	METABOLISM	ANATOMY
02964	ANATOMY		
03002	PATHOLOGY	RADIATION	
03009	METABOLISM	ANATOMY	
03061	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	CLINICAL CASE	GENETICS
03098	BLOOD & LYMPH	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03137	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03141	DOG	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
03160	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03192	OTHER VASCULAR	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
LARGE INTESTINE			
01343	TENDONS & LIGAMENTS	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03378	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
LIVER & PANCREAS			
00208	DOG	RAT & MOUSE	HERBIVORES
	METABOLISM	ANATOMY	BIOCHEMISTRY
00327	DOG	SKIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	KIDNEY & URETER	BLOOD & LYMPH	METABOLISM
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	
00357	PET	YOUNG	DIGESTIVE
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	GENETICS
	CLINICAL CASE	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
00606	BLADDER & URETHRA	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY

LIVER & PANCREAS

00594	PET	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	
00755	INFANCY	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	CLINICAL CASE
	PATHOLOGY	GENETICS	
00952	DOG	HERBIVORES	BIRTH
	YOUNG	ADULT	AGED
	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	GERIATRICS	
01338	PARASITOLOGY		
01352	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	DIGESTIVE
	BLOOD & LYMPH	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01485	PANCREATIC		
01575	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01595	KIDNEY & URETER	NUTRITION	COLONY NUTRITION
01596	NUTRITION	COLONY NUTRITION	
01888	BIRTH	DIGESTIVE	METABOLISM
	PHYSIOLOGY	BIOCHEMISTRY	
01892	FETUS	DIGESTIVE	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	PANCREATIC
02172	DOG	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
	STATISTICS & MODELS	PANCREATIC	
02257	PARASITOLOGY		
02814	STOMACH	ENDOCRINE, OTHER	
02820	CAT, WILD	ZOO	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
02893	PARASITOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
02895	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PHYSIOLOGY	BIOCHEMISTRY
	IMMUNOLOGY		
02942	RAT	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	
03018	PHYSIOLOGY		
03023	METABOLISM		
03033	METABOLISM	CELLULAR BIOLOGY	
03052	PHYSIOLOGY		
03057	PARASITOLOGY		
03125	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03126	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	

LOCOMOTOR

00110	INSECTS	ANIMALS GENERAL	BONE
	SKIN, GENERAL	ANATOMY	
00211	INFANCY	YOUNG	ADULT
	TENDONS & LIGAMENTS	CARTILAGE	ANATOMY
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	STATISTICS & MODELS	
00217	COLONY RESEARCH	INFANCY	YOUNG
	BONE	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY
	BIOEFFECTS	CHEMICALS	INGESTION
00315	DOG	PRIMATES	RAT & MOUSE
	RODENTS, OTHER	CARNIVORES, OTHER	HERBIVORES
	BONE	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
00752	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
00888	DOG	HERBIVORES	RANDOM SOURCE
	YOUNG	ADULT	AGED
	BONE	TENDONS & LIGAMENTS	ANATOMY
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	
01487	SPINAL CORD & NERVES		
01488	SPINAL CORD & NERVES		

CROSS REFERENCE

LOCOMOTOR

01489	SPINAL CORD & NERVES		
01771	BONE	TENDONS & LIGAMENTS	CARTILAGE
	PATHOLOGY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	
01772	BONE	TENDONS & LIGAMENTS	CARTILAGE
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
01773	BONE	TENDONS & LIGAMENTS	CARTILAGE
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
01774	BONE	TENDONS & LIGAMENTS	CARTILAGE
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
02151	GENETICS		
02076	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	GENETICS
02841	NERVOUS	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER-	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
02869	PET	BIRTH	SMALL INTESTINE
	CLINICAL CASE	GENETICS	
03055	NERVOUS	ANATOMY	
03182	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03177	CLINICAL CASE	GENETICS	

LUNG

00615	PET	AGED	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM
	CARDIOVASCULAR	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	THORACIC CAVITY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
00433	DOG	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	PUBLIC HEALTH
00435	CAT, WILD	ADULT	PATHOLOGY
	PARASITOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	
00439	ADULT	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
00440	DOG	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	
00448	CAT, WILD	ZOO	ADULT
	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
00522	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY	
01021	DOG	RESPIRATORY	PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01135	PHYSIOLOGY	HEART	
01208	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY	
01426	MAN	RESPIRATORY	VIROLOGY
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
01427	MAN	RESPIRATORY	VIROLOGY
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
01428	RESPIRATORY	VIROLOGY	
01429	RESPIRATORY	VIROLOGY	
01430	RESPIRATORY	VIROLOGY	
01431	RAT & MOUSE	RESPIRATORY	PHARMACOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	
01583	COLONY COMMERCIAL	INFANCY	ADULT
	RESPIRATORY, UPPER	RESPIRATORY	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	COLONY DISEASES
01791	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	RESPIRATORY	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY
	ENDOCRINE, OTHER		
01792	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	RESPIRATORY	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY
02123	PET	RESPIRATORY	PATHOLOGY
	IMMUNOLOGY		
02259	PUBLIC HEALTH	PARASITOLOGY	
02260	PUBLIC HEALTH	PARASITOLOGY	

LUNG

02231	PHYSIOLOGY		
02327	CAT, WILD	FERAL	PARASITOLOGY
02477	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
	BACTERIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	
02801	PHARMACOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
02805	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
02980	PHYSIOLOGY	ENDOCRINE, OTHER	
03053	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY	
03129	BONE	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
03130	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	STATISTICS & MODELS
03132	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03133	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03134	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03135	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS

MALE REPRODUCTIVE

00336	PET	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
00530	GONADS	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
00536	COLONY BREEDING	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
00772	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	
01026	COLONY RESEARCH	GERM CELL	FERTILIZATION
	GENITO-URINARY	COLONY BREEDING	COLONY SOURCES
01631	INFANCY	YOUNG	ADULT
	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY	ANATOMY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	
02396	ADULT	GONADS	KIDNEY & URETER
	GENITO-URINARY	PHARMACOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	COLONY BEHAVIOR	
02152	COLONY BREEDING	FERTILIZATION	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
02300	GONADS	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
02914	DOG	GONADS	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
02944	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	

MAN

00482	PET	HEAD, EYES, EARS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	CLINICAL CASE	BACTERIOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH

MARROW

00093	PET	AGED	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	SPLEEN	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
00299	MAN	ANIMALS GENERAL	BLOOD & LYMPH
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
00369	ANIMALS GENERAL	BLOOD & LYMPH	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
00403	CAT, WILD	RANDOM SOURCE	ZOO
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
00435	WHOLE BODY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
00437	WHOLE BODY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	IMMUNOLOGY
00453	DOG	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
00754	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
00759	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PHARMACOLOGY	CHEMICALS
	PARENTERAL	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	

MARROW

00800	PET	ASFC	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	CLINICAL CASE	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
00809	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
00845	PET	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT
	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	SPLEEN
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	COLONY DISEASES		
00916	COLONY RESEARCH	BIRTH	INFANCY
	YOUNG	ADULT	ANATOMY
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	PRIMATES		
00968	DOG	BLOOD & LYMPH	METABOLISM
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
01005	RANDOM SOURCE	GERM CELL	HAIR
	ORAL CAVITY	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	GONADS
	ANATOMY	GENETICS	COLONY BREEDING
01327	PET	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01328	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01329	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01331	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01191	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	RESPIRATORY	METABOLISM
	CHEMISTRY		
01279	PET	BLOOD & LYMPH	PHARMACOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01553	YOUNG	ADULT	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	BLOOD & LYMPH	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
01924	MAN	PRIMATES	GERM
	GONADS	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	OVARIAN	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE
02150	VIROLOGY		
02175	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	VIROLOGY
02846	ANATOMY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
02858	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
02861	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	GENETICS
03101	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03107	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03109	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03113	ANIMALS GENERAL	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03114	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03116	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03117	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03118	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03119	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03120	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	

METABOLISM

00057	DOG	RAT & MOUSE	INFANCY
	YOUNG	ADULT	LIVER & PANCREAS
	KIDNEY & URETER	GENITO-URINARY	NUTRITION
	PATHOLOGY	BIOCHEMISTRY	

METABOLISM

00137	ORAL CAVITY	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	THORACIC CAVITY
	WHOLE BODY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
00264	BONE	NUTRITION	PARATHYROID
00265	ADULT	BONE	NUTRITION
	PARATHYROID		
00327	DOG	SKIN	LIVER & PANCREAS
	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	KIDNEY & URETER	BLOOD & LYMPH
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	
00334	DOG	LUNG	MUSCLE
	RESPIRATORY	PHYSIOLOGY	CHEMISTRY
	CARDIOVASCULAR	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	
00340	GENETICS		
00353	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	CHEMISTRY	
00476	COLONY RESEARCH	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	KIDNEY & URETER
	GENETICS	STATISTICS & MODELS	
00481	RODENTS, OTHER	LIVER & PANCREAS	OTHER VASCULAR
	NUTRITION		
00500	KIDNEY & URETER		
00505	KIDNEY & URETER		
00512	KIDNEY & URETER		
00547	BRAIN	BIOCHEMISTRY	
00548	BRAIN	BIOCHEMISTRY	
00549	BRAIN	BIOCHEMISTRY	
00682	BONE	PATHOLOGY	BIOCHEMISTRY
00895	COLONY RESEARCH	PEN	YOUNG
	ADULT	SMALL INTESTINE	BONE
	DIGESTIVE	LOCOMOTOR	STATISTICS & MODELS
	CHEMISTRY	ISOTOPES, GENERAL	INGESTION
00898	DOG	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT
	BLOOD & LYMPH	IMMUNOLOGY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
00906	PET	AGED	BONE
	LOCOMOTOR	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	COLONY NUTRITION	
00935	PET	YOUNG	BONE
	LOCOMOTOR	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
00936	PET	BONE	LOCOMOTOR
	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
00937	NUTRITION		
00938	NUTRITION	THYROID	BIOCHEMISTRY
00968	DOG	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
00969	DOG	KIDNEY & URETER	BLADDER & URETHRA
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
00971	KIDNEY & URETER	BLADDER & URETHRA	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
00984	WHOLE BODY	ENDOCRINOLOGY	PHYSIOLOGY
	CHEMISTRY	ADRENAL	
01015	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
	PHARMACOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01030	DOG	MAN	RAT & MOUSE
	KIDNEY & URETER	WHOLE BODY	CHEMISTRY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
01154	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE

METABOLISM

01078	YOUNG	ADULT	SKIN
	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL	WHOLE BODY
	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY	BIOEFFECTS
01094	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01113	PHARMACOLOGY		
01191	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	RESPIRATORY	CHEMISTRY
	MARROW		
01235	YOUNG	BONE	LOCOMOTOR
	NUTRITION	PHARMACOLOGY	COLONY NUTRITION
01419	KIDNEY & URETER	BLADDER & URETHRA	GENITO-URINARY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
01420	PET	DIGESTIVE	NUTRITION
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	
01422	NUTRITION		
01894	HEART	MUSCLE	CHEMISTRY
01895	HEART	MUSCLE	CHEMISTRY
01899	FETUS	PLACENTA	PHYSIOLOGY
	PANCREATIC		
01928	LIVER & PANCREAS	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	CHEMISTRY		
02167	BRAIN	CLINICAL CASE	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
02187	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	CLINICAL CASE	
02228	RAT	STATISTICS & MODELS	
02283	BRAIN	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
02285	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	STATISTICS & MODELS	THYROID
02338	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS		
02953	DOG	KIDNEY & URETER	ANATOMY
03003	KIDNEY & URETER	ANATOMY	
03013	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	PHYSIOLOGY	
03027	LIVER & PANCREAS		
03035	CARDIOVASCULAR		
03042	MAN	NERVOUS	ANATOMY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
03050	CARDIOVASCULAR	NUTRITION	STATISTICS & MODELS
03063	ANIMALS GENERAL	STATISTICS & MODELS	
03152	MAN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	STATISTICS & MODELS
03164	WHOLE BODY	CLINICAL CASE	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
03173	NERVOUS	GENETICS	STATISTICS & MODELS
03198	RANDOM SOURCE	GENITO-URINARY	IMMUNOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
03205	ANIMALS GENERAL	KIDNEY & URETER	PHYSIOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
MICROWAVES			
00117	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00537	WHOLE BODY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
00541	BRAIN	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
02264	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	
02283	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
MUSCLE			
00387	PHARMACOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
00388	PHARMACOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
00389	PHARMACOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	

CROSS REFERENCE

MUSCLE

00392	PHARMACOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
00880	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	TENDONS & LIGAMENTS	NERVOUS	TESTICULAR
	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
00893	COLONY RESEARCH	INFANCY	YOUNG
	ADULT	BONE	LOCOMOTOR
	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
00941	ADULT	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	BIOCHEMISTRY
00945	MAN	FETUS	FERTILIZATION
	HEART	PATHOLOGY	VIROLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
00972	TEETH	DIGESTIVE	PHYSIOLOGY
00973	TEETH	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01361	OTHER ANIMALS	TESTICULAR	NUTRITION
	PATHOLOGY	COLONY NUTRITION	
01632	TESTICULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01633	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01634	PHYSIOLOGY	PHARMACOLOGY	
01781	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS	STATISTICS & MODELS
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01894	HEART	METABOLISM	CHEMISTRY
01895	HEART	METABOLISM	CHEMISTRY
01925	GERM CELL	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY
	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	OVARIAN	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE
01959	HEART	TESTICULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
01960	HEART	TESTICULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
01978	GERM CELL	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY
	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE		
01983	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	CHEMISTRY	NEUROSECRETORY
01989	OTHER VASCULAR	TESTICULAR	CARDIOVASCULAR
	ANATOMY		
02020	HEAD, EYES, EARS	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM
	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
02141	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
02142	MOUSE	PARASITOLOGY	
02511	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY	
02835	LARGE INTESTINE	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
03330	PRIMATES	NERVOUS	ANATOMY

NERVOUS

00019	PET	ADULT	BRAIN
	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
00111	INFANCY	BRAIN	ANATOMY
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00113	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	MICROWAVES		
00126	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00156	SPLEEN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY
	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES		
00157	SPLEEN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY
	CHEMISTRY		

NERVOUS

00158	SPLEEN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY
	CHEMISTRY		
00188	BRAIN	PHARMACOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
	CHEMICALS	PARENTERAL	
00193	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY
	PHARMACOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00194	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY
	PHARMACOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00198	BRAIN	PHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
	PHARMACOLOGY		
00249	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY
	PHARMACOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00250	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY
	PHARMACOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00251	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY
	PHARMACOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00253	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY
	PHARMACOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00312	ADULT	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	PHYSICAL AGENTS		
00372	PET	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
00399	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	RESPIRATORY		
00897	COLONY RESEARCH	PET	RANDOM SOURCE
	INFANCY	YOUNG	ADULT
	AGED	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	PHARMACOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
00902	ADULT	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	PHARMACOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
00905	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	PATHOLOGY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	CLINICAL CASE	GENETICS
00919	GERM CELL	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	GENETICS	
00928	BRAIN	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
00948	COLONY COMMERCIAL	ADULT	STOMACH
	LIVER & PANCREAS	BRAIN	DIGESTIVE
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CHEMISTRY
	BIOEFFECTS	CHEMICALS	INGESTION
00956	DOG	YOUNG	ADULT
	AGED	PHARMACOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
00974	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01001	RANDOM SOURCE	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	GENETICS
01062	HEAD, EYES, EARS	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	PATHOLOGY
	NUTRITION		
01080	DOG	PHARMACOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
01103	PHARMACOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01110	DOG	BRAIN	PHARMACOLOGY
01126	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01169	PHARMACOLOGY		
01250	PATHOLOGY		
01251	PATHOLOGY		
01467	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
01549	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	

NERVOUS

01585	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01588	YOUNG	LIVER & PANCREAS	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	SPLEEN	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	METABOLISM	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
01692	PHARMACOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01937	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01938	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01939	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	SKIN		
01968	ADULT	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN
	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01969	BRAIN	ANATOMY	
01982	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	PHARMACOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01983	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	MUSCLE	PHYSIOLOGY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	CHEMISTRY	NEUROSECRETORY
02133	BRAIN	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
02146	PET	CLINICAL CASE	CHEMICALS
	INGESTION		
02754	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	
02821	CAT, WILD	ZOO	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	PHARMACOLOGY		
02841	LOCOMOTOR	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
02957	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	
02965	CARDIOVASCULAR	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
02979	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	CELLULAR BIOLOGY
02980	MAN	TEETH	ANATOMY
03006	FETUS	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
03011	FETUS	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	
03021	FETUS	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
03025	FETUS	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
03030	PRIMATES	MUSCLE	ANATOMY
03038	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
03042	MAN	METABOLISM	ANATOMY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
03044	VIROLOGY		
03046	DOG	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
03047	DOG	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
03055	LOCOMOTOR	ANATOMY	
03105	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03127	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03169	CAT, WILD	ANATOMY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	GENETICS	
03170	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	GENETICS		
03179	METABOLISM	GENETICS	STATISTICS & MODELS
03187	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL CASE	VIROLOGY
03202	HAIR	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
03203	HAIR	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
03207	HAIR	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY

NEUROPHYSIOLOGY

NEUROPHYSIOLOGY

00037	DOG	ADULT	BRAIN
	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
	PATHOLOGY	ANATOMY	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
00041	BRAIN		
00042	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
00058	BRAIN		
00062	BRAIN		
00063	BRAIN		
00083	BRAIN		
00111	INFANCY	BRAIN	NERVOUS
	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	
00113	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	MICROWAVES		
00126	BRAIN	NERVOUS	
00147	CAGE	BRAIN	NERVOUS
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	STATISTICS & MODELS	COLONY EQUIPMENT
00169	HEART	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM
	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY	
00193	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS
	PHYSIOLOGY	PHARMACOLOGY	
00194	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS
	PHYSIOLOGY	PHARMACOLOGY	
00248	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS
	PHYSIOLOGY	PHARMACOLOGY	
00328	HEAD, EYES, EARS	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS
	ANATOMY		
00329	HEAD, EYES, EARS	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM
	NERVOUS	ANATOMY	
00430	ADULT	HEAD, EYES, EARS	PATHOLOGY
	X-RAY & GAMMA	BIOEFFECTS	
00444	HEAD, EYES, EARS		
00452	PET	CLINICAL CASE	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
00499	PHARMACOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	
00501			
00514	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	PHYSIOLOGY
00519	STATISTICS & MODELS		
00534	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	PHYSIOLOGY	CHEMISTRY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
00541	BRAIN	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	MICROWAVES
00683	INFANCY	CHILDHOOD	HEAD, EYES, EARS
	BRAIN	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	
00745	BRAIN	ANATOMY	
00784	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	BIOCHEMISTRY	
00785	BRAIN	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	NEUROSECRETORY
00787	BRAIN	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	HEAD, EYES, EARS
00788	BRAIN	BIOCHEMISTRY	
00844	DOG	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT
	TEETH	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	NERVOUS	PHARMACOLOGY	
00879	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	BRAIN
	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS	STATISTICS & MODELS
	X-RAY & GAMMA	HEAD, EYES, EARS	
00935	ADULT	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	NERVOUS	HEAD, EYES, EARS	

NEUROPHYSIOLOGY

00899	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	BRAIN
	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
	HEAD, EYES, EARS		
00974	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
00975	BRAIN	NERVOUS	HEAD, EYES, EARS
00976	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS
	ANATOMY		
00977	BRAIN		
00978	SPLEEN	PHYSIOLOGY	PHARMACOLOGY
00979	OTHER VASCULAR	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS
	CARDIOVASCULAR		
00980	OTHER VASCULAR	NERVOUS	CARDIOVASCULAR
00985	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY	CHEMISTRY
01016	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
	PHARMACOLOGY		
01017	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	NERVOUS		
01084	PHARMACOLOGY		
01107	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	CARDIOVASCULAR
01210	PHARMACOLOGY	NERVOUS	
01217	RODENTS, OTHER	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	
01218	INFANCY	ADULT	
01219			
01312	BRAIN		
01318	HEAD, EYES, EARS	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	
01319	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	
01320	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	
01321	BRAIN	ANATOMY	
01322	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	
01323	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	
01324	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	
01325	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	
01326	BRAIN		
01327	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	ANATOMY
01328	BRAIN	ANATOMY	
01329	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	
01330	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	
01331	BRAIN		
01332	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	
01333	BRAIN		
01334	BRAIN		
01335	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	
01336	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	
01390	COLONY RESEARCH	HEAD, EYES, EARS	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
01400	BRAIN	NERVOUS	
01561			
01583	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
01599	NERVOUS	NUTRITION	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
	BIOEFFECTS		
01600			
01601	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS	
01603	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	DIGESTIVE		
01606	NERVOUS		

NEUROPHYSIOLOGY

01607			
01608			
01609			
01610			
01611			
01612			
01613			
01614			
01615			
01616			
01617			
01618			
01623	RODENTS, OTHER	FETUS	BIRTH
	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT		
01624	FETUS	INFANCY	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	NERVOUS	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	
01625			
01626	INFANCY	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	HEAD, EYES, EARS
01632	MUSCLE	TESTICULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
01633	MUSCLE	PHYSIOLOGY	
01643			
01644			
01645			
01717	HEAD, EYES, EARS		
01726	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	
01727	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	
01781	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	MUSCLE	NERVOUS
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
01790	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
01811	NOSE		
01812	SKIN	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL
	NERVOUS		
01813	SKIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	SKIN, GENERAL
	NERVOUS		
01824	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
01825	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
	ANATOMY		
01826	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
	ANATOMY		
01827	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
01828	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
01829	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
01830	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
01831	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
01832	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
01833	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
01834	BRAIN	NERVOUS	
01835	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
01836	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
01837	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
01941	RECTUM & ANUS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
	WHOLE BODY	PHYSIOLOGY	
01947	BRAIN	NERVOUS	METABOLISM
01948	BRAIN		

NEUROPHYSIOLOGY

01949	BRAIN		
01950	BRAIN	ANATOMY	
01951	BRAIN	NERVOUS	
01952	BRAIN		
01961	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PHARMACOLOGY
01962	BRAIN	NERVOUS	
01963	BRAIN	PHARMACOLOGY	
01964	BRAIN	NERVOUS	
01965	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PHARMACOLOGY
01967	BRAIN	NERVOUS	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
01968	ADULT	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN
	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS	ANATOMY
01975	BRAIN	NERVOUS	HEAD, EYES, EARS
01976	BRAIN	NERVOUS	
01983	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS	MUSCLE
	PHYSIOLOGY	CHEMISTRY	NEUROSECRETORY
01985	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01986	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
02020	HEAD, EYES, EARS	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM
	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY
	MUSCLE		
02141	MUSCLE	PHYSIOLOGY	
02144	CHILDHOOD	BRAIN	
02165	HEAD, EYES, EARS	ANATOMY	PATHOLOGY
	PHYSICAL AGENTS		
02179			
02203	CARDIOVASCULAR		
02204	SPINAL CORD & NERVES		
02206	PHARMACOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	CHEMICALS
	PARENTERAL		
02217	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	X-RAY & GAMMA
02218	HEAD, EYES, EARS	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	X-RAY & GAMMA
02231	HEAD, EYES, EARS	ANATOMY	PATHOLOGY
02264	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	MICROWAVES	
02273	YOUNG	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT		
02287	HEAD, EYES, EARS		
02328	CHEMICALS		
02347	BRAIN	BIOCHEMISTRY	
02348	METABOLISM	SKIN	
02349	PRIMATES	CARDIOVASCULAR	
02350	MAN	HEAD, EYES, EARS	
02366	CARDIOVASCULAR		
02376	BRAIN	NUTRITION	PHARMACOLOGY
02383	MICROWAVES		
02390	BRAIN		
02408	HEAD, EYES, EARS	PHYSIOLOGY	
02409	HEAD, EYES, EARS	PHYSIOLOGY	
02416	HEAD, EYES, EARS	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
02426	STATISTICS & MODELS		
02464	BRAIN	METABOLISM	PHARMACOLOGY
	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH	CHEMICALS
02489	HEAD, EYES, EARS	PHYSIOLOGY	BIOCHEMISTRY

		NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
02493	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	PHYSIOLOGY	
02506	PHARMACOLOGY		
02597	HEAD, EYES, EARS		
02671	BRAIN	PHARMACOLOGY	
02811	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	
02835	LARGE INTESTINE	PHYSIOLOGY	MUSCLE
02881	HEAD, EYES, EARS	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY
02883	BRAIN	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY
02884	DOG	RODENTS, OTHER	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE
	GONADS	PHYSIOLOGY	
02906	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	
02918	CHILDHOOD	BRAIN	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
02922	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	CHEMICALS	BIOEFFECTS
02928	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	
02965	CARDIOVASCULAR	NERVOUS	ANATOMY
02989	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	
03032	FETUS	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	ANATOMY
03038	NERVOUS	ANATOMY	
03170	NERVOUS	ANATOMY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	GENETICS		
03171	ANATOMY	STATISTICS & MODELS	GENETICS
NEUROSECRETORY			
00782	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	PITUITARY		
00783	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	PHARMACOLOGY		
00785	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
NOSE			
00238	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS	ANATOMY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01911	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
02132	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
NUTRITION			
00003	DOG	MAN	RAT & MOUSE
	RODENTS, OTHER	HERBIVORES	INFANCY
	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	SKIN, GENERAL	COLONY NUTRITION
00013	RANDOM SOURCE	YOUNG	SMALL INTESTINE
	LIVER & PANCREAS	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY REARING
00047	PET	ADULT	HAIR
	SKIN, GENERAL	PARASITOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
	DERMATOLOGY		
00149	BLADDER & URETHRA	DIGESTIVE	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	COLONY NUTRITION		
00154	DIGESTIVE	PARASITOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
00156	CAT, WILD	PET	ZOO
	YOUNG	BONE	LOCOMOTOR
	PATHOLOGY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	GENETICS
00157	DOG	RAT & MOUSE	INFANCY
	YOUNG	ADULT	LIVER & PANCREAS
	KIDNEY & URETER	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY	METABOLISM	

NUTRITION

00069	COLONY RESEARCH	CAGE	YOUNG
	DIGESTIVE	PHARMACOLOGY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY REARING
	COLONY DISEASES		
00070	COLONY RESEARCH	YOUNG	DIGESTIVE
	WHOLE BODY	PHARMACOLOGY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY REARING
	COLONY DISEASES		
00075	COLONY RESEARCH	CAGE	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	COLONY MANAGEMENT
	COLONY BREEDING	COLONY REARING	COLONY EQUIPMENT
	COLONY DISEASES	COLONY BEHAVIOR	
00076	COLONY RESEARCH	CAGE	INFANCY
	YOUNG	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH
	WHOLE BODY	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	COLONY NUTRITION
00082	DOG	RODENTS, OTHER	INFANCY
	SKIN ADNEXA	SKIN, GENERAL	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	STATISTICS & MODELS	CHEMISTRY	COLONY REARING
00122	YOUNG	BONE	LOCOMOTOR
	PATHOLOGY		
00161	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY COMMERCIAL	PET
	WHOLE BODY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	STATISTICS & MODELS	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	GERIATRICS
	CHEMISTRY	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY REARING
00217	COLONY RESEARCH	INFANCY	YOUNG
	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY
	BIOEFFECTS	CHEMICALS	INGESTION
00233	PET	RANDOM SOURCE	YOUNG
	ADULT	ORAL CAVITY	RESPIRATORY, UPPER
	LUNG	HEAD, EYES, EARS	RESPIRATORY
	PHARMACOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	STATISTICS & MODELS
00265	ADULT	BONE	METABOLISM
	PARATHYROID		
00326	ADULT	AGED	BONE
	LOCOMOTOR	PHARMACOLOGY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
	COLONY NUTRITION		
00332	INFANCY	YOUNG	BONE
	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY	
00333	CAT, WILD	YOUNG	BONE
	LOCOMOTOR	ENDOCRINOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	COLONY NUTRITION	PARATHYROID
00380	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	PARATHYROID
00391	YOUNG	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	
00428	DOG	BONE	LOCOMOTOR
	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	CELLULAR BIOLOGY	
00442			
00443	KIDNEY & URETER	METABOLISM	
00460	MATURE	BONE	CLINICAL CASE
	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	PATHOLOGY	
00462	COLONY MANAGEMENT	INFANCY	YOUNG
	MATURE	WHOLE BODY	STATISTICS & MODELS
00464	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY REARING
	ADOLESCENCE	MATURE	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
00465	COLONY NUTRITION		

NUTRITION

00480	RODENTS, OTHER	LIVER & PANCREAS	OTHER VASCULAR
	METABOLISM		
00487	DOG	OTHER VASCULAR	
00488	DOG	OTHER VASCULAR	
00494	OTHER VASCULAR		
00495	OTHER VASCULAR		
00695	OTHER VASCULAR	PATHOLOGY	
00735	PET	CLINICAL CASE	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
	PATHOLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY	DERMATOLOGY
00736	PET	ADULT	BONE
	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY	
00777	DIGESTIVE		
00786	ORAL CAVITY	PHYSIOLOGY	
00814	COLONY NUTRITION		
00850	PET	RANDOM SOURCE	YOUNG
	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	ENDOCRINOLOGY
	PHYSIOLOGY	PATHOLOGY	COLONY NUTRITION
	THYROID	PARATHYROID	
00881	YOUNG	ADULT	AGED
	LUNG	KIDNEY & URETER	BLADDER & URETHRA
	DIGESTIVE	RESPIRATORY	GENITO-URINARY
	WHOLE BODY	ENDOCRINOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
00906	PET	AGED	BONE
	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	COLONY NUTRITION	METABOLISM	
00925	INFANCY	YOUNG	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY REARING	
00927			
00928	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
00933	INFANCY	YOUNG	BONE
	LOCOMOTOR	PHARMACOLOGY	
00935	PET	YOUNG	BONE
	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	METABOLISM		
00936	PET	BONE	LOCOMOTOR
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	METABOLISM
00937	METABOLISM		
00938	METABOLISM	THYROID	BIOCHEMISTRY
00940	PET	ADULT	AGED
	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	GERIATRICS	
00951	COLONY RESEARCH	INFANCY	YOUNG
	STOMACH	SMALL INTESTINE	LARGE INTESTINE
	RECTUM & ANUS	DIGESTIVE	PHYSIOLOGY
	BACTERIOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
00967	INFANCY	YOUNG	BONE
	LOCOMOTOR	METABOLISM	
01008	FETUS	BIRTH	YOUNG
	SKIN	HEAD, EYES, EARS	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	COLONY NUTRITION	METABOLISM	
01155	BONE	TENDONS & LIGAMENTS	LOCOMOTOR
	PATHOLOGY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	

NUTRITION

01056	BONE	TENDONS & LIGAMENTS	LOCOMOTOR
	PATHOLOGY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	
01061	OTHER ANIMALS	MUSCLE	TESTICULAR
	PATHOLOGY	COLONY NUTRITION	
01062	HEAD, EYES, EARS	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	PATHOLOGY		
01076	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY
	COLONY NUTRITION	PARATHYROID	
01077	RESPIRATORY	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY
01078	YOUNG	ADULT	SKIN
	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL	WHOLE BODY
	PATHOLOGY	BIOEFFECTS	METABOLISM
01079	KIDNEY & URETER	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY
	COLONY NUTRITION		
01080	BIRTH	INFANCY	YOUNG
	ADULT	WHOLE BODY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	COLONY NUTRITION		
01081	ADULT	WHOLE BODY	COLONY NUTRITION
01082	ADULT	WHOLE BODY	COLONY NUTRITION
01115	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	COLONY NUTRITION
01198	COLONY REARING	COLONY NUTRITION	
01213	YOUNG	ADULT	BONE
	LOCOMOTOR	METABOLISM	PATHOLOGY
	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
	COLONY NUTRITION		
01223	DOG	MAN	PRIMATES
	DIGESTIVE		
01235	YOUNG	BONE	LOCOMOTOR
	METABOLISM	PHARMACOLOGY	COLONY NUTRITION
01237	RAT & MOUSE	WHOLE BODY	COLONY NUTRITION
01238	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	COLONY NUTRITION		
01240	WHOLE BODY	METABOLISM	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY REARING	
01241	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	COLONY NUTRITION	
01242	YOUNG	ADULT	WHOLE BODY
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	COLONY NUTRITION	
01255	COLONY RESEARCH	BIRTH	COLONY BREEDING
01287			
01396	LIVER & PANCREAS	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PHYSIOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CHEMISTRY
	COLONY NUTRITION	CAT, DOMESTIC	RADIATION
01397	GENITO-URINARY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	COLONY NUTRITION
	COLONY BREEDING		
01398	HEAD, EYES, EARS	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	PATHOLOGY	SKIN	
01410	BONE		
01412	KIDNEY & URETER	CHEMISTRY	
01420	PET	DIGESTIVE	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	METABOLISM	
01421	BRAIN		
01422	METABOLISM		
01476	HEART	CARDIOVASCULAR	PATHOLOGY
	COLONY NUTRITION	BIOEFFECTS	

CROSS REFERENCE

NUTRITION

01477			
01478	NERVOUS	HEAD, EYES, EARS	
01480	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
01497	COLONY RESEARCH	WHOLE BODY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY REARING	
01503	INFANCY		
01504	INFANCY		
01505	INFANCY		
01507			
01587	DOG	PET	CAGE
	DIGESTIVE	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	
01589	PRIMATES	RAT & MOUSE	RODENTS, OTHER
	DIGESTIVE	WHOLE BODY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	COLONY NUTRITION		
01591			
01592	PHARMACOLOGY		
01594	SKIN		
01595	KIDNEY & URETER	COLONY NUTRITION	LIVER & PANCREAS
01596	COLONY NUTRITION	LIVER & PANCREAS	
01598	INFANCY	YOUNG	WHOLE BODY
	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	COLONY NUTRITION
	COLONY REARING		
01599	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
	BIOEFFECTS		
01622	COLONY NUTRITION		
01627	DOG	ADULT	METABOLISM
	PHYSIOLOGY	COLONY NUTRITION	
01628	ADULT	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY
01641	YOUNG	BONE	LOCOMOTOR
	PATHOLOGY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	BIOEFFECTS
	CHEMICALS	INGESTION	
01651			
01652			
01653	YOUNG		
01654	PATHOLOGY		
01655			
01656			
01657			
01658			
01659			
01660	BLADDER & URETHRA	PATHOLOGY	
01710			
01715			
02022	INFANCY	YOUNG	BONE
	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY	
02106	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	METABOLISM
	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
02131	PET	SKIN	SMALL INTESTINE
	SKIN, GENERAL	DIGESTIVE	PHYSIOLOGY
	IMMUNOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	
02175	PET	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
02793	COLONY COMMERCIAL	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY EQUIPMENT
	MATURE	WHOLE BODY	STATISTICS & MODELS
02818	DOG	PRIMATES	COLONY NUTRITION
02831	DOG	COLONY NUTRITION	CLINICAL CASE

NUTRITION

02847	CAT, WILD	DOG	ESOPHAGUS
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
03050	CARDIOVASCULAR	METABOLISM	STATISTICS & MODELS
03157	HEAD, EYES, EARS	PATHOLOGY	PHYSIOLOGY
03204	YOUNG		
03213	YOUNG	BONE	

OBSTET. & GYNEC.

00012	DOG	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT
	GENITO-URINARY	PHARMACOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
00109	PET	FETUS	BIRTH
	GENITO-URINARY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	OVARIAN
00133	ANIMALS GENERAL	FERTILIZATION	GENITO-URINARY
	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	
00207	COLONY RESEARCH	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PHYSIOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
00449	GERM CELL	FERTILIZATION	GONADS
00455	DOG	GERM CELL	FERTILIZATION
	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	GONADS	PHARMACOLOGY
	OVARIAN		
00457	DOG	MALE REPRODUCTIVE	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE
	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	PITUITARY
00497	DOG	HERBIVORES	COLONY BREEDING
	FERTILIZATION	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
00530	MALE REPRODUCTIVE	GONADS	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
00536	COLONY BREEDING	MALE REPRODUCTIVE	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
00764	COLONY BREEDING	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	
00778	MALE REPRODUCTIVE	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	
00801	AGED	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	CLINICAL CASE
	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	HEAD, EYES, EARS
00824	COLONY BREEDING	BIRTH	INFANCY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
00825	PET	COLONY BREEDING	COLONY REARING
	MALE REPRODUCTIVE	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	GENETICS
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
00913	PLACENTA	GENITO-URINARY	ANATOMY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT		
00929	GERM CELL	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY
	PHYSIOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE
01167	DOG	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	GENETICS		
01263	PLACENTA	ANATOMY	
01264	PRE-IMPLANTATION	PLACENTA	ANATOMY
01265	PRE-IMPLANTATION	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	ANATOMY
01266	PLACENTA	ANATOMY	
01268	PLACENTA	ANATOMY	
01269	GERM CELL	PRE-IMPLANTATION	PLACENTA
	GONADS	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
01272	PLACENTA	ANATOMY	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE
01274	PLACENTA	METABOLISM	ANATOMY
	CHEMISTRY	BIOCHEMISTRY	
01304	DOG	PLACENTA	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
01397	GENITO-URINARY	NUTRITION	COLONY NUTRITION
	COLONY BREEDING		
01399	GERM CELL	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY
	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

OBSTET, & GYNEC.

01580	MAN	ANIMALS GENERAL	PRE-IMPLANTATION
	PLACENTA	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	MALE REPRODUCTIVE
	GENITO-URINARY	WHOLE BODY	PHYSIOLOGY
	PHARMACOLOGY		
01741	BIRTH	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	
01755	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	GENITO-URINARY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
01754	GENITO-URINARY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	
01876	CAT, WILD	FERAL	ZOO
	BIRTH	GENITO-URINARY	ANATOMY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	STATISTICS & MODELS	
01877	PATHOLOGY	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	GENITO-URINARY	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
01878	PATHOLOGY	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	GENITO-URINARY	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
01879	BIRTH	GENITO-URINARY	STATISTICS & MODELS
01880	BIRTH	GENITO-URINARY	STATISTICS & MODELS
01881	BIRTH	GENITO-URINARY	STATISTICS & MODELS
01882	EMBRYO	FETUS	GENITO-URINARY
	WHOLE BODY	PHYSIOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
01883	BIRTH	GENITO-URINARY	BIOCHEMISTRY
01884	BIRTH	GENITO-URINARY	STATISTICS & MODELS
01885	ANIMALS GENERAL	BIRTH	WHOLE BODY
	METABOLISM	ANATOMY	STATISTICS & MODELS
01886	RODENTS, OTHER	BIRTH	WHOLE BODY
	PHYSIOLOGY		
01926	GERM CELL	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY
	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	OVARIAN	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE
01927	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
	OVARIAN	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	
01933	GERM CELL	PRE-IMPLANTATION	GENITO-URINARY
	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	
01935	GERM CELL	FERTILIZATION	PRE-IMPLANTATION
	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY	ANATOMY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	
01936	GERM CELL	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY
	OTHER VASCULAR	PITUITARY	OVARIAN
01978	GERM CELL	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY
	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	MUSCLE
	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE		
02152	COLONY BREEDING	FERTILIZATION	MALE REPRODUCTIVE
02816	ANIMALS GENERAL	GONADS	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	STATISTICS & MODELS	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE
02817	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY BREEDING	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE
	PHARMACOLOGY		
02849	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	GONADS	PHYSIOLOGY
02857	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	ABDOMINAL CAVITY	
02876	PET	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	CLINICAL CASE		
02896	FETUS	GENETICS	
02908	DOG	PHYSIOLOGY	

CROSS REFERENCE

OBSTET, & GYNEC.

02946	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	GONADS	ANATOMY
02952	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	GONADS	PHYSIOLOGY
02986	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	GONADS	
02989	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	
02990			
02992	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE		
02994	GONADS	ANATOMY	
02995	EMBRYO		
03056	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	CLINICAL CASE
03093	GONADS	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS

ORAL CAVITY

00310	PET	ADULT	PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
00321	PET	ADULT	TEETH
	NUTRITION	PHARMACOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
00309	PET	YOUNG	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	BACTERIOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
00342	PET	DIGESTIVE	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
00780	NUTRITION	PHYSIOLOGY	
01373	AGED	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
02098	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
02099	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
02191	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	PHARMACOLOGY
02425	NUTRITION	PHYSIOLOGY	
02978	RODENTS	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	ANATOMY
02997	DOG	BRAIN	PHYSIOLOGY
03077	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
03173	GENETICS		

OTHER SKIN

01187	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		

OTHER VASCULAR

00268	PHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM
00269	PHYSIOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	
00270	PHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	
00271	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY		
00272	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY		
00273	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY		
00487	DOG	NUTRITION	
00488	DOG	NUTRITION	
00494	NUTRITION		
00495	NUTRITION		
00798	DOG	MUSCLE	TESTICULAR
	CARDIOVASCULAR	ANATOMY	
00942	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	MUSCLE	CARDIOVASCULAR
	PATHOLOGY	NUTRITION	
00980	NERVOUS	CARDIOVASCULAR	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01044	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	MUSCLE	NERVOUS
	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	

OTHER VASCULAR

01092	RESPIRATORY	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHARMACOLOGY
	THERMAL		
01134	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	
01148	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	
01206	PHYSIOLOGY		
01486			
01593	YOUNG	ADULT	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	CARDIOVASCULAR
	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	STATISTICS & MODELS
01784	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BLOOD & LYMPH	PHYSIOLOGY
	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES		
01785	HEAD, EYES, EARS	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
01786	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BLOOD & LYMPH	PHYSIOLOGY
01787	SMALL INTESTINE	PHYSIOLOGY	
01788	KIDNEY & URETER	PHYSIOLOGY	
01789	KIDNEY & URETER	PHYSIOLOGY	SMALL INTESTINE
01988	CARDIOVASCULAR	ANATOMY	
01989	MUSCLE	TESTICULAR	CARDIOVASCULAR
	ANATOMY		
01997	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS
	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	
01998	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS
	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	
02010	THORACIC CAVITY	CARDIOVASCULAR	PATHOLOGY
	PARASITOLOGY		
02021	CARDIOVASCULAR	ANATOMY	HEAD, EYES, EARS
02024	LUNG	RESPIRATORY	PHYSIOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
02117	HEART	CARDIOVASCULAR	PATHOLOGY
	GENETICS		
02119	STOMACH	HEART	CARDIOVASCULAR
	PATHOLOGY	GENETICS	
02120	LUNG	CARDIOVASCULAR	PATHOLOGY
02127	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	WHOLE BODY	PHYSIOLOGY
	IMMUNOLOGY		
02961	CARDIOVASCULAR	ANATOMY	PITUITARY
OVARIAN			
00109	PET	FETUS	BIRTH
	GENITO-URINARY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
00441	COLONY BREEDING	GONADS	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	PITUITARY	
00455	DOG	GERM CELL	FERTILIZATION
	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	GONADS	PHARMACOLOGY
	OBSTET. & GYNEC.		
00947	PET	ADULT	GONADS
	ENDOCRINOLOGY	PHARMACOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	DERMATOLOGY		
02962	INFANCY	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	GONADS
	PATHOLOGY		
PANCREATIC			
01113			
01485	LIVER & PANCREAS		
01709			

PARASITOLOGY

00311	DOG	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE
	PHARMACOLOGY		
00354	DIGESTIVE	NUTRITION	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
00096	INSECTS	ANIMALS GENERAL	PUBLIC HEALTH
	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY EQUIPMENT	
00102	INSECTS	ANIMALS GENERAL	PUBLIC HEALTH
	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY EQUIPMENT	
00108	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	STOMACH
	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE	
00112	DOG	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT
	STOMACH	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE
00116	STOMACH	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE
00203	STOMACH	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE
	STATISTICS & MODELS	PUBLIC HEALTH	
00212	COLONY RESEARCH	ADULT	BRAIN
	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
	COLONY DISEASES		
00213	PUBLIC HEALTH		
00214	DIGESTIVE		
00218	WHOLE BODY		
00219	PATHOLOGY		
00242	BRAIN	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
00254	DOG	MAN	RAT & MOUSE
	COLONY RESEARCH	PET	SMALL INTESTINE
	NOSE	DIGESTIVE	RESPIRATORY
	PATHOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH	COLONY DISEASES
00256	PET	STATISTICS & MODELS	PUBLIC HEALTH
00257	DOG	WHOLE BODY	PUBLIC HEALTH
00259	DOG	PET	STATISTICS & MODELS
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
00260	PUBLIC HEALTH		
00261	SMALL INTESTINE	PUBLIC HEALTH	
00262	ANIMALS GENERAL	PUBLIC HEALTH	
00290	DOG	PET	SMALL INTESTINE
	DIGESTIVE	STATISTICS & MODELS	PUBLIC HEALTH
00339	DOG	PET	SKIN
	SKIN, GENERAL	DERMATOLOGY	
00351	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
00352	MAN	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE
	PATHOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH	
00361	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY
00394	COLONY RESEARCH	PET	SKIN
	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL	PHARMACOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
	COLONY DISEASES	DERMATOLOGY	
00406	DOG	MAN	PUBLIC HEALTH
00418	MAN	LUNG	OTHER VASCULAR
	CARDIOVASCULAR	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
00419	SKIN	SKIN, GENERAL	PHARMACOLOGY
00435	CAT, WILD	ADULT	LUNG
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	
00439	ADULT	LUNG	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
00443	CAT, WILD	ZOO	ADULT
	LUNG	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE

PARASITOLOGY

00461	SMALL INTESTINE		
00484	CAT, WILD	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	CLINICAL CASE
00493	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	STOMACH
	SMALL INTESTINE	LIVER & PANCREAS	LUNG
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
00522	LUNG	PATHOLOGY	
00703	RESPIRATORY	CARDIOVASCULAR	
00704	PUBLIC HEALTH		
00707	MOUSE	MAN	PUBLIC HEALTH
00723	MAN	PUBLIC HEALTH	
00747	PERIPHERAL BLOOD		
00748	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	CLINICAL CASE	
00811	PET	PUBLIC HEALTH	
00849	PET	YOUNG	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	PHARMACOLOGY	
00859	DOG	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT
	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE	PHARMACOLOGY
	COLONY DISEASES	CHEMICALS	INGESTION
00860	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	BLADDER & URETHRA
	GENITO-URINARY	PHARMACOLOGY	COLONY DISEASES
	CHEMICALS	INGESTION	
00861	PET	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT
	BLADDER & URETHRA	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	COLONY SOURCES	COLONY DISEASES
00862	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	LUNG
	RESPIRATORY	PHARMACOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
	COLONY DISEASES		
00877	PET	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT
	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	SPLEEN	BLOOD & LYMPH
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
00882	DOG	SKIN	HAIR
	SKIN, GENERAL	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY
	DERMATOLOGY	COLONY REARING	COLONY DISEASES
	BIOEFFECTS	CHEMICALS	ABSORPTION
00926	DOG	DIGESTIVE	
00959	MAN	RAT & MOUSE	PET
	FERAL	SMALL INTESTINE	LARGE INTESTINE
	LIVER & PANCREAS	DIGESTIVE	STATISTICS & MODELS
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
01057	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL	PHARMACOLOGY
	CHEMICALS	ABSORPTION	
01058	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL	PHARMACOLOGY
01059	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL	PHARMACOLOGY
01060	HEAD, EYES, EARS	SKIN, GENERAL	PHARMACOLOGY
01063	HEAD, EYES, EARS	PATHOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
01083	SKIN	DERMATOLOGY	
01101	DOG	BIOEFFECTS	CHEMICALS
01105	DOG	BIOEFFECTS	CHEMICALS
	INGESTION		
01142	BIOEFFECTS	CHEMICALS	
01282	PET	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	STATISTICS & MODELS	
01302	DIGESTIVE	PUBLIC HEALTH	
01337	CARDIOVASCULAR		

PARASITOLOGY

01338	LIVER & PANCREAS		
01453	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01454	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01458	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01459	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01460	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01470			
01472	PUBLIC HEALTH		
01473	PUBLIC HEALTH		
01474	PUBLIC HEALTH		
01475	PUBLIC HEALTH		
01496	BLOOD & LYMPH		
01523	PET	ADULT	LIVER & PANCREAS
	DIGESTIVE	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
01524	PET	ADULT	LIVER & PANCREAS
	DIGESTIVE	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
01555	DOG	PET	DIGESTIVE
	WHOLE BODY	IMMUNOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
01602	PET	DIGESTIVE	PUBLIC HEALTH
01673	CAT, WILD	DOG	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	BLOOD & LYMPH	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01674	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE	
01685	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE	PUBLIC HEALTH
01686	RANDOM SOURCE	YOUNG	ADULT
	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE	PUBLIC HEALTH
	COLONY SOURCES		
01695	COLONY RESEARCH	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	COLONY SOURCES
	COLONY DISEASES		
01699	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	PUBLIC HEALTH	
01700	SKIN	SKIN, GENERAL	DIATHERMY
01701	PET	RANDOM SOURCE	STATISTICS & MODELS
01706	DOG	STOMACH	SMALL INTESTINE
	DIGESTIVE	PHARMACOLOGY	CHEMICALS
	INGESTION		
01902	ANIMALS GENERAL	STATISTICS & MODELS	
01903	CAT, WILD	ZOO	SMALL INTESTINE
	DIGESTIVE		
01953	ADULT	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH	
01954	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	PUBLIC HEALTH
01990	INFANCY	YOUNG	ADULT
	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE	PUBLIC HEALTH
02100	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
02105	PET	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	

PARASITOLOGY

02133	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
	IMMUNOLOGY		
02142	MOUSE	MUSCLE	
02149	DOG	SKIN	DERMATOLOGY
02162	PUBLIC HEALTH		
02207	PUBLIC HEALTH		
02257	LIVER & PANCREAS		
02259	LUNG	PUBLIC HEALTH	
02260	LUNG	PUBLIC HEALTH	
02308	SKIN	PUBLIC HEALTH	
02323	CAT, WILD	FERAL	LUNG
02331	SKIN		
02371	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY	
02470			
02563	PHARMACOLOGY		
02805	LUNG	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
02824	PRIMATES	RAT	PUBLIC HEALTH
02825	COLONY EQUIPMENT	PHARMACOLOGY	
02833	SKIN, GENERAL	DERMATOLOGY	
02838	BRAIN	CLINICAL CASE	
02839	DIGESTIVE	PHARMACOLOGY	
02842	DOG	HEAD, EYES, EARS	PUBLIC HEALTH
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
02850	PERIPHERAL BLOOD		
02851	IMMUNOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH	
02890	PET	SKIN, GENERAL	PUBLIC HEALTH
	CHEMICALS	ABSORPTION	
02891	PET	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	CARDIOVASCULAR
	CLINICAL CASE	PHARMACOLOGY	
02893	LIVER & PANCREAS	STATISTICS & MODELS	
02924	CARDIOVASCULAR	CLINICAL CASE	
03043	STATISTICS & MODELS		
03045	DOG	SKIN, GENERAL	
03057	LIVER & PANCREAS		
03062	MAN	SKIN	CLINICAL CASE
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
03064			
03143	CLINICAL CASE	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	
03201	INSECTS	DIGESTIVE	PUBLIC HEALTH

PARATHYROID

00333	CAT, WILD	YOUNG	BONE
	LOCOMOTOR	ENDOCRINOLOGY	NUTRITION
	PATHOLOGY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	COLONY NUTRITION
00364	YOUNG	BONE	NUTRITION
	METABOLISM		
00380	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	NUTRITION
00850	PET	RANDOM SOURCE	YOUNG
	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	ENDOCRINOLOGY
	NUTRITION	PHYSIOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
	COLONY NUTRITION	THYROID	
00988	YOUNG	ENDOCRINOLOGY	ANATOMY
01076	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	NUTRITION
	PATHOLOGY	COLONY NUTRITION	

PATHOLOGY

00039	PET	YOUNG	ADULT
	AGED	WHOLE BODY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
00134	WHOLE BODY	PARASITOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	GENETICS		
00135	LUNG	THORACIC CAVITY	RESPIRATORY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	BACTERIOLOGY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
00138	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	ENDOCRINOLOGY
	ADRENAL		
00772	ANIMALS GENERAL	COLONY RECORDS	STATISTICS & MODELS
00852	DOG	PET	ADULT
	AGED	BLADDER & URETHRA	GENITO-URINARY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	GERIATRICS	CHEMICALS
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
00920	WHOLE BODY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
00990	FETUS	FERTILIZATION	LUNG
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY
01450	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	BLOOD & LYMPH
01451	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	DIGESTIVE
	BLOOD & LYMPH	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
01469	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
02010	OTHER VASCULAR	THORACIC CAVITY	CARDIOVASCULAR
	PARASITOLOGY		
02316	ANIMALS GENERAL	ABDOMINAL CAVITY	WHOLE BODY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03067	ANIMALS GENERAL	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03095	GONADS	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03107	MARROW	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03133	LUNG	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03134	LUNG	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03157	HEAD, EYES, EARS	NUTRITION	PHYSIOLOGY
03189	SKIN, GENERAL	ORAL CAVITY	DERMATOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
03208	ANIMALS GENERAL	CARDIOVASCULAR	STATISTICS & MODELS
PERICARDIUM			
02018	LIVER & PANCREAS	SPLEEN	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	COLONY DISEASES	
03174	ABDOMINAL CAVITY	CLINICAL CASE	GENETICS
PERIPHERAL BLOOD			
00025	ADULT	BLOOD & LYMPH	PHYSIOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
00029	RANDOM SOURCE	YOUNG	ADULT
	BLOOD & LYMPH	ANATOMY	GENETICS
00038	PET	ADULT	MARROW
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
00055	DOG	HERBIVORES	BLOOD & LYMPH
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
00128	ANIMALS GENERAL	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PHYSIOLOGY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	
00137	ORAL CAVITY	THORACIC CAVITY	WHOLE BODY
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	METABOLISM
00165	SPLEEN	BLOOD & LYMPH	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	PUBLIC HEALTH	

CROSS REFERENCE

PERIPHERAL BLOOD

00279	PHYSIOLOGY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	
00280	PHYSIOLOGY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	
00324	ORAL CAVITY	SKIN, GENERAL	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER		
00362	BLOOD & LYMPH	ANATOMY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
00367	BLOOD & LYMPH	ANATOMY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
00371	BLOOD & LYMPH	ANATOMY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
00374	BLOOD & LYMPH	ANATOMY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
00378	ANATOMY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
00379	ANATOMY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
00382	INFANCY	YOUNG	BLOOD & LYMPH
	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
00398	PHYSIOLOGY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	
00445	PET	MARROW	HEAD, EYES, EARS
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
00453	DOG	MARROW	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
00473	DOG	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	STATISTICS & MODELS	
00484	CAT, WILD	CLINICAL CASE	PARASITOLOGY
00489	DOG	IMMUNOLOGY	
00574	ANIMALS GENERAL	MAN	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	PHYSIOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	BIOCHEMISTRY
00705	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
00737	COLONY EQUIPMENT	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
00747	PARASITOLOGY		
00748	CLINICAL CASE	PARASITOLOGY	
00751	PET	CLINICAL CASE	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
00755	INFANCY	LIVER & PANCREAS	CLINICAL CASE
	PATHOLOGY	GENETICS	
00762	BRAIN	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	PHARMACOLOGY
00854	RANDOM SOURCE	YOUNG	ADULT
	BLOOD & LYMPH	ANATOMY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
00907	DOG	PRIMATES	RODENTS, OTHER
	HERBIVORES	BLOOD & LYMPH	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER		
00908	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	
00910	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	ANATOMY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	
00950	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	LUNG
	RESPIRATORY	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	PARASITOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	HEART
	VIROLOGY		
01045			
01046	ANIMALS GENERAL		
01047	ANIMALS GENERAL		
01049			
01252	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	HERBIVORES
	DOG		
01253	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	

CROSS REFERENCE

PERIPHERAL BLOOD

01275	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	STATISTICS & MODELS	PUBLIC HEALTH
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01276	PATHOLOGY	VIROLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01339	PET	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	SPLEEN
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01374	ADULT	LIVER & PANCREAS	MARROW
	SPLEEN	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01375	DOG	ANIMALS GENERAL	MARROW
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01378	ADULT	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01379	ADULT	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01380	ANIMALS GENERAL	MARROW	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01382	ADULT	MARROW	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01386	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01388	AGED	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01389	ADULT	LIVER & PANCREAS	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	SPLEEN	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01483			
01553	YOUNG	ADULT	MARROW
	BLOOD & LYMPH	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
01663	DOG	HERBIVORES	OTHER ANIMALS
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PHYSIOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	CHEMISTRY		
01672	CAT, WILD	DOG	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PARASITOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01779	SMALL INTESTINE	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	VIROLOGY		
01782	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	LUNG
	RESPIRATORY	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY
01817	DOG	HERBIVORES	RANDOM SOURCE
	ADULT	BLOOD & LYMPH	PHARMACOLOGY
	CHEMISTRY		
01819	PHARMACOLOGY		
01820	PHARMACOLOGY		
01822	MISC. ANIMALS	BLOOD & LYMPH	PHYSIOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
01928	LIVER & PANCREAS	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH
	METABOLISM	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	CHEMISTRY		
01953	ADULT	BLOOD & LYMPH	PARASITOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH	

PERIPHERAL BLOOD

01958	BLOOD & LYMPH	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
02037	ANATOMY	GENETICS	
02079	BLOOD & LYMPH	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
02085	BLOOD & LYMPH	PHYSIOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	GENETICS	CHEMISTRY	
02100	BLOOD & LYMPH	PARASITOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
02101	BLOOD & LYMPH	PARASITOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
02102	BLOOD & LYMPH	PARASITOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
02103	BLOOD & LYMPH	PARASITOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
02105	PET	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	PARASITOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
02116	SMALL INTESTINE	MARROW	WHOLE BODY
	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
02174	SPLEEN	PHYSIOLOGY	
02184	MARROW	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
02251	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	HERBIVORES
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
02338	SMALL INTESTINE	ANATOMY	
02400	DOG	HERBIVORES	PHYSIOLOGY
02624	BRAIN	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY
02855	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY	BIOCHEMISTRY
02892	COLONY RESEARCH	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
02895	LIVER & PANCREAS	PHYSIOLOGY	BIOCHEMISTRY
	IMMUNOLOGY		
02913	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	ANATOMY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
02925	RAT	ANATOMY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
02930	IMMUNOLOGY		
02991	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	PHYSIOLOGY	
02996	MAN	ANATOMY	
03036	BIOCHEMISTRY	X-RAY & GAMMA	IMMUNOLOGY
03048	DOG	STATISTICS & MODELS	CHEMICALS
	INGESTION		
03049	RODENTS, OTHER	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	PHYSIOLOGY
03058	PHYSIOLOGY	BIOCHEMISTRY	GENETICS
03153	ANIMALS GENERAL	PHYSIOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
03211	CARDIOVASCULAR	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY

PET

00874	RANDOM SOURCE	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY REARING
	COLONY BEHAVIOR		
00903	CAT, WILD	MAN	RANDOM SOURCE
	ZOO	WHOLE BODY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	PUBLIC HEALTH	BIOEFFECTS	CHEMICALS
00934			
01009	CAT, WILD	YOUNG	TEETH
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01945	DOG	STATISTICS & MODELS	PUBLIC HEALTH
	COLONY SOURCES		
02182	CAT, WILD		

PHARMACOLOGY

00011	DOG	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE
	PARASITOLOGY		

PHARMACOLOGY

00012	DOG	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT
	GENITO-URINARY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
00021	PET	ADULT	ORAL CAVITY
	TEETH	NUTRITION	CLINICAL CASE
00069	COLONY RESEARCH	CAGE	YOUNG
	DIGESTIVE	NUTRITION	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY REARING
	COLONY DISEASES		
00070	COLONY RESEARCH	YOUNG	DIGESTIVE
	WHOLE BODY	NUTRITION	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY REARING
	COLONY DISEASES		
00072	ANIMALS GENERAL	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	BACTERIOLOGY
00167	DOG	RAT & MOUSE	RODENTS, OTHER
	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
	CHEMICALS	INGESTION	
00188	BRAIN	NERVOUS	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
	CHEMICALS	PARENTERAL	
00191	HEART	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
00198	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY		
00199	BRAIN	NERVOUS	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
00249	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS
	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00250	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS
	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00251	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS
	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00253	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS
	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00296	SKIN ADNEXA	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
00322	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	BIOEFFECTS
	CHEMICALS	INGESTION	PARENTERAL
00378	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	RESPIRATORY, UPPER
00387	MUSCLE	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
00388	MUSCLE	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
00389	MUSCLE	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
00392	MUSCLE	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
00412	DOG	RAT & MOUSE	RODENTS, OTHER
	WHOLE BODY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
00415	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
00416	ANATOMY		
00499	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	
00604	FERTILIZATION	MALE REPRODUCTIVE	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR		
00740			
00741			
00759	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	CHEMICALS
	PARENTERAL	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
00765	DOG	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
00783	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	NEUROSECRETORY		
00821	DOG	HEAD, EYES, EARS	
00834	DOG	BRAIN	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES

PHARMACOLOGY

00844	DOG	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT
	TEETH	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00849	PET	YOUNG	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	
00859	DOG	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT
	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE	PARASITOLOGY
	COLONY DISEASES	CHEMICALS	INGESTION
00860	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	BLADDER & URETHRA
	GENITO-URINARY	PARASITOLOGY	COLONY DISEASES
	CHEMICALS	INGESTION	
00862	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	LUNG
	RESPIRATORY	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
	COLONY DISEASES		
00897	COLONY RESEARCH	PET	RANDOM SOURCE
	INFANCY	YOUNG	ADULT
	AGED	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	NERVOUS	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
00933	INFANCY	YOUNG	BONE
	LOCOMOTOR	NUTRITION	
00947	PET	ADULT	GONADS
	ENDOCRINOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	DERMATOLOGY
	OVARIAN		
00949	CAT, WILD	FERAL	ZOO
	ADULT	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
00978	SPLEEN	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
00992	DOG	DIGESTIVE	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	BIOEFFECTS	CHEMICALS
	INGESTION		
01010	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	NERVOUS	
01013	ANIMALS GENERAL	KIDNEY & URETER	BLOOD & LYMPH
	GENITO-URINARY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01015	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	METABOLISM	
01016	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01057	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL	PARASITOLOGY
	CHEMICALS	ABSORPTION	
01058	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL	PARASITOLOGY
01059	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL	PARASITOLOGY
01060	HEAD, EYES, EARS	SKIN, GENERAL	PARASITOLOGY
01084	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01085	HEART		
01086	DOG	NERVOUS	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
01093	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY		
01108	HERBIVORES	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	NERVOUS
01109	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	NERVOUS	
01110	DOG	BRAIN	NERVOUS
01111	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01116	NERVOUS	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01124	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01128	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01129	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01130	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		

PHARMACOLOGY

01137	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01140	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01141	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01143	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	NERVOUS	
01147	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01161	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01162	DOG	PRIMATES	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
01163	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01164	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01165	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01166	RESPIRATORY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01168	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01169	NERVOUS		
01173	PATHOLOGY	CHEMICALS	
01176	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01177	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01178	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01182	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01184	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01185	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01189	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	COLONY EQUIPMENT	
01192	DOG	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
01195	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	NERVOUS	
01199	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01200	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01201	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01202	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01207	RESPIRATORY	BRAIN	
01245	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01286	CAT, WILD	FERAL	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
01293	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01294	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01431	RAT & MOUSE	LUNG	RESPIRATORY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	
01433	LUNG	RESPIRATORY	VIROLOGY
01545	DIGESTIVE	BIOEFFECTS	CHEMICALS
	INGESTION		
01546	DIGESTIVE	BIOEFFECTS	CHEMICALS
	INGESTION		
01556	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM		
01588	DOG	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01634	MUSCLE	PHYSIOLOGY	
01649	PLACENTA	GENITO-URINARY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
01687	DOG	SKIN	SKIN, GENERAL
01692	NERVOUS	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01705	ANIMALS GENERAL	WHOLE BODY	
01706	DOG	STOMACH	SMALL INTESTINE
	DIGESTIVE	PARASITOLOGY	CHEMICALS
	INGESTION		
01817	DOG	HERBIVORES	RANDOM SOURCE
	ADULT	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH
	CHEMISTRY		
01818	ANIMALS GENERAL		
01819	PERIPHERAL BLOOD		

PHARMACOLOGY

01820	PERIPHERAL BLOOD		
01821	NERVOUS		
01868	PET	YOUNG	RECTUM & ANUS
	DIGESTIVE	PATHOLOGY	BACTERIOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	PUBLIC HEALTH	BIOEFFECTS
	CHEMICALS		
01929	WHOLE BODY	PHYSIOLOGY	
01930	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	METABOLISM	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
	CHEMISTRY		
01932	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	WHOLE BODY
	METABOLISM	CHEMISTRY	BIOEFFECTS
	CHEMICALS	INGESTION	
01961	BRAIN	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01963	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01965	BRAIN	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01979	BRAIN	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01980	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BRAIN	NERVOUS
	CHEMICALS		
01982	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01995	BRAIN	RESPIRATORY	NERVOUS
02014	PET	THORACIC CAVITY	RESPIRATORY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL CASE	
02096	ADULT	GONADS	KIDNEY & URETER
	GENITO-URINARY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
	MALE REPRODUCTIVE	COLONY BEHAVIOR	
02097	DOG	ENDOCRINOLOGY	ADRENAL
02121	MUSCLE	BONE	TENDONS & LIGAMENTS
	LOCOMOTOR	TESTICULAR	
02129	PHYSIOLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY	
02140	DOG	PET	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	CLINICAL CASE		
02145	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
02147	DOG	BACTERIOLOGY	
02151	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
02164	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
02166	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR		
02178	RESPIRATORY	CARDIOVASCULAR	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
02180	DOG	HERBIVORES	BACTERIOLOGY
02185	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
02186	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
02191	DOG	ORAL CAVITY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
02206	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	CHEMICALS
	PARENTERAL		
02237	RODENTS, OTHER	SKIN	HAIR
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	BACTERIOLOGY	
02376	BRAIN	NUTRITION	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
02506	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
02594	HEAD, EYES, EARS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
02671	BRAIN	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
02801	LUNG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
02817	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY BREEDING	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE		
02821	CAT, WILD	ZOO	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	NERVOUS		

PHARMACOLOGY

02825	COLONY EQUIPMENT	PARASITOLOGY	
02834	RESPIRATORY	VIROLOGY	
02839	DIGESTIVE	PARASITOLOGY	
02864	DOG	BRAIN	HEAD, EYES, EARS
02865	DOG	SKIN, GENERAL	DERMATOLOGY
02870	RAT	BIRDS	NERVOUS
	PATHOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	CHEMICALS
	SPINAL CORD & NERVES		
02873	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY	
02882	RESPIRATORY		
02891	PET	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	CARDIOVASCULAR
	CLINICAL CASE	PARASITOLOGY	
02899	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
02903	PET	CLINICAL CASE	CHEMICALS
02911	CHEMICALS		
02912	CLINICAL CASE	CHEMICALS	INGESTION
	BIOEFFECTS		
03149	DOG	INFANCY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
03150	ANIMALS GENERAL	BIOCHEMISTRY	STATISTICS & MODELS
03156	CAT, WILD	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
03182	CAT, WILD	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
03184	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
03196	CAT, WILD	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	

PHYSICAL AGENTS

00312	ADULT	BRAIN	NERVOUS
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
02165	HEAD, EYES, EARS	ANATOMY	PATHOLOGY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
02205	HEAD, EYES, EARS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
02316	PHYSIOLOGY	PATHOLOGY	PITUITARY
02326	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	
02327	WHOLE BODY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	

PHYSIOLOGY

00323	RANDOM SOURCE	CAGE	ADULT
	SKIN	WHOLE BODY	METABOLISM
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00324	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS
	ANATOMY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	STATISTICS & MODELS
00025	ADULT	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
00337	DOG	ADULT	BRAIN
	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY
	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
00169	HEART	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM
	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00195	DOG	RODENTS, OTHER	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES		
00268	OTHER VASCULAR	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM
00986	SALIVARY GLANDS	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	DIGESTIVE
01146	CARDIOVASCULAR		
01208	LUNG	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	
01413	ANIMALS GENERAL		
01557	STOMACH	ESOPHAGUS	
02125	IMMUNOLOGY		
02126	WHOLE BODY	IMMUNOLOGY	

PHYSIOLOGY

02341	MUSCLE	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
02304	HEAC, EYES, EARS		
02305	HEAC, EYES, EARS		
02400	DOG	HERBIVORES	PERIPHERAL BLOOC
02420	ANIMALS GENERAL	SKIN	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
	STATISTICS & MOCELS	CAT, COMESTIC	CARCIOVASCULAR
02481	HEAC, EYES, EARS		
02488	HEART		
02489	HEAC, EYES, EARS	BIOCHEMISTRY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
02511	MUSCLE	METABOLISM	
02624	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	BRAIN	METABOLISM
02626	PERIPHERAL BLOOC		
02627	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	CARCIOVASCULAR	
02628	SKIN, GENERAL	CERMATOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
	CAT, COMESTIC	MUSCLE	
02633	SMALL INTESTINE		
02634	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS		
02635	MUSCLE	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
02636	MUSCLE	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
02637	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS		
02642	CARCIOVASCULAR		
02646	STOMACH		
02998	SPINAL CORC & NERVES		
03027	FETUS		
03049	ROCENTS, OTHER	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
03053	LUNG	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	
03058	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	BIOCHEMISTRY	GENETICS
03141	DOG	KICNEY & URETER	INFECTIOUS CISEASES
	ANATOMY		
03142	STOMACH	PHARMACOLOGY	
03151	ANIMALS GENERAL	PLANTS	ANATOMY
	STATISTICS & MOCELS		
03153	ANIMALS GENERAL	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY	STATISTICS & MOCELS	
03159	RESPIRATORY, UPPER	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
03161	CARCIOVASCULAR	HEAC, EYES, EARS	STATISTICS & MOCELS
03162	RESPIRATORY	ENCOCRINE, OTHER	
03165	COLONY BREECING	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	OBSTET, & GYNEC.
	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR		
03183	ANIMALS GENERAL	WHOLE BOCY	INFECTIOUS CISEASES
	BACTERIOLOGY		

PITUITARY

00289	RAT & MOUSE	ANIMALS GENERAL	EMBRYO
	FETUS	ENCOCRINOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
	PRENATAL CEVELOPMENT	STATISTICS & MOCELS	ACRENAL
00441	COLONY BREECING	GONACS	OBSTET, & GYNEC.
	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	OVARIAN	
00457	DOG	MALE REPROCUCTIVE	FEMALE REPROCUCTIVE
	OBSTET, & GYNEC.	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
00782	BRAIN	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
	NEUROSECRETORY		
02316	PHYSIOLOGY	PATHOLOGY	PHYSICAL AGENTS
02859	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
02941	DOG	CARCIOVASCULAR	ANATOMY
02959	BRAIN	ANATOMY	

PITUITARY

02960	RODENTS, OTHER	ANATOMY	
02976	PHYSIOLOGY		
02977	CARDIOVASCULAR	ANATOMY	
0300[illegible]	FETUS	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
03019	ANATOMY	CELLULAR BIOLOGY	
03022	FETUS	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
PLACENTA			
00184	ANIMALS GENERAL	PRE-IMPLANTATION	EMBRYO
	FETUS	GENITO-URINARY	ANATOMY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	
00189	FERTILIZATION	PRE-IMPLANTATION	EMBRYO
	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
00913	GENITO-URINARY	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	OBSTET. & GYNEC.		
00996	DOG	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
00997	DOG	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
00998	DOG	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
00999	DOG	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
01000	DOG	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
01050	ANATOMY		
01051	MAN	ANIMALS GENERAL	ANATOMY
01254	PRE-IMPLANTATION	ANATOMY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
01266	ANATOMY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	
01268	ANATOMY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	
01269	GERM CELL	PRE-IMPLANTATION	GONADS
	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
01270			
01271	MISC. ANIMALS	ANATOMY	
01272	ANATOMY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE
01273	EMBRYO	PHYSIOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
	ANATOMY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	
01274	METABOLISM	ANATOMY	CHEMISTRY
	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	BIOCHEMISTRY	
01304	DOG	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
01306	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT		
01308	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT		
01309	DOG	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	
01310	DOG	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	
01312	DOG	EMBRYO	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
01546	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	GENITO-URINARY	ANATOMY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT		
01649	GENITO-URINARY	PHARMACOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
01767			
01768			
01769			
01770			
01897	ANATOMY		
01898	PHYSIOLOGY		
01899	FETUS	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY
	PANCREATIC		
01900	FETUS	BLOOD & LYMPH	GENITO-URINARY
	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY	
01901	MISC. ANIMALS	FETUS	PHYSIOLOGY
	CHEMISTRY		

POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT

00331	COLONY RESEARCH	CAGE	BIRTH
	INFANCY	DIGESTIVE	NERVOUS
	NUTRITION	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
	COLONY REARING		
00332	COLONY RESEARCH	BIRTH	INFANCY
	WHOLE BODY	STATISTICS & MODELS	COLONY REARING
00333	COLONY RESEARCH	POSTNATAL	INFANCY
	YOUNG	WHOLE BODY	ANATOMY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	COLONY REARING	
00369	COLONY RESEARCH	CAGE	YOUNG
	DIGESTIVE	NUTRITION	PHARMACOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY REARING
	COLONY DISEASES		
00370	COLONY RESEARCH	YOUNG	DIGESTIVE
	WHOLE BODY	NUTRITION	PHARMACOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY REARING
	COLONY DISEASES		
00376	COLONY RESEARCH	CAGE	INFANCY
	YOUNG	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH
	WHOLE BODY	NUTRITION	ANATOMY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	COLONY NUTRITION
00382	DOG	RODENTS, OTHER	INFANCY
	SKIN ADNEXA	SKIN, GENERAL	NUTRITION
	STATISTICS & MODELS	CHEMISTRY	COLONY REARING
00411	INFANCY	BRAIN	NERVOUS
	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00425	COLONY RESEARCH	INFANCY	YOUNG
	ADULT	WHOLE BODY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	COLONY REARING		
00211	INFANCY	YOUNG	ADULT
	TENDONS & LIGAMENTS	CARTILAGE	LOCOMOTOR
	ANATOMY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
00846	RANDOM SOURCE	BIRTH	INFANCY
	YOUNG	ADULT	OTHER VASCULAR
	BRAIN	NERVOUS	CARDIOVASCULAR
	ANATOMY		
00925	INFANCY	YOUNG	NUTRITION
	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY REARING	
01052	INFANCY	BRAIN	NERVOUS
	ANATOMY		
01213	YOUNG	ADULT	BONE
	LOCOMOTOR	NUTRITION	METABOLISM
	PATHOLOGY	ANATOMY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
	COLONY NUTRITION		
01240	WHOLE BODY	NUTRITION	METABOLISM
	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY REARING	
01242	YOUNG	ADULT	WHOLE BODY
	NUTRITION	COLONY NUTRITION	
01497	COLONY RESEARCH	WHOLE BODY	NUTRITION
	COLONY NUTRITION	COLONY REARING	
01631	INFANCY	YOUNG	ADULT
	GONADS	MALE REPRODUCTIVE	GENITO-URINARY
	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	
02906	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	

POSTNATAL CEVELOPMENT

02944	MALE REPROCUCTIVE	ANATOMY	
02956	HEAC, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	SPINAL CORC & NERVES
	ANATOMY		
PRE-IMPLANTATION			
01269	GERM CELL	PLACENTA	GONACS
	ANATOMY	PRENATAL CEVELOPMENT	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT			
00334	COLONY RESEARCH	FETUS	BIRTH
	STOMACH	SMALL INTESTINE	LARGE INTESTINE
	RECTUM & ANUS	CIGESTIVE	ANATOMY
	STATISTICS & MOCELS		
00189	FERTILIZATION	PRE-IMPLANTATION	EMBRYO
	PLACENTA	ANATOMY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
01214	LOCOMOTOR	ANATOMY	STATISTICS & MOCELS
01215	WHOLE BOCY	ANATOMY	STATISTICS & MOCELS
01267	EMBRYO	ANATOMY	
01495	ANATOMY		
01498	GERM CELL	HAIR	HEAC, EYES, EARS
	WHOLE BOCY	GENETICS	
02957	HEAC, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	SPINAL CORC & NERVES
	ANATOMY	NERVOUS	
02982	EMBRYO	BRAIN	ANATOMY
03001	FETUS	SPINAL CORC & NERVES	ANATOMY
03003	FETUS	SPINAL CORC & NERVES	ANATOMY
03006	FETUS	NERVOUS	ANATOMY
03021	FETUS	NERVOUS	ANATOMY
03022	FETUS	ANATOMY	PITUITARY
03024	FETUS	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	ANATOMY
03025	FETUS	NERVOUS	ANATOMY
03039	THORACIC CAVITY	ABCOMINAL CAVITY	PATHOLOGY
03143	CLINICAL CASE	PARASITOLOGY	
PRIMATES			
00916	COLONY RESEARCH	BIRTH	INFANCY
	YOUNG	ACULT	MARROW
	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL CEVELOPMENT	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MOCELS		
PUBLIC HEALTH			
00096	INSECTS	ANIMALS GENERAL	PARASITOLOGY
	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY EQUIPMENT	
00098	DOG	MAN	SKIN
	HAIR	PHARMACOLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER		
00102	INSECTS	ANIMALS GENERAL	PARASITOLOGY
	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY EQUIPMENT	
00124	MAN	HERBIVORES	ANIMALS GENERAL
	WHOLE BOCY	INFECTIOUS CISEASES	
00212	COLONY RESEARCH	ACULT	BRAIN
	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
	COLONY CISEASES		
00213	PARASITOLOGY		
00254	DOG	MAN	RAT & MOUSE
	COLONY RESEARCH	PET	SMALL INTESTINE
	NOSE	CIGESTIVE	RESPIRATORY
	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY	COLONY CISEASES
00256	PET	PARASITOLOGY	STATISTICS & MOCELS

PUBLIC HEALTH

00257	DOG	WHOLE BOCY	PARASITOLOGY
00259	DOG	PET	PARASITOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
00260	PARASITOLOGY		
00261	SMALL INTESTINE	PARASITOLOGY	
00262	ANIMALS GENERAL	PARASITOLOGY	
00330	COLONY RESEARCH	INFANCY	YOUNG
	ACULT	WHOLE BOCY	INFECTIOUS CISEASES
	VIROLOGY		
00370	MAN	BACTERIOLOGY	
00372	PET	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS CISEASES		
00381	DOG	MAN	ORAL CAVITY
	BACTERIOLOGY		
00394	COLONY RESEARCH	PET	SKIN
	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL	PHARMACOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS CISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	COLONY CISEASES
	PARASITOLOGY	CERMATOLOGY	
00406	DOG	MAN	PARASITOLOGY
00423	MAN	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	INFECTIOUS CISEASES
00433	DOG	LUNG	INFECTIOUS CISEASES
00704	PARASITOLOGY		
00707	MOUSE	MAN	PARASITOLOGY
00723	MAN	PARASITOLOGY	
00804	DOG	INFECTIOUS CISEASES	CIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
	BACTERIOLOGY	STATISTICS & MOCELS	
00807	DOG	MAN	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
	VIROLOGY		
00811	PET	PARASITOLOGY	
00914	DOG	MAN	PET
	RANCOM SOURCE	WHOLE BOCY	STATISTICS & MOCELS
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
00957	DOG	MAN	OTHER ANIMALS
	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	BLOOC & LYMPH
	WHOLE BOCY	PATHOLOGY	VIROLOGY
	STATISTICS & MOCELS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
00958	DOG	MAN	PET
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MOCELS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
	VIROLOGY		
00959	MAN	RAT & MOUSE	PET
	FERAL	SMALL INTESTINE	LARGE INTESTINE
	LIVER & PANCREAS	CIGESTIVE	PARASITOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MOCELS		
01303	DIGESTIVE	PARASITOLOGY	
01426	MAN	LUNG	RESPIRATORY
	VIROLOGY		
01427	MAN	LUNG	RESPIRATORY
	VIROLOGY		
01465	INFECTIOUS CISEASES		
01466	INFECTIOUS CISEASES		
01555	DOG	PET	CIGESTIVE
	WHOLE BOCY	PARASITOLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY
01602	PET	CIGESTIVE	PARASITOLOGY

PUBLIC HEALTH

01665	DOG	MAN	RANDOM SOURCE
	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	
01666	DOG	MAN	ANIMALS GENERAL
	RANDOM SOURCE	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	NERVOUS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
01667	DOG	MAN	ANIMALS GENERAL
	RANDOM SOURCE	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	NERVOUS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
01668	DOG	ANIMALS GENERAL	RANDOM SOURCE
	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
01669	DOG	HERBIVORES	FERTILIZATION
	NERVOUS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	IMMUNOLOGY
	VIROLOGY		
01670	DOG	CARNIVORES, OTHER	HERBIVORES
	LIVER & PANCREAS	SALIVARY GLANDS	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	BRAIN	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
01680	HEAD, EYES, EARS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	BACTERIOLOGY
01681	HEAD, EYES, EARS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	BACTERIOLOGY
01585	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE	PARASITOLOGY
01686	RANDOM SOURCE	YOUNG	ADULT
	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE	PARASITOLOGY
	COLONY SOURCES		
01696	DOG	MAN	PET
	DIGESTIVE	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
01699	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE	PARASITOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
01738	RAT & MOUSE	FERAL	RANDOM SOURCE
	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY		
01953	ADULT	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PARASITOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01990	INFANCY	YOUNG	ADULT
	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE	PARASITOLOGY
02139	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
	IMMUNOLOGY		
02161	DOG	PET	
02162	PARASITOLOGY		
02169	MAN	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	VIROLOGY		
02207	PARASITOLOGY		
02225	DOG	BACTERIOLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY
02226	DOG	BACTERIOLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY
02259	LUNG	PARASITOLOGY	
02260	LUNG	PARASITOLOGY	
02308	SKIN	PARASITOLOGY	
02309	DOG	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
02324	MAN	DERMATOLOGY	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
	PATHOLOGY		
02808	DOG	PET	STATISTICS & MODELS
	CHEMICALS		
02824	PRIMATES	RAT	PARASITOLOGY

PUBLIC HEALTH

02842	DOG	HEAC, EYES, EARS	PARASITOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MOCELS		
02844	ORAL CAVITY	LUNG	ACULT
	INFECTIOUS CISEASES	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
	BACTERIOLOGY	RESPIRATORY	
02851	PARASITOLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY	
02867	BACTERIOLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY	STATISTICS & MOCELS
	INFECTIOUS CISEASES		
02877	SKIN	HAIR	CERMATOLOGY
	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL CEVELOPMENT	SKIN
	CLINICAL CASE	CERMATOLOGY	BACTERIOLOGY
02890	PET	SKIN, GENERAL	PARASITOLOGY
	CHEMICALS	ABSORPTION	
02919	DOG	PET	INFECTIOUS CISEASES
	BACTERIOLOGY		
03062	MAN	SKIN	CLINICAL CASE
	PARASITOLOGY		
03201	INSECTS	CIGESTIVE	PARASITOLOGY

RADIATION

00114	COLONY RESEARCH	PEN	NUTRITION
	POSTNATAL CEVELOPMENT	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	COLONY BREECING
	COLONY REARING	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY CISEASES
	COLONY BEHAVIOR		
00867	ANIMALS GENERAL	X-RAY & GAMMA	BETA
	ALPHA RAYS	ISOTOPES, GENERAL	BIOEFFECTS
00887	ANIMALS GENERAL	WHOLE BOCY	X-RAY & GAMMA
	BETA RAYS	ALPHA RAYS	ISOTOPES, GENERAL
	BIOEFFECTS	INHALATION	INGESTION
	ABSORPTION		
01291	DOG	RACIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	X-RAY & GAMMA
	BETA RAYS	ALPHA	
01396	LIVER & PANCREAS	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	BLOOC & LYMPH
	NUTRITION	PHYSIOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CHEMISTRY	COLONY NUTRITION	CAT, COMESTIC
03302	KICNEY & URETER	PATHOLOGY	

RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES

00128	ANIMALS GENERAL	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	MARROW
	BLOOC & LYMPH	PHYSIOLOGY	
00195	DOG	ROCENTS, OTHER	PERIPHERAL BLOOC
	PHYSIOLOGY	PHYSIOLOGY	
00279	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	PHYSIOLOGY	
00280	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	PHYSIOLOGY	
00426	DOG	ANIMALS GENERAL	X-RAY & GAMMA
00438	ANIMALS GENERAL	WHOLE BOCY	
00446	DOG	LUNG	
00451	ANIMALS GENERAL	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
00460	MATURE	BONE	CLINICAL CASE
	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY	
00475	DOG	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
00528	DOG	ORAL CAVITY	CLINICAL CASE
	DERMATOLOGY	HEAC, EYES, EARS	
00572	ANIMALS GENERAL	MAN	INFANCY
	CHILCHOOC	WHOLE BOCY	CIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
	THYROIC	BONE	
00694	PET	LIVER & PANCREAS	

CROSS REFERENCE

RACIOLOGY & ISOTOPES

00701	BRAIN	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
00709	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
00751	PET	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	CLINICAL CASE
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
00893	COLONY RESEARCH	INFANCY	YOUNG
	ACULT	BONE	LOCOMOTOR
	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL CEVELOPMENT	MUSCLE
00896	PET	AGEC	KICNEY & URETER
	BLACCER & URETHRA	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
00943	DOG	ORAL CAVITY	CIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01409	BONE		
01677	PET	RESPIRATORY, UPPER	RESPIRATORY
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	CLINICAL CASE	
01707	DOG	HERBIVORES	HEART
	CARCIOVASCULAR	PATHOLOGY	
01708	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	KICNEY & URETER	BLACCER & URETHRA
	GENITO-URINARY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
02183	ESOPHAGUS	CLINICAL CASE	
02866	HEART	ANATOMY	STATISTICS & MOCELS
02915	DIGESTIVE	PHYSIOLOGY	RECTUM & ANUS
03140	ANIMALS GENERAL	INFECTIOUS CISEASES	
RECTUM & ANUS			
00014			
00884	DOG	COLONY RESEARCH	RANCOM SOURCE
	ACULT	CIGESTIVE	INFECTIOUS CISEASES
	BACTERIOLOGY	COLONY CISEASES	
01582	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	CIGESTIVE	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
02915	DIGESTIVE	RACIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	PHYSIOLOGY
03360	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	CLINICAL CASE	
RESPIRATORY			
00135	LUNG	THORACIC CAVITY	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS CISEASES	BACTERIOLOGY	RACIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
00175	DIGESTIVE	BLOOC & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS CISEASES	VIROLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
00399	SPINAL CORC & NERVES	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00404	ACULT	LUNG	HEART
	CARCIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	STATISTICS & MOCELS
00542	INFECTIOUS CISEASES	VIROLOGY	
00543	INFECTIOUS CISEASES	VIROLOGY	
00750	CELL CULTURE	INFECTIOUS CISEASES	VIROLOGY
00862	RANCOM SOURCE	ACULT	LUNG
	PHARMACOLOGY	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
	COLONY CISEASES		
00904	PET	RANCOM SOURCE	ACULT
	NOSE	RESPIRATORY, UPPER	INFECTIOUS CISEASES
	BACTERIOLOGY	VIROLOGY	COLONY REARING
	COLONY CISEASES		
01320	PET	NOSE	INFECTIOUS CISEASES
	BACTERIOLOGY	CIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	
01377	WHOLE BOCY	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY

CROSS REFERENCE

RESPIRATORY

01092	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHARMACOLOGY	OTHER VASCULAR
	THERMAL		
01095	PHYSIOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	CARDIOVASCULAR
01123	PHARMACOLOGY	NERVOUS	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
01158	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	PHARMACOLOGY
01159	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01166	PHARMACOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01179			
01180	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01190	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01193	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	PHYSIOLOGY	
01243	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01671	COLONY COMMERCIAL	YOUNG	ADULT
	FERTILIZATION	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
	IMMUNOLOGY	COLONY DISEASES	
01994	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
01995	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PHARMACOLOGY
02107	WHOLE BODY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	VIROLOGY		
02178	CARDIOVASCULAR	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	PHARMACOLOGY
02192	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
02686	INFANCY	MUSCLE	PHYSIOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
02837	RODENTS	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
02844	ORAL CAVITY	LUNG	ADULT
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
	BACTERIOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH	
02845	VIROLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
02882	PHARMACOLOGY		
02897	BRAIN	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
03131	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03145	CHEMICALS	BIOEFFECTS	
03162	PHYSIOLOGY	ENDOCRINE, OTHER	
03186	RANDOM SOURCE	COLONY DISEASES	BACTERIOLOGY
	PHYSIOLOGY		
03191	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	PATHOLOGY	VIROLOGY
03198	PET	COLONY COMMERCIAL	COLONY RESEARCH
	COLONY DISEASES	BACTERIOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
03217	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	BACTERIOLOGY	

RESPIRATORY, UPPER

00344	PET	LUNG	RESPIRATORY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	
00687	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	
00698	PET	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	VIROLOGY		
00904	PET	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT
	NOSE	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	BACTERIOLOGY	VIROLOGY	COLONY REARING
	COLONY DISEASES		
01244	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01425	ORAL CAVITY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
01550	PET	YOUNG	STOMACH
	DIGESTIVE	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
02194	DOG	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
02894	BONE	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	

RESPIRATORY, UPPER

03139	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
03159	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	

SALIVARY GLANCS

00004	DOG	MAN	RAT & MOUSE
	ROCENTS, OTHER	HERBIVORES	COLONY RESEARCH
	RANCOM SOURCE	METABOLISM	CHEMISTRY
00159	COLONY RESEARCH	PEN	ACULT
	DIGESTIVE	METABOLISM	PHYSIOLOGY
	X-RAY & GAMMA	ISOTOPES, GENERAL	
00944	COLONY RESEARCH	PET	ACULT
	FERTILIZATION	MARROW	CIGESTIVE
	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS CISEASES	VIROLOGY
	IMMUNOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
00986	SPINAL CORC & NERVES	CIGESTIVE	PHYSIOLOGY
01117	NERVOUS		
01280	ANIMALS GENERAL	CIGESTIVE	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY	MARROW	
01509	DOG	PHYSIOLOGY	CHEMISTRY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
01670	DOG	CARNIVORES, OTHER	HERBIVORES
	LIVER & PANCREAS	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	BRAIN
	INFECTIOUS CISEASES	VIROLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
01861	VIROLOGY	CIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03017	PHYSIOLOGY		
03115	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

00312	DOG	RANCOM SOURCE	ACULT
	GENITO-URINARY	PHARMACOLOGY	OBSTET, & GYNEC.
00048	COLONY RESEARCH	RANCOM SOURCE	CAGE
	ACULT	GENITO-URINARY	NERVOUS
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	COLONY BEHAVIOR	COLONY BREECING
00080	ANIMALS GENERAL	BRAIN	GONACS
	PHYSIOLOGY	PITUITARY	OVARIAN
00269	OTHER VASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	
00337	ACULT	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL
	ANATOMY	GENETICS	
00353	METABOLISM	CHEMISTRY	
00441	COLONY BREECING	GONACS	OBSTET, & GYNEC.
	PITUITARY	OVARIAN	
00499	PHARMACOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00536	COLONY BREECING	MALE REPROCUCTIVE	OBSTET, & GYNEC.
00504	FERTILIZATION	MALE REPROCUCTIVE	OBSTET, & GYNEC.
	PHARMACOLOGY		
00778	MALE REPROCUCTIVE	OBSTET, & GYNEC.	
00851	DOG	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	
00929	GERM CELL	GONACS	GENITO-URINARY
	PHYSIOLOGY	OBSTET, & GYNEC.	FEMALE REPROCUCTIVE
00940	COLONY RESEARCH	PEN	ACULT
01314	DOG		
01621	ANIMALS GENERAL	ACULT	
01723			
01724			
01726	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	
01727	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY	

CROSS REFERENCE

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

01731	BIRTH		
01732			
01733	ADRENAL		
01741	BIRTH	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	
01750	YOUNG	ADRENAL	
01755	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	GENITO-URINARY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
01762	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY		
01763	PHYSIOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
01764	GENITO-URINARY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	
01935	GERM CELL	FERTILIZATION	PRE-IMPLANTATION
	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY	ANATOMY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	
02166	PHARMACOLOGY		
02201	PHYSIOLOGY	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	
02878	COLONY BREEDING	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	PHYSIOLOGY
03165	COLONY BREEDING	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
	PHYSIOLOGY		

SKIN

00544	DOG	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
00882	DOG	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL
	NUTRITION	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
	DERMATOLOGY	COLONY REARING	COLONY DISEASES
	BIOEFFECTS	CHEMICALS	ABSORPTION
01083	PARASITOLOGY	DERMATOLOGY	
01385	DOG	HERBIVORES	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01684	ADULT	ORAL CAVITY	SKIN, GENERAL
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	DERMATOLOGY		
01812	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL	NERVOUS
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01813	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	SKIN, GENERAL	NERVOUS
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01939	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
02325	PRIMATES	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	
02149	DOG	PARASITOLOGY	DERMATOLOGY
02196	DOG	AGED	DERMATOLOGY
	GERIATRICS		
02331	PARASITOLOGY		
02348	METABOLISM	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
02428	ANIMALS GENERAL	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	STATISTICS & MODELS
	CAT, DOMESTIC	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
02625	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	BIOCHEMISTRY
02796	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL CASE	DERMATOLOGY
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
02799	COLONY RESEARCH	MATURE	HEAD, EYES, EARS
	CLINICAL CASE	DERMATOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
02832	ANIMALS GENERAL	DERMATOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
02877	HAIR	DERMATOLOGY	ANATOMY
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	CLINICAL CASE	DERMATOLOGY
	BACTERIOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH	

SKIN

02877	HAIR	DERMATOLOGY	ANATOMY
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	CLINICAL CASE	DERMATOLOGY
	BACTERIOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH	
02888	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	CLINICAL CASE	DERMATOLOGY
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER		
02950	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	ANATOMY	
03062	MAN	CLINICAL CASE	PARASITOLOGY
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
03136	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
SKIN, GENERAL			
01712			
02833	DERMATOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY	
02865	DOG	DERMATOLOGY	PHARMACOLOGY
03045	DOG	PARASITOLOGY	
03189	ORAL CAVITY	DERMATOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
SMALL INTESTINE			
00118	ADULT	DIGESTIVE	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
00461	PARASITOLOGY		
00848	PET	ADULT	DIGESTIVE
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	CLINICAL CASE	
01119	PHARMACOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
01363	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	DIGESTIVE
	GENITO-URINARY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01366	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	DIGESTIVE	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01368	ANIMALS GENERAL	ADULT	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01674	DIGESTIVE	PARASITOLOGY	
01787	OTHER VASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	
01789	OTHER VASCULAR	KIDNEY & URETER	PHYSIOLOGY
01890	BIRTH	DIGESTIVE	PHYSIOLOGY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	BIOCHEMISTRY	
02304	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	ANATOMY
02338	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	ANATOMY	
02387	PHYSIOLOGY	X-RAY & GAMMA	
SPINAL CORD & NERVES			
00318	NERVOUS	ANATOMY	
00024	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	STATISTICS & MODELS
00337	DOG	ADULT	BRAIN
	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
00334	DOG	LUNG	MUSCLE
	RESPIRATORY	PHYSIOLOGY	CHEMISTRY
	CARDIOVASCULAR	METABOLISM	
00513	AGED	ANATOMY	
00514	BRAIN	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
00534	PHYSIOLOGY	CHEMISTRY	BIOCHEMISTRY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00780	BONE	PATHOLOGY	GENETICS
00784	BIOCHEMISTRY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	

SPINAL CORC & NERVES

00941	ACULT	MUSCLE	NERVOUS
	PHYSIOLOGY	ANATOMY	BIOCHEMISTRY
00986	SALIVARY GLANCS	CIGESTIVE	PHYSIOLOGY
01186	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01192	DOG	PHARMACOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
01194	PHYSIOLOGY	PHARMACOLOGY	
01209	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS	PHARMACOLOGY
	BRAIN		
01487	LOCOMOTOR		
01488	LOCOMOTOR		
01489	LOCOMOTOR		
01502	LOCOMOTOR	BONE	
01624	FETUS	INFANCY	NERVOUS
	POSTNATAL CEVELOPMENT	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
01626	INFANCY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	HEAC, EYES, EARS
01776	BIRTH	TENCONS & LIGAMENTS	CARTILAGE
	LOCOMOTOR	ANATOMY	
01777	TENCONS & LIGAMENTS	CARTILAGE	LOCOMOTOR
	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL CEVELOPMENT	
01930	BRAIN	NERVOUS	METABOLISM
	PHARMACOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	RACIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
	CHEMISTRY		
01931	DOG	TEETH	NERVOUS
	PHARMACOLOGY		
02202	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	PATHOLOGY	
02204	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
02305	ANATOMY		
02794	BRAIN	PHYSIOLOGY	BIOCHEMISTRY
02826	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	ANATOMY	
02856	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	PHYSIOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
02870	RAT	BIRCS	NERVOUS
	PATHOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	CHEMICALS
	PHARMACOLOGY		
02879			
02888	SKIN	CLINICAL CASE	CERMATOLOGY
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER		
02910	BRAIN	INFECTIOUS CISEASES	CLINICAL CASE
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	BACTERIOLOGY	
02937	BONE	PHYSIOLOGY	
02950	SKIN	ANATOMY	
02958	ANATOMY		
02998	PHYSIOLOGY		
03001	FETUS	ANATOMY	PRENATAL CEVELOPMENT
03003	FETUS	ANATOMY	PRENATAL CEVELOPMENT
03005	FETUS	ANATOMY	PRENATAL CEVELOPMENT
03028	DOG	ROCENTS, OTHER	ANATOMY
03031	BRAIN	ANATOMY	
03032	FETUS	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
03037	INFANCY	ANATOMY	BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY
	POSTNATAL CEVELOPMENT		
03040	DOG	ABCOMINAL CAVITY	ANATOMY
03119	MARROW	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03147	DOG	BRAIN	CIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
03154	BACTERIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	

CROSS REFERENCE

SPINAL CORC & NERVES

03158	MAN	METABOLISM	STATISTICS & MODELS
03172	BONE	GENETICS	
03175	BONE	CLINICAL CASE	GENETICS
03176	BONE	CLINICAL CASE	GENETICS

SPLEEN

00148	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS	CARCIOVASCULAR
	PHYSIOLOGY		
00149	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
	NEUROSECRETORY		
00151	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
	RACIOLOGY & ISOTOPES		
00157	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
	CHEMISTRY		
00158	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
	CHEMISTRY		
00163	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
	CHEMISTRY	POSTNATAL CEVELOPMENT	
00165	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	BLOOC & LYMPH	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MOCELS	PUBLIC HEALTH	
00325	PET	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
00693	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	ANATOMY	
00845	PET	RANCOM SOURCE	ACULT
	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	BLOOC & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	COLONY CISEASES		
00877	PET	RANCOM SOURCE	ACULT
	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	BLOOC & LYMPH	PARASITOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS CISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
00978	PHYSICLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	PHARMACOLOGY
01339	PET	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	BLOOC & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01340	PET	AGEC	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	BLOOC & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01341	LIVER & PANCREAS	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	BLOOC & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01355	PET	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	BLOOC & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01359	DOG	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01362	DOG	CARNIVORES, OTHER	PERIPHERAL BLOOC
	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	BLOOC & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MOCELS
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01367	ANIMALS GENERAL	ACULT	LIVER & PANCREAS
	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01369	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01374	ACULT	LIVER & PANCREAS	PERIPHERAL BLOOC
	MARROW	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		

SPLEEN

01381	DOG	LIVER & PANCREAS	PERIPHERAL BLOOC
	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	KICNEY & URETER
	BLOCC & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01383	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01389	ACULT	LIVER & PANCREAS	PERIPHERAL BLOOC
	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	BLOOC & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01574	PET	AGEC	BLOOC & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01688	YOUNG	LIVER & PANCREAS	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	BRAIN	SPINAL CORC & NERVES	NERVOUS
	METABOLISM	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
02019	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
02174	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	PHYSIOLOGY	
03304	ANATOMY		

STATISTICS & MOCELS

00016	ANIMALS GENERAL	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY COMMERCIAL
	PET	HERC	RANCOM SOURCE
	ZOO	PATHOLOGY	ANATOMY
	COLONY RECORCS		
00032	COLONY RESEARCH	BIRTH	INFANCY
	WHOLE BOCY	POSTNATAL CEVELOPMENT	COLONY REARING
00033	COLONY RESEARCH	POSTNATAL STAGE	INFANCY
	YOUNG	WHOLE BOCY	ANATOMY
	POSTNATAL CEVELOPMENT	COLONY REARING	
00055	DOG	HERBIVORES	PERIPHERAL BLOOC
	BLOCC & LYMPH	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
00074	RANCOM SOURCE	ACULT	HEAC, EYES, EARS
	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	WHOLE BOCY
	ANATOMY		
00210	COLONY RESEARCH	BIRTH	WHOLE BOCY
	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	COLONY BREECING	COLONY REARING
00311	ANIMALS GENERAL	BONE	LOCOMOTOR
	ANATOMY	PRENATAL CEVELOPMENT	POSTNATAL CEVELOPMENT
00476	COLONY RESEARCH	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	KICNEY & URETER
	METABOLISM	GENETICS	
00519	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
00772	ANIMALS GENERAL	COLONY RECORCS	PATHOLOGY
00825	PET	COLONY BREECING	COLONY REARING
	MALE REPROCUCTIVE	FEMALE REPROCUCTIVE	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
	GENETICS		
00854	RANCOM SOURCE	YOUNG	ACULT
	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	BLOOC & LYMPH	ANATOMY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
01022	PET	RANCOM SOURCE	COLONY RECORCS
	GERIATRICS		
01023	PET	RANCOM SOURCE	COLONY RECORCS
	GERIATRICS		
01034	ANIMALS GENERAL	BLOOC & LYMPH	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
01035	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	MARROW	BLOOC & LYMPH
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
01214	LOCOMOTOR	ANATOMY	PRENATAL CEVELOPMENT
01215	WHOLE BOCY	ANATOMY	PRENATAL CEVELOPMENT

STATISTICS & MODELS

01254	COLONY EQUIPMENT		
01418	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
01572	ANIMALS GENERAL	MAN	
01759	CAT, WILD	ANATOMY	
01866	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	WHOLE BODY
	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
01876	CAT, WILD	FERAL	ZOO
	BIRTH	GENITO-URINARY	ANATOMY
	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	
01877	PATHOLOGY	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	GENITO-URINARY	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	OBSTET. & GYNEC.		
01878	PATHOLOGY	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	GENITO-URINARY	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	OBSTET. & GYNEC.		
01879	BIRTH	GENITO-URINARY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
01880	BIRTH	GENITO-URINARY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
01881	BIRTH	GENITO-URINARY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
01882	EMBRYO	FETUS	GENITO-URINARY
	WHOLE BODY	PHYSIOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	
01884	BIRTH	GENITO-URINARY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
01885	ANIMALS GENERAL	BIRTH	WHOLE BODY
	METABOLISM	ANATOMY	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
01945	DOG	PET	PUBLIC HEALTH
	COLONY SOURCES		
02070	GENETICS		
02079	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	ANATOMY
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
02209	VIROLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY	
02793	COLONY COMMERCIAL	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY EQUIPMENT
	MATURE	WHOLE BODY	NUTRITION
02803	ANIMALS GENERAL	BLOOD & LYMPH	
02807	DOG	PET	
02828	RAT	METABOLISM	
02829	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
02885	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	THYROID	METABOLISM
02975	ADULT	ANATOMY	
03063	ANIMALS GENERAL	METABOLISM	
03072	SKIN, GENERAL	ORAL CAVITY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03073	WHOLE BODY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03075	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
03097	DOG	MAN	SKIN ADNEXA
	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03122	MAN	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03130	LUNG	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03146	ANIMALS GENERAL	COLONY MANAGEMENT	
03151	ANIMALS GENERAL	PLANTS	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY		
03158	MAN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	METABOLISM
03185	ANIMALS GENERAL	FERAL	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	BACTERIOLOGY		
03214	ANIMALS GENERAL	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
03216	CAT, WILD	HERBIVORES	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS

STOMACH

00050	DIGESTIVE	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
00101	ANATOMY	CELLULAR BIOLOGY	
00493	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	SMALL INTESTINE
	LIVER & PANCREAS	LUNG	PARASITOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
00781	SMALL INTESTINE	PHYSIOLOGY	
01550	PET	YOUNG	RESPIRATORY, UPPER
	DIGESTIVE	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
02119	HEART	OTHER VASCULAR	CARDIOVASCULAR
	PATHOLOGY	GENETICS	
02312	BRAIN	PHYSIOLOGY	
02813	DOG	PHYSIOLOGY	
03142	PHYSIOLOGY	PHARMACOLOGY	

SURGERY & TECHNIQUES

00005	DOG	PET	MUSCLE
	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	TESTICULAR
00023	RANDOM SOURCE	CAGE	ADULT
	SKIN	WHOLE BODY	METABOLISM
	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00130	STOMACH	DIGESTIVE	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
00137	ORAL CAVITY	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	THORACIC CAVITY
	WHOLE BODY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	METABOLISM
00139	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
00147	CAGE	BRAIN	NERVOUS
	STATISTICS & MODELS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	COLONY EQUIPMENT
00176	ANIMALS GENERAL		
00182	ANIMALS GENERAL	INFANCY	NUTRITION
	CHEMISTRY		
00209	DOG		
00324	ORAL CAVITY	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	SKIN, GENERAL
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER		
00336	PET	GONADS	GENITO-URINARY
	MALE REPRODUCTIVE		
00349	RODENTS, OTHER	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY EQUIPMENT
00369	ANIMALS GENERAL	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
00376			
00387	MUSCLE	PHARMACOLOGY	
00388	MUSCLE	PHARMACOLOGY	
00389	MUSCLE	PHARMACOLOGY	
00392	MUSCLE	PHARMACOLOGY	
00412	DOG	RAT & MOUSE	RODENTS, OTHER
	WHOLE BODY	PHARMACOLOGY	
00415	PHARMACOLOGY		
00429	ORAL CAVITY	STOMACH	DIGESTIVE
	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	ESOPHAGUS	
00450	ANIMALS GENERAL	HEAD, EYES, EARS	
00451	ANIMALS GENERAL	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
00475	DOG	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
00483	DOG	CAGE	HEART
	PHYSIOLOGY	CARDIOVASCULAR	
00497	DOG	HERBIVORES	COLONY BREEDING
	FERTILIZATION	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
00537	WHOLE BODY	MICROWAVES	
00540	DOG	CARDIOVASCULAR	

CROSS REFERENCE

SURGERY & TECHNIQUES

00551	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	FETUS	BONE
	ANATOMY	PATHOLOGY	ANIMALS GENERAL
	PRENATAL CEVELOPMENT		
00574	ANIMALS GENERAL	MAN	PERIPHERAL BLOOC
	PHYSIOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	BIOCHEMISTRY
00684	CHILCHOOC	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	
00705	PERIPHERAL BLOOC		
00708	IMMUNOLOGY		
00709	RACIOLOGY & ISOTOPES		
00737	COLONY EQUIPMENT	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	
00739	DOG		
00752	LOCOMOTOR		
00762	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	BRAIN	PHARMACOLOGY
00789	DOG	BRAIN	
00809	MARROW	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
00834	DOG	BRAIN	PHARMACOLOGY
00835	DOG	BRAIN	PHARMACOLOGY
	VIROLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY	
00837	DOG	BRAIN	PHARMACOLOGY
	VIROLOGY		
00897	COLONY RESEARCH	PET	RANCOM SOURCE
	INFANCY	YOUNG	ACULT
	AGEC	BRAIN	SPINAL CORC & NERVES
	NERVOUS	PHARMACOLOGY	
00943	DOG	ORAL CAVITY	RACIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER		
00949	CAT, WILC	FERAL	ZOO
	ACULT	PHARMACOLOGY	
00956	DOG	YOUNG	ACULT
	AGEC	PHARMACOLOGY	NERVOUS
01010	PHARMACOLOGY	NERVOUS	
01014	BLACCER & URETHRA	GENITO-URINARY	
01039	DOG	WHOLE BOCY	
01041	DOG	BLACCER & URETHRA	GENITO-URINARY
	PHARMACOLOGY	PATHOLOGY	RACIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01086	DOG	PHARMACOLOGY	NERVOUS
01089			
01090			
01091			
01096			
01098			
01099			
01100			
01102			
01103	PHARMACOLOGY	NERVOUS	
01104	PHARMACOLOGY	NERVOUS	
01106	THERMAL		
01107	DOG	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	CARCIOVASCULAR
01108	HERBIVORES	PHARMACOLOGY	NERVOUS
01109	PHARMACOLOGY	NERVOUS	
01111	PHARMACOLOGY		
01122	PHARMACOLOGY		
01127	CARCIOVASCULAR	BIOCHEMISTRY	
01128	PHARMACOLOGY		

CROSS REFERENCE

SURGERY & TECHNIQUES

01129	PHARMACOLOGY		
01130	PHARMACOLOGY		
01132			
01133			
01135	PHARMACOLOGY		
01137	PHARMACOLOGY		
01140	PHARMACOLOGY		
01141	DOG	PHARMACOLOGY	
01143	PHARMACOLOGY	NERVOUS	
01147	PHARMACOLOGY		
01150	DOG		
01152			
01153	CARCIOVASCULAR	OTHER VASCULAR	
01154	SPINAL CORC & NERVES		
01155			
01156			
01157	DOG		
01158	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	RESPIRATORY	PHARMACOLOGY
01161	PHARMACOLOGY		
01162	DOG	PRIMATES	PHARMACOLOGY
01163	PHARMACOLOGY		
01164	PHARMACOLOGY		
01166	RESPIRATORY	PHARMACOLOGY	
01168	DOG	PHARMACOLOGY	
01176	PHARMACOLOGY		
01177	PHARMACOLOGY		
01178	DOG	PHARMACOLOGY	
01180	RESPIRATORY		
01181	THORACIC CAVITY	CLINICAL CASE	PHARMACOLOGY
01182	PHARMACOLOGY		
01184	PHARMACOLOGY		
01185	PHARMACOLOGY		
01186	SPINAL CORC & NERVES		
01189	COLONY EQUIPMENT	PHARMACOLOGY	
01192	DOG	SPINAL CORC & NERVES	PHARMACOLOGY
01195	PHARMACOLOGY	NERVOUS	
01196	DOG	ANIMALS GENERAL	
01199	DOG	PHARMACOLOGY	
01200	PHARMACOLOGY		
01201	DOG	PHARMACOLOGY	
01202	SPINAL CORC & NERVES	PHARMACOLOGY	
01203	GONACS		
01204	ANIMALS GENERAL	COLONY EQUIPMENT	
01205	COLONY EQUIPMENT		
01211			
01243	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	RESPIRATORY	
01244	RESPIRATORY, UPPER		
01245	DOG	PHARMACOLOGY	
01286	CAT, WILC	FERAL	PHARMACOLOGY
01293	DOG	PHARMACOLOGY	
01294	DOG	PHARMACOLOGY	
01510	DOG	LIVER & PANCREAS	SPLEEN
	KICNEY & URETER	BLACCER & URETHRA	ABCOMINAL CAVITY
01586	SKIN	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL

SURGERY & TECHNIQUES

01588	DOG	HAIR	SKIN, GENERAL
	PHARMACOLOGY		
01629	YOUNG	ADULT	BLADDER & URETHRA
	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY	
01677	PET	RESPIRATORY, UPPER	RESPIRATORY
	CLINICAL CASE	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	
01692	NERVOUS	PHARMACOLOGY	
01703	ANIMALS GENERAL	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01796			
01799	ANIMALS GENERAL	OTHER VASCULAR	CARDIOVASCULAR
01846	SKIN	KIDNEY & URETER	GENITO-URINARY
01867			
01986	HEAD, EYES, EARS	BRAIN	NERVOUS
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
01992	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PHYSIOLOGY
02145	PHARMACOLOGY		
02151	DOG	PHARMACOLOGY	
02164	PHARMACOLOGY		
02170	PET	ADULT	BONE
	CLINICAL CASE		
02171	DOG		
02181	BLADDER & URETHRA		
02185	DOG	PHARMACOLOGY	
02186	DOG	PHARMACOLOGY	
02189	BLADDER & URETHRA		
02190	DOG	BONE	
02191	DOG	ORAL CAVITY	PHARMACOLOGY
02192	DOG	RESPIRATORY	
02193	DOG	BONE	
02194	DOG	RESPIRATORY, UPPER	
02195	BODY CAVITIES		
02197	DOG	AGED	GERIATRICS
02202	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	PATHOLOGY	
02245	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY
02327	WHOLE BODY	PHYSICAL AGENTS	
02391	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY DISEASES	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	IMMUNOLOGY	VIROLOGY	
02493	PHYSIOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
02635	MUSCLE	PHYSIOLOGY	
02636	MUSCLE	PHYSIOLOGY	
02660	HEAD, EYES, EARS	PHYSIOLOGY	
02796	SKIN	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL CASE
	DERMATOLOGY		
02801	LUNG	PHARMACOLOGY	
02804	ADULT	LIVER & PANCREAS	ANATOMY
	CELLULAR BIOLOGY		
02810	HEAD, EYES, EARS	PHARMACOLOGY	
02821	CAT, WILD	ZOO	NERVOUS
	PHARMACOLOGY		
02847	CAT, WILD	DOG	ESOPHAGUS
	NUTRITION		
02862	BLADDER & URETHRA		
02872	YOUNG	DOG	
02894	RESPIRATORY, UPPER	BONE	

SURGERY & TECHNIQUES

02900	MALE REPRODUCTIVE	GONADS	
02904	THORACIC CAVITY	ABDOMINAL CAVITY	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
02991	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PHYSIOLOGY	
02993	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PHYSIOLOGY	
03015	BONE	ANATOMY	
03351	DOG	THORACIC CAVITY	ABDOMINAL CAVITY
03056	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	CLINICAL CASE	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
03149	DOG	INFANCY	PHARMACOLOGY
03156	CAT, WILD	PHARMACOLOGY	
03163	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY	
03182	CAT, WILD	PHARMACOLOGY	
03184	PHARMACOLOGY		
03192	OTHER VASCULAR	KIDNEY & URETER	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
03196	CAT, WILD	PHARMACOLOGY	
TEETH			
00183	INFANCY	YOUNG	ANATOMY
00341	PET	DIGESTIVE	PATHOLOGY
	GENETICS	CLINICAL CASE	
00390	RANDOM SOURCE	INFANCY	YOUNG
	ADULT	BONE	LOCOMOTOR
	ANATOMY	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	
00427	ANIMALS GENERAL	MISC. ANIMALS	ANATOMY
00479	X-RAY & GAMMA		
00612	YOUNG	ORAL CAVITY	BONE
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	PATHOLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
	X-RAY & GAMMA		
00844	DOG	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT
	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	PHARMACOLOGY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	
00972	MUSCLE	DIGESTIVE	PHYSIOLOGY
00973	BRAIN	MUSCLE	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
01309	CAT, WILD	PET	YOUNG
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01931	DOG	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	PHARMACOLOGY		
02053	PATHOLOGY	GENETICS	
02920	RAT	HERBIVORES	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT
	BIOCHEMISTRY		
02980	MAN	NERVOUS	ANATOMY
03312	DOG	ANATOMY	
03054	ANATOMY		
TENDONS & LIGAMENTS			
00980	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	NERVOUS	TESTICULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
	ANATOMY	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	MUSCLE
01776	BIRTH	CARTILAGE	LOCOMOTOR
	ANATOMY	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	
01777	CARTILAGE	LOCOMOTOR	ANATOMY
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	
01778	CARTILAGE	LOCOMOTOR	ANATOMY
	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT		
02748	CAT, WILD	ORAL CAVITY	GENETICS
	CLINICAL CASE		

THERMAL

00597	BRAIN	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	PHYSIOLOGY
01092	RESPIRATORY	CARDIOVASCULAR	PHARMACOLOGY
	OTHER VASCULAR		
01106	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES		
01112	ANIMALS GENERAL	ANATOMY	
THORACIC CAVITY			
00009	PET	LUNG	RESPIRATORY
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
	COLONY DISEASES		
00015	PET	AGED	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM
	CARDIOVASCULAR	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	LUNG	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
00135	LUNG	RESPIRATORY	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	BACTERIOLOGY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
00323	YOUNG	ADULT	AGED
	RESPIRATORY	PATHOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
		THORACIC CAVITY	
00344	PET	YOUNG	ESOPHAGUS
	DIGESTIVE	PATHOLOGY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
00531	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	CLINICAL CASE	
01144	PATHOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	PHARMACOLOGY
01181	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	CLINICAL CASE	PHARMACOLOGY
01482	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	BACTERIOLOGY	
02011	RESPIRATORY	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	BACTERIOLOGY		
02012	RESPIRATORY	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	BACTERIOLOGY	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	
02013	RESPIRATORY	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	BACTERIOLOGY		
02014	PET	RESPIRATORY	PHARMACOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL CASE	
02747	BONE	GENETICS	
02904	ABDOMINAL CAVITY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
03039	ABDOMINAL CAVITY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT	PATHOLOGY
03351	DOG	ABDOMINAL CAVITY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
THYMUS & LYMPHATICS			
00220	CAGE	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	VIROLOGY		
00237	RANDOM SOURCE	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH
	VIROLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
00247	COLONY RESEARCH	YOUNG	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
00263	FERTILIZATION	SPLEEN	VIROLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
00309	PET	YOUNG	ORAL CAVITY
	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	BACTERIOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
00350	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
00410	ANIMALS GENERAL	ANATOMY	
00414	ANIMALS GENERAL	ANATOMY	
00423	MAN	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	PUBLIC HEALTH

THYMUS & LYMPHATICS

00432	MAN	SKIN	INFECTIOUS CISEASES
	PUBLIC HEALTH	VIROLOGY	
00468	ANIMALS GENERAL	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
00473	DOG	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	MARROW
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	STATISTICS & MOCELS	
00520	PET	ACULT	CLINICAL CASE
	RACIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	CIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
00584	CHILCHOOC	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
00727	ANIMALS GENERAL	MAN	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	STATISTICS & MOCELS	
01332	BLOOC & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01281	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	PATHOLOGY	VIROLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01340	PET	AGEC	SPLEEN
	BLOOC & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01341	LIVER & PANCREAS	SPLEEN	BLOOC & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01342	PET	ACULT	BLOOC & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01344	PET	ACULT	HEAC, EYES, EARS
	BLOOC & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01346	DOG	PET	BLOOC & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01350	AGEC	SMALL INTESTINE	PERIPHERAL BLOOC
	KICNEY & URETER	CIGESTIVE	BLOOC & LYMPH
	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01351	SMALL INTESTINE	LIVER & PANCREAS	PERIPHERAL BLOOC
	HEART	CIGESTIVE	BLOOC & LYMPH
	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01352	LIVER & PANCREAS	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	CIGESTIVE
	BLOOC & LYMPH	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01353	ACULT	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01354	AGEC	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	WHOLE BOCY
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01355	PET	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	SPLEEN
	BLOOC & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01358	ACULT	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01359	DOG	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	SPLEEN
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01365	LIVER & PANCREAS	SPLEEN	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01366	SMALL INTESTINE	CIGESTIVE	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		

THYMUS & LYMPHATICS

01367	ANIMALS GENERAL	ADULT	LIVER & PANCREAS
	SPLEEN	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01368	ANIMALS GENERAL	ADULT	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	SMALL INTESTINE
01369	SPLEEN	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01373	AGED	ORAL CAVITY	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01381	DOG	LIVER & PANCREAS	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	MARROW	SPLEEN	KIDNEY & URETER
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01619	PET	ADULT	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
02188	INFANCY	CHILDHOOD	ANATOMY
02304	SMALL INTESTINE	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	ANATOMY
02490	KIDNEY & URETER	PHYSIOLOGY	
02913	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	ANATOMY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
02938	METABOLISM		
02988	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT		
03013	PHYSIOLOGY	METABOLISM	
03016	FETUS	ANATOMY	
03024	FETUS	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
03059	CAT, DOMESTIC	EMBRYO	FETUS
	ANATOMY	GENETICS	
03069	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	VIROLOGY	
03099	CHILDHOOD	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	VIROLOGY
03100	KIDNEY & URETER	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
03102	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03103	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
03104	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	VIROLOGY
03105	NERVOUS	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03106	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03110	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03111	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
03112	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
03115	SALIVARY GLANDS	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
03121	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03122	MAN	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	STATISTICS & MODELS
03123	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03124	HEART	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
THYROID			
00466			
00467	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	CARDIOVASCULAR	
00469	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
00572	ANIMALS GENERAL	MAN	INFANCY
	CHILDHOOD	WHOLE BODY	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	BONE	
01796			
02843	ANIMALS GENERAL	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
02885	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	STATISTICS & MODELS	METABOLISM
03008	FETUS		

THYROID

03020	ANATOMY	CELLULAR BIOLOGY	
03029	FETUS	ANATOMY	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
03088	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	

TUMORS & NEOPLASMS

00010	PET	ADULT	ORAL CAVITY
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
00015	PET	AGED	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM
	CARDIOVASCULAR	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	LUNG	THORACIC CAVITY	
00017	SKIN ADNEXA	AGED	BRAIN
	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
00027	DOG	ADULT	AGED
	SKIN ADNEXA	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	SKIN, GENERAL
	PATHOLOGY	VIROLOGY	GERIATRICS
00039	PET	YOUNG	ADULT
	AGED	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
00040	RANDOM SOURCE	YOUNG	ADULT
	AGED	BLOOD & LYMPH	WHOLE BODY
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	CLINICAL CASE		
00077	DOG	MAN	HERBIVORES
	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
00086	PET	YOUNG	ADULT
	AGED	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	VIROLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
00092	PET	AGED	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	SPLEEN
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
00123	COLONY RESEARCH	BONE	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	X-RAY & GAMMA
	BIOEFFECTS		
00136	COLONY RESEARCH	YOUNG	OTHER VASCULAR
	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY
	BETA RAYS	BIOEFFECTS	INGESTION
00236	INFANCY	ADULT	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	SPLEEN
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	VIROLOGY
00276	PET	ADULT	MARROW
	BLOOD & LYMPH	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	
00315	DOG	PRIMATES	RAT & MOUSE
	RODENTS, OTHER	CARNIVORES, OTHER	HERBIVORES
	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
00317	DOG	MAN	RAT & MOUSE
	CARNIVORES, OTHER	HERBIVORES	BONE
	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
00325	PET	SPLEEN	PATHOLOGY
00342	PET	ORAL CAVITY	DIGESTIVE
	PATHOLOGY		

TUMORS & NEOPLASMS

00350	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
00357	PET	YOUNG	LIVER & PANCREAS
	DIGESTIVE	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	GENETICS	CLINICAL CASE	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER		
00359	PET	AGED	BRAIN
	BONE	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
00363	FERTILIZATION	VIROLOGY	PUBLIC HEALTH
00373	FERTILIZATION	VIROLOGY	
00451	ANIMALS GENERAL	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
00454	DOG	LOCOMOTOR	VIROLOGY
00458	MAN	CELL CULTURE	VIROLOGY
00459	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
00467	THYROID	CARDIOVASCULAR	
00468	ANIMALS GENERAL	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	
00469	THYROID	PATHOLOGY	
00471	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	VIROLOGY	
00473	DOG	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	STATISTICS & MODELS	
00475	DOG	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
00520	PET	ADULT	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	CLINICAL CASE	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
00712	PET	ADULT	BONE
	CARTILAGE	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	CLINICAL CASE
	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	PATHOLOGY	
00726	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	VIROLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY
00727	ANIMALS GENERAL	MAN	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
00754	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
00800	PET	AGED	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	MARROW	CLINICAL CASE	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
	PATHOLOGY		
00801	AGED	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	CLINICAL CASE
	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	PATHOLOGY	HEAD, EYES, EARS
00807	DOG	MAN	PUBLIC HEALTH
	VIROLOGY		
00839	GERIATRICS		
00863	DOG	PET	RANDOM SOURCE
	YOUNG	ADULT	AGED
	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	SKIN		
00864	DOG	PET	RANDOM SOURCE
	YOUNG	ADULT	AGED
	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
00866	CAT, WILD	RANDOM SOURCE	ZOO
	ADULT	AGED	LIVER & PANCREAS
	DIGESTIVE	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
00914	DOG	MAN	PET
	RANDOM SOURCE	WHOLE BODY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
00920	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	

CROSS REFERENCE

TUMORS & NEOPLASMS

00921	ANIMALS GENERAL	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	ZOO		
00922	DOG	PATHOLOGY	SKIN ADNEXA
00923	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	
00944	COLONY RESEARCH	PET	ADULT
	FERTILIZATION	SALIVARY GLANDS	MARROW
	DIGESTIVE	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	VIROLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY	
00945	MAN	FETUS	FERTILIZATION
	HEART	PATHOLOGY	VIROLOGY
	MUSCLE		
00957	DOG	MAN	OTHER ANIMALS
	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	BLOOD & LYMPH
	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	VIROLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS	PUBLIC HEALTH	
00958	DOG	MAN	PET
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	PUBLIC HEALTH
	VIROLOGY		
00962	ANIMALS GENERAL	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
00963	PET	ADULT	SKIN ADNEXA
	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
00964	BRAIN		
01021	DOG	LUNG	RESPIRATORY
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
01028	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
01029	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
01031	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
01032	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
01037	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	
01038	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	
01040	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	
01041	DOG	BLADDER & URETHRA	GENITO-URINARY
	PHARMACOLOGY	PATHOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	
01042	BLADDER & URETHRA	PATHOLOGY	
01220	DIGESTIVE	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01225	DOG		
01226	DOG		
01228			
01229	VIROLOGY		
01230	ANIMALS GENERAL		
01231			
01232			
01233			
01234	ANIMALS GENERAL		
01275	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	STATISTICS & MODELS
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
01276	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PATHOLOGY	VIROLOGY
01277	FERTILIZATION	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY
	VIROLOGY		

TUMORS & NEOPLASMS

01278	DOG	FERTILIZATION	LOCOMOTOR
	PATHOLOGY	VIROLOGY	
01279	PET	MARROW	BLOOC & LYMPH
	PHARMACOLOGY	INFECTIOUS CISEASES	VIROLOGY
01281	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	PATHOLOGY
	VIROLOGY		
01289	PET	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	MARROW
	BLOOC & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS CISEASES	VIROLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	PARASITOLOGY		
01290	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	MARROW	BLOOC & LYMPH
	PHARMACOLOGY	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
01295	VIROLOGY		
01296	HERBIVORES	VIROLOGY	
01298	PRIMATES	FERTILIZATION	PATHOLOGY
	VIROLOGY		
01299	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	MARROW	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MOCELS	BLOOC & LYMPH
01302	RAT & MOUSE	FERTILIZATION	VIROLOGY
01339	PET	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	SPLEEN	BLOOC & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
01340	PET	AGEC	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	SPLEEN	BLOOC & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
01341	LIVER & PANCREAS	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	SPLEEN
	BLOOC & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
01342	PET	ACULT	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	BLOOC & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
01344	PET	ACULT	HEAC, EYES, EARS
	BLOOC & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY		
	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS		
01345	PET	ACULT	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	HEAC, EYES, EARS	BLOOC & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
01346	DOG	PET	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	BLOOC & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
01347	DOG	WHOLE BOCY	PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MOCELS		
01348	WHOLE BOCY	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MOCELS
01350	AGEC	SMALL INTESTINE	PERIPHERAL BLOOC
	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	KICNEY & URETER	CIGESTIVE
	BLOOC & LYMPH	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	
01351	SMALL INTESTINE	LIVER & PANCREAS	PERIPHERAL BLOOC
	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	HEART	CIGESTIVE
	BLOOC & LYMPH	GENITO-URINARY	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	
01352	LIVER & PANCREAS	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	DIGESTIVE	BLOOC & LYMPH	GENITO-URINARY
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
01353	ACULT	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	

TUMORS & NEOPLASMS

01354	AGED	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
01355	PET	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	SPLEEN	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	
01356	SMALL INTESTINE	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	KIDNEY & URETER
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
01358	ADULT	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	
01359	DOG	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	SPLEEN	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
01360	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
01361	ANIMALS GENERAL	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
01362	DOG	CARNIVORES, OTHER	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	SPLEEN
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
01363	SMALL INTESTINE	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	DIGESTIVE	GENITO-URINARY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
01364	PATHOLOGY		
01365	LIVER & PANCREAS	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	SPLEEN
	PATHOLOGY		
01366	SMALL INTESTINE	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	DIGESTIVE
	PATHOLOGY		
01367	ANIMALS GENERAL	ADULT	LIVER & PANCREAS
	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	SPLEEN	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
01368	ANIMALS GENERAL	ADULT	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	SMALL INTESTINE
01369	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	SPLEEN	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
01370	AGED	LIVER & PANCREAS	LUNG
	BRAIN	KIDNEY & URETER	WHOLE BODY
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
01371	ADULT	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
01372	AGED	HEAD, EYES, EARS	GENITO-URINARY
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	KIDNEY & URETER
01373	AGED	ORAL CAVITY	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	
01374	ADULT	LIVER & PANCREAS	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	MARROW	SPLEEN	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
01375	DOG	ANIMALS GENERAL	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
01376	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	ABDOMINAL CAVITY
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS		

CROSS REFERENCE

TUMORS & NEOPLASMS

01377	AGED	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	SPLEEN
01378	ADULT	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
01379	ADULT	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
01380	ANIMALS GENERAL	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
01381	DOG	LIVER & PANCREAS	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	SPLEEN
	KIDNEY & URETER	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	
01382	ADULT	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
01383	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	SPLEEN	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
01384	DOG	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	PATHOLOGY		
01385	DOG	HERBIVORES	SKIN
	PATHOLOGY		
01386	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE	
01388	AGED	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
	CLINICAL CASE		
01389	ADULT	LIVER & PANCREAS	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	SPLEEN	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
01574	PET	AGED	SPLEEN
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
01575	LIVER & PANCREAS	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
01619	PET	ADULT	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
01690	FERTILIZATION	VIROLOGY	
01703	ANIMALS GENERAL	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY
	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	
01704	DOG	RANDOM SOURCE	YOUNG
	ADULT	AGED	WHOLE BODY
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
01852	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	AGED
	SKIN ADNEXA	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
01853	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	AGED
	SKIN ADNEXA	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
01854	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	AGED
	SKIN ADNEXA	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
01859	DOG	HERBIVORES	RANDOM SOURCE
	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
01861	SALIVARY GLANDS	VIROLOGY	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
01862	PET	SKIN, GENERAL	DIGESTIVE
	RESPIRATORY	BLOOD & LYMPH	GENITO-URINARY
	LOCOMOTOR	NERVOUS	CARDIOVASCULAR
	WHOLE BODY	ENDOCRINOLOGY	PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		

CROSS REFERENCE

TUMORS & NEOPLASMS

02016	ANIMALS GENERAL	ABCOMINAL CAVITY	WHOLF BOCY
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MOCELS	
02019	SPLEEN	PATHOLOGY	
02098	ORAL CAVITY	PATHOLOGY	
02099	ORAL CAVITY	PATHOLOGY	
02133	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MOCELS		
02155	VIROLOGY		
02156	VIROLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY	
02157	DOG	VIROLOGY	
02158	DOG	VIROLOGY	
02159	VIROLOGY		
02160	DOG	MAN	VIROLOGY
02163	CAT, WILC	ZOO	STATISTICS & MOCELS
02172	DOG	LIVER & PANCREAS	PATHOLOGY
	STATISTICS & MOCELS	PANCREATIC	
02176	MARROW	PATHOLOGY	VIROLOGY
02198	DOG	AGEC	CERMATOLOGY
	SKIN		
02213	BLACCER & URETHRA	CLINICAL CASE	
02219	PERIPHERAL BLOOC		
02285	DOG	MAN	PRIMATES
	GONACS	PATHOLOGY	FEMALE REPROCUCTIVE
	GERM		
02428	ANIMALS GENERAL	SKIN	STATISTICS & MOCELS
	CAT, COMESTIC	CARCIOVASCULAR	PHYSIOLOGY
02625	SKIN	PATHOLOGY	BIOCHEMISTRY
02799	COLONY RESEARCH	MATURE	SKIN
	HEAC, EYES, EARS	CLINICAL CASE	CERMATOLOGY
02805	LUNG	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
02816	ANIMALS GENERAL	GONACS	OBSTET, & GYNEC.
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MOCELS	FEMALE REPROCUCTIVE
02820	CAT, WILC	ZOO	LIVER & PANCREAS
02829	STATISTICS & MOCELS		
02858	PERIPHERAL BLOOC	MARROW	CLINICAL CASE
	PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
02859	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY	PITUITARY
02909	INFECTIOUS CISEASES	STATISTICS & MOCELS	VIROLOGY
03065	DOG	MAN	FEMALE REPROCUCTIVE
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MOCELS	
03066	FEMALE REPROCUCTIVE	OBSTET, & GYNEC.	
03067	ANIMALS GENERAL	PATHOLOGY	
03068	DOG	FEMALE REPROCUCTIVE	PATHOLOGY
03069	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	VIROLOGY	
03070	ANIMALS GENERAL	PATHOLOGY	
03072	SKIN, GENERAL	ORAL CAVITY	STATISTICS & MOCELS
03073	WHOLE BOCY	STATISTICS & MOCELS	
03074	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY	BACTERIOLOGY
03075	STATISTICS & MOCELS		
03076	STATISTICS & MOCELS		
03077	ORAL CAVITY		
03078	LARGE INTESTINE	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
03079	YOUNG	ESOPHAGUS	PATHOLOGY
03080	BONE	CLINICAL CASE	

CROSS REFERENCE

TUMORS & NEOPLASMS

03081	BONE		
03082	LOCOMOTOR	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
03083	BONE	CLINICAL CASE	
03084			
03085	CELL CULTURE	VIROLOGY	
03086	VIROLOGY		
03087			
03088	CLINICAL CASE	THYROID	
03089	HEAD, EYES, EARS		
03090	HEAD, EYES, EARS		
03091	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	CLINICAL CASE	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
	PATHOLOGY		
03092	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	CLINICAL CASE	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
03093	GONADS	CLINICAL CASE	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
03094	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	CLINICAL CASE	OBSTET. & GYNEC.
	PATHOLOGY		
03095	GONADS	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	PATHOLOGY
03096	GONADS	OBSTET. & GYNEC.	
03097	DOG	MAN	SKIN ADNEXA
	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
03098	BLOOD & LYMPH	KIDNEY & URETER	
03099	CHILDHOOD	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	VIROLOGY
03100	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	KIDNEY & URETER	CLINICAL CASE
	PATHOLOGY		
03101	MARROW	CLINICAL CASE	
03103	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS		
03104	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	CLINICAL CASE	VIROLOGY
03105	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	NERVOUS	CLINICAL CASE
03106	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
03108			
03109	MARROW	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
03110	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
03111	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS		
03112	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS		
03113	ANIMALS GENERAL	MARROW	PATHOLOGY
03114	MARROW	CLINICAL CASE	
03115	SALIVARY GLANDS	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	CLINICAL CASE
	PATHOLOGY		
03116	MARROW	CLINICAL CASE	
03117	MARROW	PATHOLOGY	
03118	MARROW	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
03119	MARROW	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	
03120	MARROW	CLINICAL CASE	
03121	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	CLINICAL CASE	
03122	MAN	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	STATISTICS & MODELS
03123	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	CLINICAL CASE	
03124	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	HEART	CLINICAL CASE
03125	LIVER & PANCREAS	CLINICAL CASE	
03126	LIVER & PANCREAS	CLINICAL CASE	
03127	NERVOUS	CLINICAL CASE	
03128	AUTONOMIC SYSTEM	CLINICAL CASE	
03129	LUNG	BONE	CLINICAL CASE
	PATHOLOGY		
03130	LUNG	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
03131	RESPIRATORY	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY

TUMORS & NEOPLASMS

03132	LUNG	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
03133	LUNG	PATHOLOGY	
03134	LUNG	PATHOLOGY	
03135	LUNG	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
03136	SKIN		
03137	KIDNEY & URETER	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
03139	RESPIRATORY, UPPER		
03160	KIDNEY & URETER	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY
03192	OTHER VASCULAR	KIDNEY & URETER	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	CLINICAL CASE		
03199	CAT, WILD	BONE	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
03212	CLINICAL CASE	PATHOLOGY	
03215	BONE	CLINICAL CASE	
03215	CAT, WILD	HERBIVORES	STATISTICS & MODELS
03218	BONE	CLINICAL CASE	

VIROLOGY

00035	HERBIVORES	COLONY RESEARCH	PET
	ADULT	FERTILIZATION	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY		
00036	RODENTS, OTHER	ADULT	AGED
	SKIN ADNEXA	FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE	SKIN, GENERAL
	PATHOLOGY	GERIATRICS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
00044	PET	RESPIRATORY, UPPER	LUNG
	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
00078	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	BLOOD & LYMPH
	IMMUNOLOGY		
00103			
00127	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
00175	DIGESTIVE	RESPIRATORY	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
00200	COLONY RESEARCH	CAGE	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	COLONY EQUIPMENT	COLONY DISEASES	
00205	COLONY RESEARCH	FERTILIZATION	ORAL CAVITY
	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	COLONY DISEASES		
00220	CAGE	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
00235	INFANCY	ADULT	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	SPLEEN
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
00237	RANDOM SOURCE	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	BLOOD & LYMPH	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
00247	COLONY RESEARCH	YOUNG	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	STATISTICS & MODELS
00263	FERTILIZATION	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	SPLEEN
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
00287	EMBRYO	FETUS	BRAIN
	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	OBSTET. & GYNEC.		
00330	COLONY RESEARCH	INFANCY	YOUNG
	ADULT	WHOLE BODY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
00363	FERTILIZATION	PUBLIC HEALTH	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
00373	FERTILIZATION	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	

VIROLOGY

00417	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	COLONY EQUIPMENT	
00432	MAN	SKIN	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	PUBLIC HEALTH	
00436	WHOLE BODY	MARROW	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
00447	MAN	HEAD, EYES, EARS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
00454	DOG	LOCOMOTOR	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
00458	MAN	CELL CULTURE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
00471	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
00485	BLADDER & URETHRA		
00496	DOG	HERBIVORES	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	IMMUNOLOGY		
00538	CELL CULTURE		
00539	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
00542	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
00543	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
00586	CELL CULTURE		
00587	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	RESPIRATORY, UPPER	
00588	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	IMMUNOLOGY	
00589	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	IMMUNOLOGY
00590	PET	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	RESPIRATORY, UPPER		
00726	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	IMMUNOLOGY
00750	CELL CULTURE	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
00756	BLADDER & URETHRA		
00769	CELL CULTURE	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	IMMUNOLOGY
00770	IMMUNOLOGY		
00794	CELL CULTURE		
00807	DOG	MAN	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
00835	DOG	BRAIN	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	PHARMACOLOGY	IMMUNOLOGY	
00837	DOG	BRAIN	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
	PHARMACOLOGY		
00840	COLONY DISEASES	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	IMMUNOLOGY
00847	BLADDER & URETHRA	GENITO-URINARY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
00858	ANIMALS GENERAL		
00894	DOG	MAN	PET
	FERAL	ADULT	BRAIN
	NERVOUS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	IMMUNOLOGY
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
00904	PET	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT
	NOSE	RESPIRATORY, UPPER	RESPIRATORY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	BACTERIOLOGY	COLONY REARING
	COLONY DISEASES		
00917	FERTILIZATION	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	IMMUNOLOGY	
00944	COLONY RESEARCH	PET	ADULT
	FERTILIZATION	SALIVARY GLANDS	MARROW
	DIGESTIVE	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	IMMUNOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	

VIROLOGY

00950	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	LUNG
	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	RESPIRATORY	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY	CLINICAL CASE
	HEART		
00957	DOG	MAN	OTHER ANIMALS
	MARROW	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	BLOOD & LYMPH
	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	PUBLIC HEALTH	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
00958	DOG	MAN	PET
	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	PUBLIC HEALTH
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
00989	ORAL CAVITY	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	IMMUNOLOGY	
00991	RAT & MOUSE	IMMUNOLOGY	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER
01276	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01277	FERTILIZATION	LOCOMOTOR	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01278	DOG	FERTILIZATION	LOCOMOTOR
	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01279	PET	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH
	PHARMACOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01289	PET	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	PARASITOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
	PARASITOLOGY		
01295	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01296	HERBIVORES	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01297	EMBRYO	FERTILIZATION	PATHOLOGY
01298	PRIMATES	FERTILIZATION	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01300	DIGESTIVE	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
01301	PRIMATES	COLONY RESEARCH	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
01302	RAT & MOUSE	FERTILIZATION	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01423	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	GENETICS	
01424	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
01425	ORAL CAVITY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	RESPIRATORY, UPPER
01428	LUNG	RESPIRATORY	
01429	LUNG	RESPIRATORY	
01430	LUNG	RESPIRATORY	
01431	RAT & MOUSE	LUNG	RESPIRATORY
	PHARMACOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
01432	INFANCY	YOUNG	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
	RESPIRATORY	BLOOD & LYMPH	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	IMMUNOLOGY		
01433	LUNG	RESPIRATORY	PHARMACOLOGY
01434	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
01435			
01436	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CELL CULTURE
01437	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
01438	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
01439	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
01440	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
01441	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
01443	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	IMMUNOLOGY	

VIROLOGY

01444	SMALL INTESTINE	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	DIGESTIVE	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01445	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01447	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	BLOOD & LYMPH
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01448	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
01449	SMALL INTESTINE	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	DIGESTIVE	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
01450	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	BLOOD & LYMPH
01452	SMALL INTESTINE	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	DIGESTIVE	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	
01508	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
01665	DOG	MAN	RANDOM SOURCE
	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	PUBLIC HEALTH	
01666	DOG	MAN	ANIMALS GENERAL
	RANDOM SOURCE	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	NERVOUS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	STATISTICS & MODELS
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
01667	DOG	MAN	ANIMALS GENERAL
	RANDOM SOURCE	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	NERVOUS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	STATISTICS & MODELS
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
01668	DOG	ANIMALS GENERAL	RANDOM SOURCE
	BRAIN	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	STATISTICS & MODELS	PUBLIC HEALTH
01669	DOG	HERBIVORES	FERTILIZATION
	NERVOUS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	IMMUNOLOGY
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
01670	DOG	CARNIVORES, OTHER	HERBIVORES
	LIVER & PANCREAS	SALIVARY GLANDS	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS
	BRAIN	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	PUBLIC HEALTH
01671	COLONY COMMERCIAL	YOUNG	ADULT
	FERTILIZATION	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	IMMUNOLOGY	COLONY DISEASES	
01682	RODENTS, OTHER	COLONY RESEARCH	INFANCY
	FERTILIZATION	BRAIN	NERVOUS
	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	IMMUNOLOGY
01683	COLONY COMMERCIAL	INFANCY	ADULT
	RESPIRATORY, UPPER	LUNG	RESPIRATORY
	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	COLONY DISEASES
01684	ADULT	SKIN	ORAL CAVITY
	SKIN, GENERAL	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL CASE
	DERMATOLOGY		
01689	YOUNG	HEAD, EYES, EARS	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
01690	FERTILIZATION	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
01696	DOG	MAN	PET
	DIGESTIVE	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	PUBLIC HEALTH
01697	BRAIN	NERVOUS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES

VIROLOGY

01698	FERTILIZATION	SMALL INTESTINE	DIGESTIVE
	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
01779	SMALL INTESTINE	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
01780	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
01793	INFANCY	YOUNG	FERTILIZATION
	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	PHYSIOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	IMMUNOLOGY		
01794	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	IMMUNOLOGY
01800	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
01838	PET	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
01839	PARASITOLOGY		
01842	CAT, WILD	DIGESTIVE	BLOOD & LYMPH
	CLINICAL CASE		
01843	FERTILIZATION	KIDNEY & URETER	
01844	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
01861	SALIVARY GLANDS	DIAGNOSTICS, OTHER	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
01871			
01872	BRAIN	NERVOUS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
01873	BRAIN	NERVOUS	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
02107	RESPIRATORY	WHOLE BODY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
02108	INFANCY	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
02109	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
02110			
02111	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
02112			
02113	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
02114	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
02115	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
02116	SMALL INTESTINE	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	MARROW
	WHOLE BODY	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
02143	CELL CULTURE	BIOCHEMISTRY	
02150	MARROW		
02153	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	IMMUNOLOGY	
02154	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	IMMUNOLOGY	
02155	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
02156	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	IMMUNOLOGY	
02157	DOG	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
02158	DOG	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
02159	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
02160	DOG	MAN	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
02169	MAN	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
02176	MARROW	PATHOLOGY	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
02209	IMMUNOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS	
02224	IMMUNOLOGY		
02245	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES
02284	ANIMALS GENERAL	NERVOUS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	IMMUNOLOGY		

VIROLOGY

02309	DOG	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	PUBLIC HEALTH
02391	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY DISEASES	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	IMMUNOLOGY	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	
02754	NERVOUS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
02834	RESPIRATORY	PHARMACOLOGY	
02845	RESPIRATORY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
02892	COLONY RESEARCH	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	PERIPHERAL BLOOD
02898	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	IMMUNOLOGY	
02902	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BONE	PATHOLOGY
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
02909	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	STATISTICS & MODELS
03044	NERVOUS		
03069	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	
03086	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
03099	CHILDHOOD	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03104	THYMUS & LYMPHATICS	CLINICAL CASE	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS
03144	COLONY RESEARCH	INFANCY	IMMUNOLOGY
03197	NERVOUS	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	CLINICAL CASE

WHOLE BODY

00133	PET	YOUNG	ADULT
	AGED	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		
00074	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	HEAD, EYES, EARS
	BONE	LOCOMOTOR	ANATOMY
	STATISTICS & MODELS		
00124	MAN	HERBIVORES	ANIMALS GENERAL
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	PUBLIC HEALTH	
03073	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS	STATISTICS & MODELS	

X-RAY & GAMMA

00426	DOG	ANIMALS GENERAL	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES
00479	TEETH		
00612	YOUNG	ORAL CAVITY	TEETH
	BONE	POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT	PATHOLOGY
	PUBLIC HEALTH		
00879	RANDOM SOURCE	ADULT	BRAIN
	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	NERVOUS	STATISTICS & MODELS
	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	HEAD, EYES, EARS	
01551	ADULT	NOSE	SPINAL CORD & NERVES
	NERVOUS	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	BIOEFFECTS
01856	MAN	COLONY RESEARCH	PEN
	FETUS	ADULT	BONE
	LOCOMOTOR	METABOLISM	PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT
	STATISTICS & MODELS	PUBLIC HEALTH	ABSORPTION
02217	SPINAL CORD & NERVES	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
02218	HEAD, EYES, EARS	RADIOLOGY & ISOTOPES	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
02243	CAT, WILD	HERBIVORES	FERAL
	WHOLE BODY	NUTRITION	METABOLISM
02387	SMALL INTESTINE	PHYSIOLOGY	
02907	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BIOCHEMISTRY	BIOEFFECTS
03035	PERIPHERAL BLOOD	BIOCHEMISTRY	IMMUNOLOGY

YOUNG

02872	SURGERY & TECHNIQUES	DOG	
03204	NUTRITION		
03213	BONE	NUTRITION	

ZOO

00403	CAT, WILD	RANDOM SOURCE	MARROW
	BLOOD & LYMPH	PATHOLOGY	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
	CLINICAL PATHOLOGY		
00463	COLONY RESEARCH	COLONY REARING	COLONY DISEASES
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
00921	ANIMALS GENERAL	PATHOLOGY	STATISTICS & MODELS
	TUMORS & NEOPLASMS		